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Appendix

NOTICE

The last issue of the daily Congressional Record for the second session of the Eighty-ninth Congress will be published not later than Monday, November 21, 1966. It is requested that copy and proofs of speeches withheld for revision or extensions of remarks as authorized by either House, be submitted to the Government Printing Office or to the Congressional Record Clerk, Room H-112, Capitol, before that date.

By order of the Joint Committee on Printing.

CARL HAYDEN, Chairman.

Report of the House Majority Leader on the Accomplishments of the 89th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARL ALBERT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson has termed the 89th Congress "fabulous." I am proud to have the opportunity to report on the legislative accomplishments of the past 2 years which have inspired the President's praise. In reviewing the record I think we may conclude that the President has measured this Congress and found that it has worked hard, has exercised unusual *creativity, responsiveness, foresight, and responsibility. I believe that* the people, too, will consider that we have measured up to the tasks of our day and given forethought to future generations.

In 1816 Thomas Jefferson wrote that "laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind." That admonition is one to which Congress has always been responsive and none more so than the 89th Congress. Technical analyses of national problems are meaningless unless synchonized with the ground swell of public need and demand. The 89th Congress has responded to the public pulse as no other in history; I think that time will prove it has made a sound diagnosis of human needs from the bottom to the top of American life.

Our people feel an intense desire for improvement and progress in many areas of their lives. The Great Society is a *personal* as *well* as a *national concept.* It expresses the hopes and dreams shared among all men—for all desire, dignity, recognition, and opportunity. All men wish to be a part of the life of their community, their society, their world. They hope to have the means to maintain their health, become educated and to educate their children, to work and progress in their jobs, to cast their ballots, to enjoy financial independence and some leisure in the later years of their lives.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

*The 89th Congress has designed legis*lation which we hope will blueprint a better, brighter future for our people. The momentum of the first session during which we enacted legislation to improve the quality of education, to expand suffrage, to cope with decaying cities, polluted air and water, was not lost in the second session. We continued our assault upon many entrenched human problems. We redoubled our efforts and doubled our achievements by attacking the problems of the poor in both our cities and rural areas, by improving the lot of the farmer and the farm laborer, by helping our people in factories and industries, our businessmen, our children, and our senior citizens.

Most importantly of all, and with recognition of the fact of dissent on technical points, we demonstrated that Congress backed our men in Vietnam by backing our President. Our unity in this instance symbolizes the deep unity which resides in our country, which is truly committed to creating great human beings in a great environment. The Congress stands foursquare behind the *brave men on whom the world depends* at this stage in its history to hold high the banners of freedom. We have backed the President and in so doing we have backed those whose dedication to our country and to liberty far outshines anything we can contribute to the perpetuation of man's right to choose the circumstances of his life, to live in peace and to die in freedom.

In that spirit we have during this session enacted much creative and positive as well as remedial legislation. We have *expanded the war on poverty;* we have extended and continued elementary and secondary education programs and higher education programs; we have turned our attention toward citizen care by enacting auto and highway safety legislation; we have authorized funds to conduct further water research programs to assure the existence of this vital resource for future generations; we have supplied library construction authorization to help provide the 40 million square feet of library space we desperately need for educational purposes; we have provided funds to maintain our national security and support our commitments abroad; we have aided our less blessed sister nations in terms of food, technical training, and moral support; we have asked our scientists to continue their efforts to know the seas as well as the skies.

These major legislative enactments have been accomplished during the 10 months of 1966. They required of us our utmost in consideration and deliberation. The Democratic leadership has not been intimidated by the problems of our time. I am especially proud that our majority party, true to its heritage, has designed new legislative formulas for "old" ideas, and has constructed suitable foundations for new ideas.

Accomplishment is impossible without the dedication and devotion of sincere and hard-working leaders. The gentleman from Massachusetts, the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives, enjoys the respect, admiration, and affection of all Members. He deserves also their thanks. His wisdom, kindly consideration, and guidance have benefited us all and have contributed immeasurably to the success of the 89th Congress. History will record John McCormack as one of the great legislative leaders of all time.

Members of the Democratic majority also hold our distinguished colleague from Louisiana, Hale Boggs, in the very highest regard. His untiring efforts as majority whip have been of inestimable benefit to the leadership and to the House. His colleagues admire his great skills and appreciate his dedication and hard work.

To each Member of this House, regardless of political party and regardless of differing opinion, I would like to extend my deepest appreciation. The responsibilities with which we have been charged by the American people are not carried lightly. Our burdens have become increasingly weighty and our challenges vital. Every Member can be proud of the record of this House and of the part he played in the 89th Congress. As I have said before, the accomplishments of the 89th Congress stand as a monument to every person who has had the privilege of serving in it.

DEFENSE ACTIVITIES AND VETERANS

The 89th Congress has concentrated much effort in its examination of our commitments to the people of southeast Asia and South Vietnam, and indeed to all the people of the free world. Our self-respect and security as a nation, the right of all peoples to self-determination, and the security of all free nations has been involved in our consideration of these commitments.

Early in the first session, the Congress responded quickly to President Johnson's request for additional funds to meet commitments in southeast Asia when it approved, in one of the first legislative actions of that session, a $700 million supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 1965. Again, early this year the Congress responded quickly to the needs of our troops when President Johnson emphasized keeping our men prepared by stating:

> We will give our fighting men what they must have; every gun, every dollar, and every decision whatever the cost or whatever the challenge.

The Congress speedily approved the President's request for $13 billion-plus to carry on the war in Vietnam.

The bill provided $1,620 million for military personnel, $2,316,269,000 for operation and maintenance, $7,019 million for procurement, $151,650,000 for research and development, and $1,238 million for construction. It also provided $415 million for foreign aid to southeast Asia and an additional $375 million in military assistance to liquidate an existing contract authorization.

The bill also provided that funds appropriated to the Defense Department could be used for support of Vietnamese and other "free world forces in Vietnam" during fiscal year 1966. This in effect allowed a merger of military assistance funds for use in South Vietnam with regular Defense Department appropriations and contributed to our combined allied effort in that country.

In each instance the supplemental defense funds were approved speedily by almost unanimous rollcalls in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. These votes are a clear indication that a vast majority of the Members of Congress, and a vast majority of the American people, continue to support our President and our fighting men in their stand against those forces which seek to overrun southeast Asia and which strive to deprive the people of that area of their right to peace, freedom, and self-determination.

In 1965, the House and Senate appropriated $46,887,163,000 for 1966 fiscal year expenses of the Department of Defense. This past year, the Congress appropriated $58,067,472,000 for the Defense Department for fiscal year 1967. These appropriations reflect a continuing effort of the Congress to see that our military forces will be strong enough and adequate enough to maintain and support the basic foreign policy objectives of this country. Of the $58 billion plus appropriated this past year, $18,731,044,000 was allocated to military personnel. $15,703,321,000 is designated for operation and maintenance, while $16,641,800,000 is designed for military procurement. Of particular note are sums included in the bill for development of the Nike X missile defense system, nuclear powered surface vessels, and advanced manned bomber and other new weapons systems.

The Defense appropriations bill also authorizes the President to mobilize substantial numbers of U.S. reservists to meet manpower requirements for the Vietnamese war and for other military commitments without first declaring a national emergency. Reserve units eligible for call include all organized units of the Ready Reserve, individual members of Ready Reserve mobilization pools, and enlistees in the Reserve enlistment program. This is a total of about 789,000 men. This authority, which expires on June 30, 1968, would allow Reserve units to be called up and retained on active duty for a period of up to 24 months. An individual activated under this provision would be limited to the difference between 24 months and the amount of time spent on his previous tour of active service.

This past year, we also appropriated $979,570,000 for military construction which compared with an appropriation of $1,090,789,000 for military construction in fiscal year 1966. Of the total appropriated this year, $507,196,000 is allocated for maintenance, leasing, and debt retirement of military family housing.

Another significant enactment this past year, which will insure that our fighting men will have the very best of equipment, was the passage of a $17.8 billion military procurement measure for fiscal year 1967. This bill, Public Law 89–501, provides for increased procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels, including nuclear-powered surface vessels. The $17.8 billion total includes $7.3 billion for research, development, tests, and evaluation of new weapons systems. Another significant provision of Public Law 89–501 was an across-the-board military pay increase of 3.2 percent, which became effective last July.

In August 1965, President Johnson signed Public Law 89–132, a bill which had provided an adjustment in rates of compensation to members of the uniformed services. The 3.2-percent pay increase contained in Public Law 89–501 was a continuing effort on the part of the Congress to see that those persons who have the responsibility of protecting this country's security receive an annual income and a standard of living comparable to that received by their civilian counterparts. To that end, the bill signed by the President in August 1965, had authorized an appropriation of $1,048 million for pay raises for military personnel, including active duty members of the Armed Forces, reservists, and retired personnel.

Basic pay adjustments for active duty members of the Armed Forces accounted for $809,855,000 of the total amount authorized by Public Law 89–132. Within that category, a 6-percent increase was granted to officers with more than 2 years' service; a 22-percent increase was granted to officers with less than 2 years' service; a 17.3-percent increase was authorized for enlisted men with less than 2 years' service, while enlisted men with more than 2 years' service received a total authorization in excess of $493 million.

But the morale boost offered by the pay raise has not been our only concern for these men who protect our national security. In order to assist our returning servicemen, we have passed what is usually referred to as the "cold war GI bill," which extends to veterans who have served since January 31, 1955, a number of benefits to aid them in their search for productive and rewarding civilian lives. Under terms of Public Law 89–358, veterans will be eligible to receive partial payment of education expenses, including the costs of personal and dependent subsistence, tuition, books, supplies, and similar costs. A cold war GI may receive 1 month of educational aid for each month, or part of a month, up to a maximum of 36 months, that he was on active duty after January 31, 1955.

As still another aid to the former soldier's civilian life adjustment, we have authorized VA home loan guarantees and home loans for eligible veterans. The preference extended to veterans in Federal Government hiring procedures will continue. Likewise the veteran will receive the benefits already offered by job counseling professional placement programs, and other facilities provided for eligible veterans.

Other enactments of the 89th Congress which have reflected the concern of this Government for members of the Armed Forces and for veterans include Public

Law 89–149, which was a recommendation of the Department of Defense, and which authorizes an increase in the monthly pay of enlisted personnel and officers who are engaged in dangerous assignments on the flight decks of aircraft carriers. Enlisted men will receive an additional $55 a month while officers will receive $110 a month in hazardous duty pay.

Public Law 89–26 authorizes the payment of special allowances for dependents of members of the armed services who are ordered evacuated from an overseas danger zone. Under previous law, dependents who were ordered evacuated could receive per diem allowances and cost-of-living allowances only when they were evacuated to another oversea area. No special allowances were granted when they were returned to the United States. The serious financial hardships resulting from forced evacuations have been corrected by this bill.

Another bill of great importance to the widows and children of armed services personnel is Public Law 89–151, which provides that the survivors of a member of the Armed Forces who dies while on active duty may receive the monetary value of his unused and accrued leave at the time of his death. This is a provision which has been available to survivors of civilian employees for some time, but it was only extended to survivors of military personnel by action of this Congress in 1965. The Congress this year, in Public Law 89–614, extended eligibility for outpatient care in civilian hospitals to spouses and children of U.S. military personnel on active duty. This law also provides that military retirees and their spouses and children are also eligible for both inpatient and outpatient care at civilian facilities. In addition, the law provides a new program for the care of mentally retarded and physically handicapped spouses and children of active duty personnel. Under the bill, the Government will provide up to 80 percent of the cost of the care it authorizes. First year cost of this bill is estimated to be $142 million.

Last year, in Public Law 89–140, the Congress authorized transportation, at Government expense, of dependents accompanying members of the uniformed services at stations outside the United States who require medical attention, excluding elective surgery, unavailable locally or below standard in quality. This bill attempts to provide equal facilities for all dependents and afford them access and use of first-class medical facilities regardless of the location in which they may be stationed.

Chapter 31, title 38 of the United States Code was amended last year to include an authorization for a 10-year extension, through June 30, 1975, of the period during which veterans seriously disabled in World War II or the Korean war would continue to be eligible for vocational rehabilitation and training. This act offers aid similar to that authorized for blinded veterans by Public Law 87–591, to disabled veterans whose service-connected disability has become progressively worse and who have consequently been prevented from pursuing occupational activities for which they had been previously prepared. This bill offers hope to veterans who have been hospitalized for a long period of time but who are now capable of participation in rehabilitation and training programs.

Public Law 89–137 authorized an increase in the subsistence allowance granted to disabled veterans receiving vocational rehabilitation and training. It also authorized an increase in cost of living allowances for children of disabled or deceased veterans receiving educational assistance under the war orphans' educational assistance program.

One of the last actions of the first session was passage of a bill providing an average 10-percent increase in monthly compensation payments for veterans with service-connected disabilities and their dependents. Veterans who are 50 percent or more disabled received the largest increase in monthly rates. The first year cost of this legislation was approximately $176 million.

Legislation—Public Law 89–214—was passed which authorizes the purchase of group life insurance for all active duty members of the armed services. Each active duty member will be insured against death in the amount of $10,000. An individual may waive all coverage or he may select insurance in the amount of $5,000. Premiums will be deducted from his monthly pay.

Widows, widowers, children, or parents of armed services personnel who died in the course of hostile action, as a result of military or naval accidents, or because of the extra hazards imposed by military or naval operations, will receive a death gratuity payment of $5,000. This death gratuity clause is retroactive and covers deaths occurring, in the circumstances stipulated above, on or after January 1, 1957, through the date when the terms of the group life insurance became operational.

This Congress has recognized that these various enactments little benefit the dependents of our military forces personnel serving overseas if those children do not have regular educational institutions and a well-qualified teaching staff available. In this session of the 89th Congress, we enacted Public Law 89–391, which adjusted inequities in the basic rate of pay of teachers and related personnel working under the Defense Department overseas school program. We recognize that these overseas teachers have not been able to command salaries commensurate with their contribution and with their training. In an effort to maintain the highest possible standards for the children in our overseas dependent school system, we have provided an approximate 10-percent salary increase for these dedicated teachers.

This Congress, in the past session, also recognized the debt that the people of the United States and this Government owe to the gallant veterans of the Army of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, who served side by side with U.S. forces in World War II. We acted this year to extend the benefits of several important acts to those veterans and their dependents. We extended the benefits of the War Orphans' Educational Assistance for grants-in-aid to certain veterans of the Philippine Army, and we provided for grants in aid to certain veterans of the Philippine Army. These enactments recognized the many sacrifices these people and their deceased comrades made for the cause of freedom in southeast Asia in World War II.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

In the years since World War II this country has come to realize that our security is closely bound up with the security and with the stability of other lands and other peoples. We have come to know that our future security and the maintenance of peace and freedom in this country depend upon the maintenance throughout the world of strong, free, and independent nations.

Since the days of the Marshall plan we have attempted to aid those governments who desire our assistance in establishing themselves as strong and stable nations. In the first session, under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1965, we appropriated $3,218 million to finance economic and military assistance programs and $714,188,000 in other funds for related programs. This year, under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1966—Public Law 89–583—we authorized $3,500,735,500 in appropriations for foreign economic and military assistance during fiscal year 1967. This legislation contained authorizations for most programs of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, but it also gave 3-year authorizations to the respected Alliance for Progress and the Development Loan Fund projects. The appropriation for this area of Government was $2,936,490,500 for foreign aid and $556,983,000 for allied programs. Of this last figure, $110 million was for the Peace Corps.

Last year I reported that nearly 14,000 trainees and volunteers were serving this Nation through the Peace Corps. This year the Peace Corps ranks have swollen to 16,000 persons in 50 countries. In order to support their activities around the world, the $110 million mentioned above was appropriated for that agency for fiscal year 1967.

Not only are we concerned with the security and self-determination problems facing our fellow man in this 20th century, but we are also concerned with the economic and humanitarian needs of our sister nations' citizens.

One of the best evidences of constructive aid and an outstanding example of fiscal cooperation is Public Law 89–369, the authorization of the President to accept membership on behalf of the United States in the Asian Development Bank. An appropriation of $200 million is authorized for this purpose.

This farsighted proposal means that the cooperating nations will be charged with making loans to the less developed member countries in Asia. The Bank has 19 regional members and 12 nonregional members. Asian members have pledged $650 million of the Bank's capital. This new Bank will come into being when 15 signatories of the Bank's charter, 10 of them Asian, representing 65 percent of the subscribed capital, have ratified the Bank's charter. The charter was approved last December at

Manila and that island city will be its chosen site.

The size of our pledge to the Bank's capital gives our country the right to elect 1 of the 3 non-Asian seats in the 10-man Board of Directors. These Directors will exercise day-to-day policy supervision of the Bank, although ultimate responsibility for the policies of this new institution will lie with the Board of Governors. Each member-nation has one Governor. In these, as in most other respects, the Bank's organization, lending policy, and administrative structure closely follows those of the World Bank.

This Development Bank is an example of mutual assistance. It is designed to permit long-range help. Any realistic deliberative body, however, must also be prepared to work on the short-range emergency front if it seeks to be truly effective in a humanitarian way.

The Members of this Congress, in the second session, proved their concern for the people of the world, and proved their ability to act quickly in face of need when they passed the Emergency Aid to India Act, Public Law 89-406.

Hunger is man's oldest, most shameful scourge. No man deserves to be hungry. A hungry human being is a shame on the whole human race. Hunger creates a breeding ground of discontent and a tool of potential exploitation.

It is fervently hoped that this new enactment will help India meet her pressing food shortages. It makes such commodities as food grain, corn, vegetable oils, milk powder, cotton, and tobacco available to India's needy. Certainly this is the least a land of milk and honey such as our own can do even as we seek to do for our own needy citizens. It has been aptly observed that no man has truly helped himself until he has helped another.

Food may always be our most effective and the most humanitarian form of assistance our productive and fortunate Nation can offer the people of this world. The annual report of the Food and Agriculture Organization disclosed that the world's food output failed to increase last year. The world population, however, rose by another 70 million. Figured on a per capita basis, this means that there was 2 percent less food available for everyone.

With this report in mind, we have enacted the Food for Peace Act of 1966, which extends the expiring foreign food aid program—Public Law 480—through 1968. The new act has changed the emphasis from one of surplus disposal to one of planned production for export. This new and expanded program also emphasizes that countries receiving U.S. aid must work to improve their own agricultural production and to control their populations. In addition, foreign currency acquired by the United States under this program will be made available, for the first time, for population control programs in developing countries. An annual expenditure of $2.5 billion is authorized by this expanded food-for-peace program.

These actions, which reflect U.S. concern for our neighbors and fellow citizens of the world in southeast Asia and in India are in consonance with similar enactments on the 1st session of the 89th Congress, in 1965, which reflected equal concern for our fellow citizens of this hemisphere. As I said last year in reporting on those developments, this country continues to act in good faith to build a hemisphere—and a world —"where all men can hope for the same high standard of living, and all can live out their lives in dignity and in freedom."

In 1965 the Congress approved three major enactments which indicated our strong feelings in behalf of our neighbors to the south. The Congress strengthened the International Monetary Fund by increasing by 25 percent the U.S. contribution to the International Monetary Fund pool. Public Law 89-31 authorized an increase of $1,035 million in the U.S. contribution, bringing the total U.S. share in the International Monetary Fund to $5.16 billion.

The Congress also acted to strengthen the Inter-American Development Bank which is the major cooperative banking instrumentality of the Alliance for Progress and which is one of the most vital links in the partnership which joins this country with other free nations of this hemisphere. The Congress authorized a $750 million U.S. contribution to an increase in the Fund for Special Operations of the Inter-American Development Bank.

The third significant action we undertook last year was to authorize U.S. participation in the International Coffee Agreement, which was signed in 1962. Coffee, a primary commodity for many countries of this hemisphere, plays an important part in the lives of untold millions of persons. Instability of worldwide coffee prices poses a serious threat to social and economic betterment in many countries. U.S. participation in this agreement, which will tend to stabilize coffee prices, will greatly benefit our southern neighbors.

To further communication which will aid in maintaining good health around this planet, we have authorized an appropriation to enable the United States to host an international gathering of respected professional health workers in 1969 with Boston as the site.

We have also suggested the designation of a Federal agency to facilitate the exchange of scientific, educational, and cultural materials among nations. Provisions in Public Law 89-634 and similar legislation will be greatly appreciated by all scientists, artists, and educators throughout the world.

We have attempted to encourage mutual economic cooperation by encouraging international trade. Members of this congressional session have authorized the President to provide for U.S. cooperation in the Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center known as Interama. Located in Miami, Fla., this permanent international fair will serve as a meeting ground for the governments and industries of the Western Hemisphere and other areas of the world. By encouraging display and discussion, Public Law 89-355 will contribute toward international cooperation; and by stimulating trade it will contribute toward economic development.

In other important legislation affecting the U.S. position in international affairs, we authorized U.S. membership in the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History. We have provided for the determination of the amount of claims of U.S. nationals against Communist China. The Congress authorized conclusion of an agreement with Mexico for an international flood control project on the Tiajuana River in accordance with a 1944 treaty on this subject. Also, we agreed to join with the Republic of Mexico in joint action to solve the salinity problem on the lower Rio Grande. In addition, late in this session, the Congress enacted legislation which will provide procedures to enable certain Cuban refugees in this country to adjust their status to that of lawful permanent residents.

It has been observed that a knowledge of other countries is of the utmost importance in promoting mutual understanding between nations. Recognizing that our citizenry must be prepared to live their lives in an increasingly socially complex and culture-mixing planet, we have enacted a bold new comprehensive approach to world understanding. The International Education Act of 1966 establishes a grant program to various colleges and universities or similar institutions in an effort to strengthen international studies and research programs here in the United States.

The grant program is to be administered through a center established in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It is not, however, just another effort to aid education. It is creative legislative construction designed to fulfill the needs of the future. Since the needs of the future can only be observed dimly, we have made the grant programs as varied as possible. These grants can be utilized for student work-study travel projects; faculty planning to project new and expanded programs; curriculum development emphasis; teaching and research work; foreign teacher and visiting scholar proposals.

The advancement of our knowledge will in turn benefit the people of all nations. As we turn attention toward providing the tools of understanding to our students, we are likewise facing the fact that the United States cannot be secure in a world in which 50 percent of the residents are illiterate, poorly skilled, and untrained. This is the foundation upon which hunger, illness, frustrated hopes, and political instability are built. It is the foundation that demands our concentrated examination and aid. Access to professional health workers, nutritional food, including fish meal protein concentrates, is a comparatively short-term program. This is a long-term vision. It will provide the "hoe" and the "seed" to our students and eventually to our neighbors rather than simply the "corn" which the hungry eat today and seek again tomorrow.

As the President has stated:

> Over the past two decades, our universities have been a major resource in carrying on development programs around the world. We have made heavy demands upon them. But we have not supported them adequately.

Now we will offer new assistance and progressive potential.

TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

The 89th Congress was continuously alert to the Nation's economic situation. In 1965 we acted to revise the Federal excise tax schedule through Public Law 89-44. This action, which was designed to reduce taxes by about $4.7 billion, was calculated to serve as additional stimulus to the economy to carry on the unprecedented economic growth which has been the good fortune of this country since early 1961. The Congress enacted in March of this year the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966. This law, Public Law 89-368, was another impressive step by this Congress to aid the economic situation of our country.

This step was necessary because increased expenditures for the Vietnamese war and the strong resurgence of our economy since the doldrums of the 1950's had caused us to experience some inflationary pressures. The timely, responsible, and effective action reflected by enactment of the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966 was expected to remove about $4 billion from the economy this calendar year. The act provides for the accelerated payment of corporate taxes, it provides a system of graduated withholding of individual income taxes, and it restores certain excise taxes which had been reduced in 1965. Increased payroll taxes for social security and medicare will take an additional $6 billion out of the economy this calendar year, thus having a substantial effect on inflationary trends in the economy.

The 89th Congress again moved, at the close of the session, to further curb these inflationary pressures. We enacted amendments to the Internal Revenue Code which temporarily suspend both the 7-percent investment tax credit on the purchase of machinery and equipment and certain methods of accelerated depreciation of industrial and commercial buildings. The suspensions will be effective from October 10, 1966, through December 31, 1967. Investors who have put in binding orders before the suspension date were to be entitled to the tax credit and accelerated depreciation was to be authorized on buildings whose construction was begun or was under contract as of the date the suspension was to go into effect.

The bill further provided that the suspension will not apply to investment of less than $20,000 or to depreciation on buildings valued at $50,000 or less. When the suspension is lifted on January 1, 1968, the maximum amount of tax credit allowed will be increased to 50 percent of tax liabilities above $25,000 and investors will be allowed to carry unused balances forward for a period of up to 7 years. This results in a substantial broadening of the credit over existing law.

But our concern over inflation must not be allowed to obscure our good fortune and our optimism. As the President observed in his economic report, the value of our Nation's annual output of goods and services rose more than one-third from 1960 to 1965. Last year alone our gross national products made a record advance of $47 billion. In addition, it is expected that the product of the American economy will increase by some $50 billion during calendar year 1967.

An economic policy is not sound or just if it ignores the concerns of the people, and particularly of the workingman.

Our minimum wage laws must be fair and in step with the economy. The 2d session of the 89th Congress passed a minimum wage law suited to the times. The major provisions of this legislation increased the $1.25 an hour nonfarm wage floor by stages to $1.60 an hour. The law also extends minimum wage coverage to an additional 8.1 million employees, including certain agricultural workers. The bill extends overtime pay protection to certain employees not previously covered and establishes a minimum wage of $1 an hour for the newly-covered farmworkers whose pay will then be gradually increased to $1.30 an hour.

The 2d session of the 89th Congress also continued to make provisions to aid the faithful public servants who carry out the policies as set forth in these laws discussed in this report. It has long been recognized that the programs which we design to aid the public will be effective only to the extent that the individuals charged with the administration of those proposals and programs are effective. To attract the most competent citizens among us and to retain those individuals already serving the 89th Congress, in the 1st session, enacted a 3.6-percent pay raise measure which was designed to benefit more than 1.6 million Federal civilian employees. In this second session we enacted a pay raise averaging 2.9 percent which will affect 1.8 million Federal civilian employees. The annual cost of the bill we passed this year is estimated to be $505.8 million.

In addition to this salary boost, Public Law 89-504 made Federal fringe benefits more attractive. It has been observed that the side advantages once claimed by the Government over the private employer have recently been permitted to decline. We have tried to make provisions accordingly; our Government demands and deserves the reputation of a "model employer." The fringe benefit portion of this act brings the total amount of benefit to the individual up around 3.2 percent. These provisions are already in effect as they were made July 1 of this year.

We also passed Public Law 89-478, which will permit variation of our 40-hour workweek to enable our employees to take advantage of educational opportunities. It has correctly been observed that education is and should be a continuing thing. Federal employees must be encouraged to learn and to grow. To deny the most ambitious this opportunity is to deny our Nation progress.

In our constant search for ways to balance the public and private sectors of our economy, create new programs to assist our citizenry while funding the old ones and keeping wage levels and interest rates at reasonable and prudent points, we acted on various proposals. The Participation Sales Act of 1966, Public Law 89-429, authorizes six specified Federal agencies to place a part or all of the notes or obligations acquired by them through their loan program operations into pools. The Federal National Mortgage Association is authorized to act as trustee and sell investors participation certificates which are based on these pools. Under this act the Government was authorized to shift part of the burden of Federal credit to the private sector of the economy.

This Congress has also been concerned about the health of the financial institutions of our country. We enacted in February Public Law 89-356, which established new standards for the review of proposed bank mergers by Federal regulatory agencies in order to eliminate the necessity for the dissolution of merged banks. We also enacted the Financial Institution Supervisory Act of 1966. This act raised the maximum deposit insurance for bank and savings and loan association deposits on accounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation from $10,000 to a new maximum of $15,000. As another aid to the public, the Congress granted Federal bank regulatory agencies new powers to curb "unsafe" and "unsound" practices by banks and savings and loan associations. The new powers enabled the regulatory agencies to issue cease-and-desist orders against banks and suspension-and-removal orders against bank officials engaged in "unsafe" and "unsound" practices. Although the insurance increase is considered to be a permanent enactment, the regulatory authority granted by this act is to expire in 1972, thus giving "need" evaluations greater flexibility.

The Congress recognized that the amount of money available for home mortgages was not sufficient. We increased by $4.76 million the purchasing authority of the Federal National Mortgage Association in order to provide more mortgage capital. This additional authority should greatly assist the homebuilding industry which has severely felt the inflationary pressures in the economy.

Rising interest rates have necessitated our immediate action. This action is embodied in the interest rate control bill which President Johnson signed into law last September 21. In the signing ceremony, he pointed out what continually rising interest rates mean:

> First, they force lenders to charge even higher interest rates on the money they lend;
>
> Second, they divert funds away from homebuilding, making it very difficult for thousands of Americans to build, or buy, or to sell their homes;
>
> Third, they weaken some of our financial institutions.

This act will now enable the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to regulate the maximum rates of interest paid by banks and certain other financial institutions on deposit or share accounts. The bill will give the Federal Home Loan Bank Board the power directly to establish dividend rates which savings and loan associations may pay.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

In my previous report on the accomplishments of the 88th Congress and on the accomplishments of the 1st session of the 89th Congress, I have commented in detail on the many remarkable legislative achievements which have been accomplished in the field of education. The 88th Congress, for instance, passed the Higher Education Facilities Act which authorized Federal loans to public and private colleges for the improvement of educational facilities. That Congress also passed the Vocational Education Act which assisted States in modernizing and enlarging their programs for teaching job skills. In the 88th Congress the National Defense Education Act provided low-interest loans for deserving students who needed help in completing educational programs.

This Congress, however, has succeeded in outstripping the preceding Congress in the field of education. The Members of the 89th Congress have demonstrated their belief that all children should be able to achieve their full educational potential. Last year we enacted the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which became Public Law 89-10. That act was designed to benefit 95 percent of our counties, and it placed special emphasis on providing more complete and meaningful educational experiences for those persons from culturally deprived backgrounds.

Title I contains a $1.06 billion authorization for the fiscal year 1966 in grants to State educational agencies for payment to local school districts. To benefit from Federal grants, a local educational agency must belong to a school district in which the number of school-age children of low-income or relief families equals 100 or more or is equivalent to 3 percent of the total number of school-age children. School-age children are defined as those between 5 and 17 years of age; low-income families are families whose annual incomes are $2,000 or less. Qualifying local agencies will receive, at maximum, an amount equivalent to 50 percent of their State's average expenditures per school child times the number of school-age children from the low-income factor families residing in the school district. Beginning in the 1967 fiscal year, eligible local educational agencies may be awarded special incentive grants to be applied to programs consistent with the basic aims of this legislation. The amounts of these awards will be determined by the percentage of increase in current agency expenditures over those for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965.

Subject to final approval by State and Federal educational agencies, local agencies will enjoy a high degree of flexibility in the uses to which these grants may be put.

Title II—School Library Resources and Instructional Materials—institutes a 5-year program for the allocation of funds to local educational agencies, via the States, for use in the acquisition of textbooks and school library resources. One hundred million dollars was authorized under title II for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. Each State's share of the total monetary authorization will bear the same ratio as its number of public and nonprofit elementary-secondary school students bears to the national enrollment in such schools. Federal participation is limited to the role of providing funds for each of the States. State educational agencies, in cooperation with local public school agencies, will determine what types of printed instructional materials and library resources will be purchased. Federal funds will supply nonpublic schools with those books and materials which State educational agencies have approved for distribution in the public schools.

Title III—Supplementary Educational Centers and Services—establishes a 5-year program of Federal grants for supplementary educational centers and services. One hundred million dollars has been authorized under title III for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. Each State will receive a basic allocation of $200,000. Remaining moneys will be distributed among the States on the following basis: 50 percent according to the number of school-age children in a State—compared to the national total—and 50 percent according to the total population of the United States. This title seeks to provide those educational services and facilities unavailable in quality and quantity in our Nation's elementary-secondary school system. Among the many programs for which these funds may be used are: guidance and counseling, remedial instruction, psychological and social work services to enable persons to participate in educational programs, special educational projects for nonschool session periods, academic and vocational education for adults, specialized equipment and instruction for advanced scientific subjects, foreign languages, and other courses not offered in the local schools, or which could be better taught in one central location, specialized equipment and instruction for the handicapped and for pre-school-age youngsters, specially qualified personnel for temporary teaching assignments, special programs for persons isolated from normal educational opportunities, including home-study courses, visiting teachers, and mobile education units, and the development of educational radio and television.

Title IV—Educational Research and Training—amends the Cooperative Research Act by authorizing the Commissioner of Education to make grants to colleges, universities, other public or nonprofit agencies, institutions, organizations, and to individuals for research, surveys, and demonstrations in the field of education and for the dissemination of information derived from this education research. Recipients of such grants may utilize these funds to establish and maintain research traineeships, internships, personnel exchanges, and predoctoral fellowships for training and research in the field of education.

Title V authorizes the establishment of a 5-year program of grants to stimulate and assist the States in strengthening the leadership resources of their educational agencies and to assist those agencies in the establishment and improvement of programs to identify and meet their educational needs. Ten million dollars in grants were authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966.

The 1966 amendments to Public Law 89-10 authorized $2.4 billion for fiscal year 1967 and $3.7 billion for fiscal year 1968. Fiscal 1967 appropriations were $1,342,000,410 for elementary and secondary education activities and $439,137,000 for impacted areas aid.

The major provisions of the 1966 amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act retain the basic aid formula for title I grants for fiscal year 1967. Grants were to equal 50 percent of the average expenditure per pupil in the State, multiplied by the number of 5- to 17-year-old children in the school district from families with incomes below $2,000 annually or with higher income resulting from payments under the aid to families with dependent children program. The formula must also take into account the number of children in homes for neglected or delinquent children, or in foster homes supported by public funds. The 1966 amendments repeal the incentive grants program of the 1965 act and also authorize grants to State educational agencies to establish or improve programs for children of migratory farmworkers. In the absence of satisfactory State programs, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is authorized to make arrangements with other nonprofit agencies in the State for accomplishing the purposes of that title. The bill also requires that State programs under the aid for dependent children program provide that any person who is employed on projects under title I of the Education Act may disregard $85 of monthly earnings in establishing eligibility for the relief program.

The 1966 amendments raised the factor determining low income to $3,000 per family for fiscal year 1968 instead of the $2,000 annual income per family figure originally in the bill and retained in it for fiscal year 1967. The amendments also allow States, starting in 1968, to use the U.S. national average per pupil expenditure for education in determining title I grants if that average is greater than the State average per pupil expenditure. The bill also provides that local school districts with at least 10 qualified children will be eligible for title I assistance beginning in fiscal 1968 if their projects involve an expenditure of at least $2,500. It is estimated that these changes will require an authorization in fiscal year 1968 of about $2,290 million as opposed to $1,433,589,000 in fiscal year 1967.

The 1966 amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act authorize $125 million to library resources in fiscal year 1967 and $150 million in 1968. An additional 3 percent of the appropriation under this title shall be available to non-State areas, to the Department of the Interior, and to the Department of Defense, for use in schools operated by those agencies. The bill also authorizes $175 million for fiscal year 1967 and $500 million for fiscal year 1968 for grants to the States for supplementary educational services and centers under title III of the program. Again, 3 percent of this appropriation shall be used for special schools as provided in title II, described above. State departments of education are authorized to receive $30 million in fiscal year 1967 and $50 million in fiscal 1968 for grants to improve their departments. The Congress eliminated the provision requiring that States match Federal funds in this area.

The Congress also liberalized the provisions for school districts to receive aid to impacted areas under Public Law 81–874 by providing that districts with 400 federally connected schoolchildren will be eligible for such assistance even if they do not meet the requirement imposed by current law that 3 percent of the children be federally connected.

Handicapped children are also aided by this act. The Commissioner of Education is directed to establish a National Advisory Committee on Handicapped Children to advise him on matters relating to the education of such children. The bill authorizes $50 million for fiscal year 1967 and $150 million for fiscal year 1968 to develop and improve programs for the education of handicapped children. These funds are allocated to the States on the basis of a ratio of handicapped children age 3 to 21 in each State to the number of such children in all States.

One other significant provision of the 1966 amendments was to transfer the adult basic education program authorized by the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act to the Commissioner of Education—$60 million in fiscal 1968 and $40 million for fiscal 1967 are authorized for these programs. The funds are allotted to the States on the basis of the number of adults who have not completed the first six grades of school. The President is authorized to establish a National Advisory Committee on Adult Basic Education to advise him on this subject.

HIGHER EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

The 89th Congress recognized the challenge of the times in the field of higher education. Harkening to the injunction of President Johnson when he reminded that education is always an unfinished task, the 1st session of the "fabulous 89th Congress" passed the Higher Education Act of 1965. With the passage of this act, the Congress renewed its commitment to equality of educational opportunity to all young persons of this great country.

Title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965 authorized a program of matching grants to assist colleges and universities in expanding adult educational opportunities. Title II of the act provided a program of grants to aid colleges and universities in improving their library resources. Title III of the act provided a 1-year program to improve the "developing institutions" on the Nation's higher academic scene. Title IV authorized a program of scholarships to academically qualified, needy students. Title V authorizes the release of Federal moneys for the establishment of State and nonprofit institution student loan insurance funds and it also provides for strengthening of the Defense Education Act of 1958. Title VI authorized a program of matching grants to colleges and universities for the acquisition of educational equipment and media.

This total commitment to higher education was continued by the Congress in its second session. In major amendments to the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, the Congress authorized $475 million for fiscal year 1967, $728 million for fiscal year 1968, and $936 million for fiscal year 1969 for the construction of undergraduate academic facilities. For this purpose we appropriated for fiscal year 1967 $453 million, 22 percent of which will go to public community colleges and public technical institutes. Also, the 89th Congress this year authorized $60 million in 1967, and $120 million in fiscal years 1968 and 1969 in grants for the construction of graduate academic facilities. We appropriated the full authorized amount of $60 million for this current fiscal year. We authorized, and appropriated, $200 million in fiscal year 1967 for loans for the construction of academic facilities—$400 million is authorized for this purpose in each of the fiscal years 1968 and 1969.

In this session of the Congress, we also amended the 1965 Higher Education Act to continue the program of assistance to developing educational institutions. We authorized $30 million for this purpose for fiscal year 1967 and appropriated that full amount for this fiscal year, and we authorized $55 million in 1968. In an amendment to the National Defense Education Act, we increased the 1968 authorization to $225 million. The 1967 figure is continued at $190 million. Also authorized for 1968 is an appropriation of $110 million for assistance in industrial arts.

In addition to those figures mentioned above, the Congress appropriated $383,900,000 this year for higher education activities.

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS

Merely to care for the physical needs of our people is not enough. As Aristotle observed many years ago:

> Those who educate children well, are more to be honored than they who produce them; for these only gave them life, those the art of living well.

Thomas Jefferson once wrote to John Adams:

> I cannot live without books.

Educational materials are essential, and printed matter is at the very base of the educational media pyramid. Unless we also provide books to our populace, we provide inadequate educational opportunity.

The Rural Library Services Act began more than 10 years ago. Since that time, library services have been provided for 40 million rural and small town citizens; 27 million books have been placed on public library shelves; 75 million citizens are enjoying new or improved library facilities.

The first funds for the construction of public libraries became available in 1965—just last year. Today, nearly 700 communities are able to build new library facilities. This is a number that may soon be doubled as the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966—Public Law 89–511—take effect. This act will provide $310 million between now and 1971 to raise the physical standards of libraries, to replace outmoded buildings, and to implement the provision of the 40 million square feet of space we still desperately seek.

But this new law will do more than construct the buildings. It is a forward-looking enactment that recognizes the increasing need for programs to surpass the traditional dependence upon governmental unit boundaries. It establishes a $50 million program of grants to the States for the conception and maintenance of local, regional, State, or interstate cooperative library networks.

The act seeks to find new and more needy clients to use its services. It establishes a $75 million grant program to provide library services for our often-neglected citizens who reside in orphanages, hospitals, prisons, or training schools and to provide for those who are blind or for another reason are unable to read conventional printed matter.

The two new titles—Interlibrary Cooperation and Special Services—added to the previous act constitute the portion that so ably qualifies this legislation as creative, timely, and developmental. Interlibrary cooperation and specialized State library services are the provisions for the future—provisions commensurate with their times.

Another act, Public Law 89–1018, assures us that the nearly 1,600,000 persons among us with handicaps such as being bedridden or too weak to read, being almost blind, but not legally thus disabled, will soon be assured benefits from library services.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

The past session saw the Congress bring to final fruition proposals for medical care for the elderly which had been before it, in one form or another, for 20 years. Public Law 89–97—the medical care, social security bill—is one of the most significant and far-reaching measures ever considered by the Congress. This legislation, which greatly extends and expands social security coverage, will provide, with minor exceptions, basic health insurance financed by increased social security assessments. The basic health insurance section of this so-called medicare program will assume the cost of all ordinary, inpatient hospital services for up to 90 days per single illness. The patient pays the first $40 of cost and, if hospitalized more than 60 days, pays an additional $10 per day. Psychiatric hospitalization is also covered up to 190 days' maximum. A person is also entitled to 100 days of nursing home care after any illness period involving a minimum of 3 inpatient hospital days.

In addition to this basic health insurance protection, the law also makes provision for a supplementary health insurance coverage. Persons 65 years of age or older, in return for nominal premiums of $3 per month, are eligible to purchase the insurance. This supplementary voluntary service will pay for many medical costs not covered or only partially covered under the basic hospital plan.

The 1965 Social Security Amendments, however, do not concern themselves only with medical and health care, but they also provided an increase of 7 percent in monthly social security cash benefits effective from January 1, 1965. Other important amendments were made, including the extension of eligible insurance benefits to young people who are in the process of completing their formal education and who are, consequently, not completely self-supporting.

Disability insurance payments will be made to workers who have been incapacitated, or who may become incapacitated, for consecutive 12-month periods. Prior to this very important amendment, total and permanent disability was almost always required before social security benefits could be paid. The eligibility requirements for aged persons have been lowered under the act. Widows of eligible workers are now entitled to draw their benefits earlier. The retirement provisions of the present law have been made more flexible. As an example, the exemptions on annual earnings a person may have without losing his social security benefits have been significantly increased. Now, the first $1,500 of annual earnings are completely clear of social security benefit reductions.

The supplementary health insurance portion of the so-called medicare program was so popular that many persons were unable to enroll in it by the March 31 deadline. The Congress acted quickly this year to extend the deadline so that all who desired would have an opportunity to sign up for this helpful program.

However, legislative action relating to the health needs of the people of the United States did not stop with enactment of the Social Security Amendments. Other major bills were considered, and enacted, by this Congress. We have done many, many things which will move us along the way in our battle against disease and disability.

Allow me to outline some of the major bills which we have approved during the past 2 years which contribute to the health of our people.

Last year we expanded the provisions of Public Law 87-868 by renewing and continuing the Federal program which supports a mass vaccination program against a number of diseases which are major public health hazards. We have authorized grants to local communities and States through June 30, 1968, under which the Federal Government will provide funds for the purchase of vaccine against tetanus, poliomyelitis, whooping cough, diphtheria, and measles. Up until the time of the revision of the act last year, vaccine protection against measles was not included.

We extended Public Law 87-692, which provides health services for domestic migratory workers. The sum of $24 million was authorized for Federal grants to public and private nonprofit agencies to assist in meeting the needs of migratory workers by operating migratory worker family health centers at which a broad range of health services will be available.

The Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Act of 1963 was broadened. We enacted Public Law 89-239, which authorizes a 3-year program to establish regional medical programs in the field of heart disease, cancer, stroke, and related diseases. This program contemplates a broad program of cooperative research with hospitals, medical schools, and physicians clinics. We enacted Public Law 89-290, authorizing a $775 million, 3-year program for the construction of teaching facilities for physicians, dentists, professional health personnel, optometrists, pharmacists, and podiatrists. This year we approved the Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act of 1966. This bill is designed to provide more assistance in meeting the urgent needs for health professionals, such as physical therapists, dental technicians, and others of that type. In this bill we authorized improvement and construction grants to colleges and universities which offer degrees to students of the allied health professions. Also, the bill contained a provision offering full forgiveness of student loans made to doctors who practice in low-income rural areas. The bill also made students of medicine, dentistry, and the related fields eligible for the guaranteed loan program established in 1965 for college students.

Public Law 89-291 authorized $105 million in grants to improve medical library services and facilities over a 5-year period.

Late in the session this year, Congress enacted the Comprehensive Health Planning and Public Health Services Act of 1966. This bill considered the problems of public health and health planning on a broad scale and extensively revised Federal grant programs for public health services in the States.

The bill passed this year authorizes comprehensive planning of public health services on a State and areawide basis. This planning will serve to identify the most immediate public health problems and will establish priorities for public health services. The bill contains a new authorization of $9 million for public health planning in fiscal year 1967 and it keeps the $5 million authorization contained in existing law. Fifteen million dollars for this purpose is authorized for fiscal year 1968.

The bill revises the formula for Public Health Service grants. Under the new bill, $125 million will be authorized for fiscal year 1968. The bill repeals a number of the provisions of the Public Health Service Act. It is expected that the 90th Congress will give early consideration to additional funding for these important and worthwhile programs.

While not directly related to public health, in a related field the Congress passed legislation giving the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to impose standards governing the care, treatment, and transportation of animals used in medical research. The authority contained in the bill is designed to prevent the theft of dogs, cats, and other animals by professional animal dealers who then sell them for use in medical research.

CHILDREN

The Congress this year acted on two measures which reflect the concern of the Federal Government and of Members of the 89 Congress over the health and welfare of the Nation's children.

One of these measures was the Child Protection Act, which was sent to the President in mid-October. This bill allows the Food and Drug Administration to prohibit the sale of extremely dangerous children's toys and articles and other items intended for household use. The bill also requires that warning labels be attached to less hazardous, but still dangerous toys.

The Congress also recognized the fact that many of the Nation's schoolchildren suffer from nutritional deficiencies which can be remedied only by far-reaching programs designed to provide needed food to hungry schoolchildren.

Congress enacted a bill which continuse the special milk program. It authorized appropriations of $110 million in fiscal 1967, $115 million in 1968, $120 million in fiscal 1969, and $120 million in 1970.

The bill instituted a new special breakfast program and authorized appropriations of $7.5 million during the current fiscal year and $10 million the next fiscal year to establish pilot programs for the serving of breakfasts to school students. The breakfasts will be served without charge or at a reduced charge to children who cannot pay the full cost. Other students, under this legislation, would be allowed to participate if they pay for their meal.

The bill strengthens and expands the school lunch program and authorizes appropriations of $63 million in the fiscal years 1967 to 1970 to aid public and nonprofit private schools in low-income areas in their efforts to acquire equipment for use in connection with federally aided school food programs. The bill provides that all Federal school programs are to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

In financing the school food programs for fiscal 1967 the Congress appropriated $104 million for the special milk program and $210.8 million for the school lunch program.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

The Congress, in both sessions, recognized the concern with which citizens of the United States view the increasing incidence of criminal acts. We have sought in 1965 and in 1966 to provide some of the means which will help combat the alarming number of criminal acts occurring daily throughout the Nation. We have recognized that the causes of crime are complex. No single act, or series of enactments, can completely or with certainty terminate criminal behavior. This has been with us since time immemorial and it will be with us until the very end of time.

We did, however, recognize the problem and attempt to find some new solutions to it. The first session, we enacted Public Law 89-69 which extends through June 30, 1967, the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act. That law authorized appropriations of $6.5 million for 1966 and $10 million for the 1967 fiscal year.

In the second session, the Congress extended the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 for 2 years. Also, we increased the authorization for appropriations under that act to $15 million for the fiscal year of 1967 and $30 million for the fiscal year 1968. The Law Enforcement Assistance Act authorized the Attorney General to make grants designed to further the training of State and local law enforcement personnel and also to make grants for demonstrations and other projects which would help to improve State and local law enforcement agencies—$10 million for this purpose was authorized for fiscal year 1966.

We also enacted a bill establishing a National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws. Under this act, a commission composed of 12 members is set up and authorized to conduct a comprehensive study of Federal criminal laws and make recommendations for their reform and revision.

One of the most significant enactments with regard to criminal law is Public Law 89–465. This legislation revises our Federal bail procedures, thus emphasizing the character of the individual rather than his money-finding ability. The Bail Reform Act of 1966 requires that a person charged with a noncapital Federal crime be released on his personal recognizance or on unsecured bond at the time he comes before a judicial officer unless that officer makes the specific finding that such release would "not reasonably assure" the appearance of the accused as required. Judicial officers are empowered to place any one of the following conditions on a person released under these circumstances. The conditions are: Release to a designated person; restrictions on travel, association, or place of abode; appearance bond with no more than 10 percent cash deposit; bail bond or full cash deposit; or "any other condition being reasonably necessary to assure appearance as required, including the condition requiring that the person return to custody after a specified hour."

In an action related to modification and revision of criminal law, the Congress enacted the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966. This bill is an across-the-board attempt to rehabilitate those persons who have become addicted to narcotics.

Under this bill, an addict charged with certain nonviolent Federal crimes can elect, if he is a first offender, to take civil commitment for treatment of his addiction for a period of up to 36 months. If it is not his first appearance as a defendant, the court before which he is appearing can, in its discretion, still offer him the election of civil commitment. This provision does not apply to those persons who are charged with a crime of violence or with selling narcotics. Nor does it apply to persons against whom prior felony charges are pending, those who have had two or more felonies, or those persons who have been civilly committed for narcotics treatment on two or more occasions.

The bill also provides for the postconviction commitment for treatment of narcotic addicts in lieu of criminal punishment. This applies to the same class of addicts that would be allowed to elect civil commitment before conviction.

The bill also provides for a voluntary, but compulsory, civil commitment for noncriminal narcotic addicts. Under existing law, an addict may voluntarily commit himself for treatment. However, in many instances, an addict who follows this procedure will remain in the hospital for treatment only a very brief period of time. Under the new law the term of commitment is for 42 months. The Surgeon General, who is entrusted with the responsibility of treating narcotic addicts, will have the advantage of knowing how long a person will be within his treatment. Also, an addict may be civilly committed at the instance of a third person related to him. This allows innocent members of an addict's family to assist him through civil commitment.

The bill also provides assistance to States in the developing of programs, services, and facilities for the treatment and cure of narcotic addicts. In addition, it relaxes restrictions on parole for marihuana offenders.

TRUTH IN PACKAGING

Although this country boasts educated and alert consumers, the Congress recognized this year that it is impossible for an individual to pursue a prudent purchasing policy unless accurate information concerning the contents of containers is available. We enacted what has come to be known as truth-in-packaging legislation designed to prevent deceptive packaging or labeling methods on certain commodities.

The bill requires clear, uniform labels which give the contents of closed packages in ounces, pounds, or liquid measure. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Federal Trade Commission are given the authority to regulate the use of package characterizations and to regulate label advertising promotions. The Secretary of Commerce is directed to attempt to set up voluntary standards for package sizes if he finds the consumer is confused due to the many and various sizes of packages.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

To provide greater public access to records of the Federal Government, the Congress this session enacted what is now Public Law 89–487, the Freedom of Information Act. This bill is the embodiment of the recognition that American people have the need, and the right, to know about the affairs of their Government.

The popular right to know must not be disregarded; it is a basic concept of our governmental structure. This new law emphasizes the right of citizens to obtain public information and once again asserts faith in our system of Government predicated upon respect for every man's informed opinion. Of course, the bill does not require disclosure of information which will jeopardize the national security of the United States.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1964

In both 1965 and 1966 the Office of Economic Opportunity and the programs authorized by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 came under close and careful study by the Congress. In both years, drawing upon the lessions learned since the great war on poverty was instituted in 1964, the Congress reviewed, revised, and expanded the Economic Opportunity Act.

In order to place in perspective the most recent amendments and authorizations under that act, it is helpful to recall that the 1964 act authorized several programs designed to launch an across-the-board attack on the causes of poverty.

A Job Corps program was established for young men and young women between the ages of 16 and 21. Training was to be given both in rural conservation camps and in urban training communities to young people, most of whom lacked a high school education, in order to prepare them for taking their rightful place in society.

A Neighborhood Youth Corps program was instituted providing part-time or full-time work for young people, 16 to 21. In many instances, the modest salaries these young people receive determines whether or not they are able to continue their education. College work-study programs were instituted to allow college and university students from low-income families to be self-supporting and to remain as full-time students by providing on-campus and off-campus jobs sponsored by public and private organizations.

Community action programs were authorized to encourage local community action to fight the cycle of recurring poverty. Adult basic education was offered to train those who lacked the fundamental communicative skills necessary to productive living in our modern society. Job experience and training programs were instituted to give some hope to those who had been chronically unemployed.

A number of special programs were instituted, the most successful of them being Project Headstart, which provides learning experiences and much needed medical and dental care for preschool youngsters from disadvantaged families in communities across the Nation. A program of loans for low-income rural families and owners of small businesses was instituted. A special program to improve the quality of Indian communities and to provide assistance to the more than 2 million seasonal workers and their families was authorized.

These programs were put into effect and their many successes, as well as their failures and shortcomings, have been considered carefully, closely, and conscientiously by the Congress during the past 2 years. In each instance, this Congress resolved to carry on the war on poverty, recognizing that ours is a difficult and challenging task but understanding that it is neither an impossible one or an unreasonable one.

This year, the Congress authorized appropriations of $1.75 billion for the war on poverty in fiscal year 1967. In a departure from previous authorizations, specific authorizations were provided for major programs in the youth employment and community action portions of the bill.

We authorized $696 million for title I of the Economic Opportunity Act for fiscal year 1967. Of that amount, $211 million is authorized for carrying on the program of the Job Corps and $410 million is authorized for the Neighborhood Youth Corps. This year the Congress set a limit of 45,000 on the number of persons in the Job Corps and also limited the cost per enrollee to $7,500. We also directed that a minimum of 23 percent of the persons enrolled in the Job Corps be women. We have required the Office of Economic Opportunity to undertake four pilot projects to provide youth employment and training on a combined residential and nonresidential basis. Also, we have provided for the establishment of standards of conduct for Job Corps enrollees and have directed that those enrollees who violate the standards shall be dismissed from the corps or transfered to another center.

In the Neighborhood Youth Corps, we revised the criteria for participation, providing that persons participating in the inschool work training program be in the 9th through the 12th grades of school, or have an equivalent age of persons in those grades. The 16- to 21-year-old criteria for out-of-school programs was retained. However, the language of the act was changed to make a clear distinction between programs providing work experience for unemployed persons and those programs which are designed to provide employment for students.

We authorized $75 million for a new provision which would allow the creation of special "impact programs" providing employment to youth and adults in areas of high, hard-core unemployment. Also we continued indefinitely the Federal payment of 90 percent for work training programs under this title, eliminating the requirement that the Federal share would drop to 50 percent in 1967.

In title II of the bill, the community action section, we authorized appropriations of $846 million. Of this, $352 million is authorized for continuation of the highly successful Operation Headstart. The bill also authorizes $22 million for legal services for the poor. This gives specific statutory authorization to a program already instituted by the Office of Economic Opportunity under its general authority. Other authorizations include $6.1 million of community action funds for operation of neighborhood health centers and narcotic rehabilitation programs; authorization of $7 million for an adult literacy program; authorization of $8 million for a program of low-interest emergency family loans which will provide assistance to low-income families confronted with financial emergencies. Three hundred and twenty-three million dollars of the total amount authorized for community action programs is not earmarked, and will be available for community action programs approved by the Office of Economic Opportunity in accordance with its established regulations and procedures.

Several other important changes were made in the community action portion of this act. Of major importance is the earmarking of $72 million in employment funds for a new subprofessional employment program for chronically employed adults not covered by other Federal programs. One-half of the $73 million is designated to continue community action programs now in existence which provide jobs on beautification projects. The Congress this year deleted the provision of existing law which would require that the Federal share of these programs be reduced to 50 percent on August 20, 1967, and replaced it with a provision that beginning July 1, 1967, the Federal share of most community action programs will be 80 percent. Certain procedures requiring that the poor themselves are properly represented in the community action program were written into the law. We also provided a provision limiting the amount of Federal funds which can be used to compensate local community action employees and we have provided means for accounting and auditing of grants made to public or private nonprofit agencies.

The Congress increased the ceiling on loans to low-income rural families under title III of the act from $2,500 to $3,500. We authorized $57 million for this program in fiscal year 1967. The small business loan provision of the act—title IV—was transferred to the Small Business Administration but the authority of the Office of Economic Opportunity to make grants to public or private nonprofit agencies for the purpose of carrying on the cost of an agency making such loans was continued—$5 million was authorized for this purpose during the next fiscal year.

Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act which deals with work experience programs was the subject of considerable attention and considerable change by the Congress in the last session. The program, which had been administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, was revised to divide operation of it between the Labor Department and HEW. HEW does, however, retain final control over all aspects of administration of the program. The Department of Labor has the responsibility of the manpower portions of the program, including testing, job training and job development, job referral and follow up. The Federal share of the cost of work training programs will be 80 percent, beginning July 1, 1968. At the present time a 100-percent Federal participation is authorized. We provided authorization of $100 million for the program during fiscal year 1967.

Other important changes in the Economic Opportunity Act include several designed to improve administration of the act and to reduce administrative expenses. Under the 1966 amendments, administrative expenses will be limited to 10 percent of the total funds authorized under the act. The volunteers in service to America—VISTA—program was placed in a separate title VII and $31 million was authorized for its operation. The adult basic education program, previously included in this act, was transferred to the Office of Education by other legislation mentioned in this report.

Although $1.75 billion was authorized by the Congress for the war on poverty, appropriations to carry on this battle amounted to $1,612,500,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act passed in the last days of the 1966 session. The appropriation was $112,500,000 more than the Congress provided for the Office of Economic Opportunity in fiscal year 1966. The final appropriation measure, as approved by the Congress in the waning days of the session, did not specifically earmark funds for the Office of Economic Opportunity as provided in the authorization bill.

MANPOWER AMENDMENTS

This Government long ago recognized that an effort must be made to give those persons who never possessed usable and marketable skills an opportunity to join the ranks of the employed. Through the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 we undertook to produce from the unskilled unemployed skilled workers who could take place as productive members of our society.

That that act worked well is shown by the fact that in its first 2½ years, until January 1965, 305,000 persons had been approved for vocational training. Of these, 85,000 had completed their courses, and 73 percent of that number were at that time an integral part of the American working force.

However, Congress, in its first session, recognized that the Manpower Development and Training Act had to be extended and renewed and revised. Accordingly, we passed the Manpower Amendment Act of 1965 which extended the Manpower Development and Training Act to June 30, 1969, and authorized for fiscal year 1966 $454 million. That bill allowed the Federal Government to assume a larger share of the cost of training at a time when future participation by the States in this program seemed doubtful due to the likelihood they would be unable to meet the financial requirements of the act as it was then written.

In this session, we further amended the 1962 Manpower Development and Training Act to establish new programs, broaden eligibility for referral to existing programs, and provide more flexibility in distribution and allocation of training allowances.

The 1966 act authorized new programs to train and educate workers 45 years old and over to the labor market. It also authorized training of individuals in correctional institutions for employment upon their release, and it provides part-time courses to upgrade the skill of employed and unemployed persons to enable them to move into areas where there are critical skill shortages.

In another significant amendment to the original act, the bill passed by the Congress this year will provide training to those persons who have sufficient working skills but who, because of their inability to perform basic educational skills, are unemployable. This will be a major step forward in meeting the needs of those persons who heretofore have been unable to find jobs because of this problem.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

This Congress acted in the first months of its existence to expand our efforts to combat poverty by promoting economic development on a wide front. Public Law 89-4, was the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. That bill authorized $1,092,400,000 for the cooperative development of the physical resources of 360 counties in 11 States in the Appalachian area. An Appalachian Regional Commission was created, composed of the Governor or his representative of each State and a Federal Cochairman appointed by the President. This Commission serves as a body to direct the economic development of the entire area on an areawide basis.

A principal factor in economic development is an adequate transportation system. In the Appalachian area, highways are urgently needed. The bill provided an authorization of $840 million for construction of 2,350 miles of development highways, together with 1,000 miles of local access roads. A comprehensive survey of the water resources of the Appalachian area is underway. This survey is being conducted by the Secretary of the Army and will serve to direct the attention of the Appalachian Regional Development Commission to problems and industrial development connected with the need for adequate water resources. Other programs are underway in the area to provide for land stabilization, health clinics, beautification projects, timber development, and restoration of abandoned mining areas.

This year the Congress appropriated $132,750,000 for continuation of the Appalachian development programs. Of this $100 million will be for the Appalachian development highway system, while the remaining $32,750,000 will be to carry on the other programs authorized by the Congress in 1965.

Also in 1965, we passed the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. Public Law 89–136 has used the experience of our past on which to build a more ambitious and more successful effort for economic development throughout the Nation.

Under the bill the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to make grants to States, political subdivisions, Indian tribes, or nonprofit representatives of redevelopment areas—those characterized by low incomes and high unemployment levels—which may be applied to the development of public works which are needed to promote industrial and commercial development in the area. An area may receive up to 80 percent of the total cost of a project in direct grants and supplemental grants. $500 million was authorized by the Congress in 1965 to meet the cost of this program in each of the years 1966 to 1969.

The Secretary of Commerce is also authorized to make loans to States, political subdivisions, Indian tribes, or nonprofit representatives of redevelopment areas, for application to public works or development facilities and for purchase and betterment of land and facilities earmarked for industrial and commercial use. In addition, the Secretary is authorized to guarantee loans made by private lending institutions to private borrowers for projects of this type—$170 million in each of the fiscal years 1966 to 1970 was authorized for this purpose.

In addition, technical assistance to the States and economic development areas is authorized to be made available by the Secretary of Commerce. Financial assistance up to 75 percent of the administrative expenses of economic development planning organizations can be furnished in this manner.

The Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 also authorized the creation of multistate regional action planning commissions to foster regional programs designed to bring about long-range economic development. Under the provisions of this act, several regional commissions have been appointed and are now in the process of developing plans for their regions similar to the work being undertaken by the Appalachian Regional Development Commission. The area included in the Appalachian Regional Development Commission is not eligible for assistance under the Public Works and Economic Development Act.

For fiscal year 1967, the Congress appropriated $290 million to carry forward the programs authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Charles Abrams, writing in "The City Is the Frontier," noted:

> A city, even an American city, is the pulsating product of the human hand and mind, reflecting man's history, his struggles for freedom, his genius—and his selfishness and errors. A city has values as well as slums, excitement as well as conflict; it has a personality that has not yet been obliterated by its highways and gas stations; it has a spirit as well as a set of arteries and a voice that speaks the hopes as well as the disappointments of its people.

Nevertheless, the residents of our cities or even of our countrysides—Americans all—have not yet been able to respond to the perplexities engulfing our urban centers and their fringes.

John F. Kennedy once summed it up:

> The cities—their needs, their future, their financing—these are the great unspoken, overlooked, underplayed problems of our times.

We must face these problems. By the time a baby born today reaches his productive years, chances are four out of five that he will be living and working in a city.

The 1st session of the 89th Congress recognized the many problems of the urban-suburban areas and enacted the comprehensive Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965. That bill provided for cooperative action among Federal, State, and local governments to enable us to improve the standards of living within our metropolitan areas.

The bill that we enacted in the first session was a bold approach to the problems of the metropolitan area. This comprehensive legislation provided, among other things, for expansion of the VA mortgage insurance program and of the Federal Housing Administration program of insured loans to armed services personnel. Urban renewal programs were continued with a 4-year authorization totaling $2.9 billion. Low rental public housing benefits were continued with authorizations of more than $47 million a year. College housing construction funds were greatly increased and vocational and technical institutions operating under the control of 4-year accredited degree-awarding colleges and universities became eligible for housing construction loans.

Grants to community agencies undertaking the construction of sewer facilities, water storage, distribution, and purification facilities, health, recreation, or social service centers, or related community facilities were authorized. An open land program was initiated whereby State and local agencies will be assisted in promoting and developing urban landscaping and beautification projects. The rural housing program was continued, and the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to establish a low-interest, insured loan program for the improvement of rural dwellings.

Recognizing the need for a coordinating agency of Federal functions affecting urban-suburban areas and problems, the Congress, at the request of the President, established a new Cabinet position, that of Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and established a new Department of Housing and Urban Development. That Department directs and coordinates all Federal functions relating to housing and urban development.

A major provision of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 was the authorization for a "rent supplement" plan designed to improve housing conditions for low-income families. Under the provisions of this plan, the Federal Government will assist in assuring that families of low income have adequate housing by paying the difference between 25 percent of their income and their rent in standard housing. Although we authorized this provision last year, funds were not provided until the supplement appropriations bill early this year. In that bill we provided $12 million in contractual authority for rent supplement projects. We have provided $20 million for fiscal year 1967.

The most creative approach, the best contemporary concept, and the most effective "blueprint for action" is embodied in legislation adopted by the 2d session of the 89th Congress in its closing days. This legislation is designed to combat metropolitan social ills on numerous fronts. In the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Revelopment Act of 1966, the Congress has tied together dozens of Federal programs into a coordinated effort to improve urban standards and to combat the problems of urban blight.

Under this far-reaching measure, participating cities will also be able to receive Federal funds for up to 80 percent of the required local share of program costs. Participating cities will be selected under strict Federal standards and it is estimated that 60 to 70 cities will be receiving assistance under the provisions of this bill.

Federal grants of $24 million will be available for planning the projects in fiscal 1967 and fiscal 1968. We have authorized the 2-year expenditure of $900 million for carrying out these plans in fiscal 1968 and 1969. Additionally, $250 million has been authorized for urban renewal funds for demonstration projects in fiscal year 1968.

Other major provisions of the bill include a program for Federal land development mortgage insurance for developers of entire "new cities." The bill limits to $250 million the maximum amount of all such insured loans that can be outstanding at any one time. The bill also provides incentive grants to encourage comprehensive areawide planning. Supplemental grants of up to 20 percent of project costs will be paid to cities meeting program standards for programs such as highway construction, airport development, mass transit, sewer and water facilities, open space land acquisition, and acquisition of land and water facilities.

The bill also broadens numerous other related programs. It provides a number of new Federal Housing Administration home mortgage insurance programs, it provides FHA mortgage insurance for group medical, dental, and optometrical facilities, it revises existing urban renewal laws to authorize preservation of historic sites as an eligible urban renewal cost, as well as many other important provisions.

Another important forward stride made this past year was in the establishment of a Department of Transportation. This Department will group together agencies that deal with such transportation-oriented topics as aviation, highway and railway planning, and the Coast Guard. This grouping or gathering of about 100,000 scattered employees will boost communication and coordination. It will permit the development of a plan to devise a national transportation policy, and will establish a National Transportation Safety Board—independent of the Secretary—to promote and coordinate safety activities without affecting economic regulatory functions presently assigned elsewhere.

This important area will command the attention of what will be our fourth largest department in terms of numbers, and fifth largest when based on annual budget expenditures.

The decline of the central city did not come quite as we had expected, and the urban sprawl passed all projections while we allowed our urban transit industry the luxury of decline in the past 20 years. In 1945 there were almost 19 billion revenue passengers carried by surface and elevated railways, trolley cars, and motorbuses. By 1950, the number of passengers had dropped to 13.8 billion, and by 1964, to 6.9 billion, only one-half the 1950 total.

Nevertheless, during the 1950's, population grew at a faster rate in the metropolitan areas than in the country as a whole. By 1960, the largest standard metropolitan statistical areas accounted for about 41 percent of the total population of the United States. While our total population grew 18.5 percent, these metropolitan areas grew 25.9 percent.

These statistics combine in a formula for disaster.

Our manufacturing of transportation equipment has tripled since 1947, but this is not enough. Even though the transportation industry in 1965 was representing $1 out of every $5 we produced, our problem was not solved. Solutions to counteract the imbalance between population and the means of public transport involve more than increasing the already high proportion expended by the transportation system in the American economy.

The Mass Transportation Act of 1964 was the beginning of a promising solution. It was the beginning of concentrated attention to urban problems, perhaps, even the birth of a new era. Our newly enacted Public Law 89–562 extends the program we began 2 years ago. It is intended to aid public and private transportation companies in improving existing facilities and to add new services.

The most important phase, however, centers on the funds put aside for research and development. Part of this program provides fellowships to encourage young men and women to train for professional work in this field. Exactly what types of professionals do we need? We do not know, but we shall find out.

We do not expect the $300 million provided in this bill for 1968 and 1969 to solve our urban transportation problems, but these efforts constitute a gigantic stride forward.

AUTOMOBILE AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

This past August the Senate and House authorized the establishment of Federal motor vehicle safety standards which direct the Secretary of Commerce to establish interim Federal standards by the end of this coming January. These standards will then be revised when more time and information is available to study the feasibility of these temporary standards. The standards will apply to all new vehicles, domestic and foreign. They will also cover equipment—including tires.

Tire safety emphasis is an essential portion of our legislative directives. We have decided that explanatory labeling is necessary. A uniform grading system for all tires will go into effect shortly. The development of tires meeting future standards will not be an easy task. In addition to carrying out the directives in setting up evaluation standards, the Secretary of Commerce has been directed to study the need for a Federal research project on tire safety, and to expand the National Driver Register to include the names of individuals reported to him by the States as having been denied drivers' licenses. This will better enable us to free our highways of the few citizens among us who are unable to drive in a reasonable manner and thus endanger us all.

The bill, Public Law 89–563, authorizes the following expenditures:

For the vehicle standards function, $11 million for fiscal 1967, $17 million for fiscal 1968, and $23 million for fiscal 1969 as the standards become more and more applicable and effective. It provides $2.9 million in 1967 and $1.45 million each in the following 2 years for tire safety functions. To provide for the future, and attempt to assure ourselves of continuous coordination of our efforts in these areas we have set aside $3 million for research.

But highway construction and design must also be coordinated with our auto safety procedures. The Highway Safety Act of 1966 authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to assist States in carrying out comprehensive highway safety programs. This legislation provides that at least 40 percent of the Federal safety grants to States must be expended by local subdivisions in carrying out local programs related to the statewide program and it authorizes the Secretary to conduct highway safety research projects through Federal agencies or by grants.

This legislation, Public Law 89–564, authorizes general fund appropriations for the highway safety program of $67 million in fiscal 1967 and $100 million in each of the fiscal years 1968 and 1969. It authorizes general fund appropriations for research of $10 million in 1967, $20 million in 1968, and $25 million in 1969.

Each of the automobile safety acts attempts to reconcile the differing needs and views of the industries and agencies involved. Guidance from all areas is sought.

The Traffic Safety Act of 1966—Public Law 89–563—directs the Secretary of Commerce to establish an advisory committee with a majority of members from the public and the others representing industry. The Secretary will consult with them as he formulates his vehicle standards.

A National Highway Safety Advisory Committee is also established. It is to be composed of the Secretary, or his designee as Chairman, the Federal Highway Administrator, and 29 members appointed by the President. Of these 29, 4 may be Federal officials, and the remainder must be selected from representatives of States and local governments, public and private interests, and specialists in the field.

Thus provisions have been made to establish direct working relationships with the departmental representatives charged with execution of the new acts and with representatives of those affected. By joining together all of the talent and resources available at the governmental, industrial, and personal levels, we hope to substantially improve automobile safety.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY AUTHORIZATION

Recognizing the continuing problems of motor vehicle transportation, the Congress this session enacted the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1966 which authorizes a total of $19,236,200,000 in appropriations for highway construction in the fiscal years 1968 to 1972. Of the total authorized, a little more than $17 billion was earmarked for the Interstate Highway System in the 4 fiscal years 1968 to 1972. The bill also provided the regular authorization for construction of Federal-aid, primary, secondary, and urban roads. The sum of $2 billion is contained in the bill for this purpose in fiscal years 1968 and 1969.

The bill also extended authorizations for the Interstate Highway System through fiscal 1972, a 1-year extension. In addition it specified that all interstate highways shall contain at least four traffic lanes and directed the Secretary of Commerce to modify existing project agreements in order to enable him to carry out this requirement. Further, the bill authorizes 100-percent Federal financing of repair or reconstruction of damage occurring to parkways, public highways, and public lands development roads and trails which occur as the result of floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, and other disasters over a wide area.

NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

In both 1965 and 1966 the 89th Congress acted strongly to enact urgently needed legislation to protect and promote the natural resources of our great country.

In both years we passed important and far-reaching legislation designed to increase the water pollution control activities of the Federal Government. Last year we passed the Water Quality Act of 1965—Public Law 89–234—which was a dynamic step forward in the control of water pollution. That bill established the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. A Presidential reorganization plan which became effective earlier this year, transferred the Water Pollution Control Administration to the Department of the Interior and made that Department responsible for all of the Federal Government's major water resource activities. Under the Water Quality Act, the States are required to set up satisfactory water quality standards for waters within the State boundaries. Provisions were also included in the bill for matching Federal grants to local governmental agencies in order that better techniques for preventing the discharge of sewage and other wastes into community water supplies may be evolved. A matching grant program for construction of sewage treatment facilities was also included in the bill.

This year, we enacted the Clean Waters Restoration Act of 1966, which increases to a total of $3.4 billion for fiscal years 1968 to 1971, the amount of Federal funds authorized for grants to communities for construction of sewage treatment plants.

This figure is broken down as $450 million for fiscal year 1968, $700 million for fiscal year 1969, $1 billion for fiscal year 1970, and $1,250 million for fiscal year 1971. The dollar limitation on individual grants and combined grants has been done away with, and in all cases the amount authorized for the Federal share of a project is 30 percent of the total cost. If a State agrees to match 30 percent of the total cost of an individual or combined project, the Federal share is increased to 40 percent and the municipal share, in turn, becomes 30 percent. A further increase in the Federal share will be made if the State establishes intrastate standards covering streams flowing wholly within its boundaries.

The Clean Waters Restoration Act amends existing legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to States, municipalities, or intermunicipal or interstate agencies for the purpose of assisting and developing projects to demonstrate new or improved methods of controlling the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated sewage into storm sewers. The Secretary is also authorized to make grants to industries for research and demonstration projects for prevention of pollution of water by industry, including the treating of industrial waste.

However, these two acts were not the only embodiments of congressional concern for protection and development of our water resources. Public Law 89–80, the River Basin Planning Act, created a water resources council composed of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Interior, Health, Education, and Welfare, and Army, as well as a Chairman appointed by the President, whose purpose will be to conduct a continuing study and periodic assessment of the adequacy of regional water supplies. We enacted Public Law 89–118, which extends the life of the national saline water program through fiscal year 1972 and which authorizes a maximum of $275 million for the program during that period. The Federal Water Projects Recreation Act recognizes the importance of the inclusion of fish and wildlife enhancement measures in Federal water resource planning. Under the terms of that act, the Federal Government assumes a portion of the cost of project operations at fish and wildlife enhancement sites on Federal projects.

In order to provide for the water needs of generations to come, we have enlarged the scope of the Water Resources Act of 1964. We have authorized the expenditure of $85 million over a 10-year period to support various research agencies and groups. This act, Public Law 89–404, is another step forward in our long-range efforts to combat pollution and maintain a usable and adequate water supply. We have also enacted Public Law 89–561, which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility investigations of certain water resource development proposals.

AIR POLLUTION

This Congress has been alert to the problems of air pollution and has worked in both sessions to expand efforts to reduce and eliminate contamination of the air we breathe. In 1965, the Congress enacted legislation authorizing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to establish workable standards for the control of dangerous substances from new motor vehicles. Included in the air pollution control legislation was provision for a nationwide research and development program designed to advance our methods of disposing of solid waste materials. Excluded from coverage of this legislation were polluting agents found in our Nation's water resources. Last year, appropriations of $10 million were authorized for 1966, $20 million for fiscal year 1967, $30 million for fiscal year 1968, and $32.5 million for fiscal year 1969.

This year, in mid-October, the Congress approved a bill expanding the existing programs for combating air pollution authorized under the Clean Air Act of 1963. The bill passed by Congress this year authorizes a new program of grants to State, local, and regional air pollution control agencies to help them maintain pollution control programs. These maintenance grants are designed to supplement the existing program of grants for developing, establishing and improving air pollution control programs. Removed from existing law was the provision that no more than 20 percent of the total amount appropriated under the Clean Air Act each year can be used for grants to support State, local, and regional air pollution control activities. Also this year, we combined the authorization sections in the existing law and set the total authorization for all programs and activities under the Clean Air Act at $46 million for fiscal year 1967, $66 million for fiscal 1968, and $74 million for fiscal 1969.

RIVERS, HARBORS, AND FLOOD CONTROL

The 89th Congress, in both its sessions, met its responsibilities to the Nation in the field of navigation, flood control, hydroelectric power, and beach erosion control. In both sessions, the Congress enacted rivers, harbors, and flood control legislation which allowed for the continued development of our natural resources. In 1965, the Congress authorized a total of $1,982,305,000 in funds for 47 navigation betterment projects, 9 land and beach stabilization programs, and 84 flood control undertakings. This year, in the waning days of the session, we enacted an omnibus bill authorizing $670 million for 42 projects.

OCEANOGRAPHY AND MARINE STUDY

The Congress this session realized that we have not yet begun to know or utilize the many resources which exist in the seas around us. While we have begun to exploit some of these resources, there is still a vast depth to be explored and vast fields to be harvested. The challenge of making sea water useful, minerals obtainable, seaweed and fish edible, and developing ocean bottom vehicles, are all significant and worthy challenges.

We know we have not yet begun to use these resources. There are 20,000 known species of fish, but only a few are sought as food. We took a significant step forward by funding roughly $136 million in fiscal year 1965 for the conduct of research, ship operations, the training of new staff, plus the construction of additional ships and shoreside facilities, but this was not enough.

This year the 89th Congress took another stride forward. The Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act—Public Law 89–454—is designed to further ocean engineering and exploration; expand the marine science and technology programs; intensify development and utilization of the ocean, Continental Shelf, and Great Lakes resources.

Under the terms of this act, a National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development is established within the Executive Office of the President. The Council will be responsible for the coordination of Federal activities relating to the marine sciences. We have also provided for the establishment of a 15-member Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources and challenged it to undertake a comprehensive survey of "all aspects of marine science" and make appropriate recommendations.

The unrealized potential of the sea to contribute to our national interest is becoming more accessible. The ocean's resources, its potential contributions, include: sea-based deterrents to enhance national security; fish protein to feed the undernourished peoples; minerals and fossil fuels to supplement continental reserves; expanded seashore recreational resources; and data to improve weather forecasting; the ocean, indeed, has become an available laboratory of natural diversity.

These vast opportunities—the chemicals the minerals, the protein, the data—must be exploited now. In the words of President Johnson as he stressed the challenges facing the world in a White House ceremony this year:

> So many sick to be cured.
> So many hungry to be fed.
> So many hopeless people to be given a helping hand.

The Congress also passed the National Sea Grant College and Program Act of 1966. This innovative measure offers a program of Federal grants to promote the development of marine resources. The National Science Foundation will disburse funds, either by grant or through contract, to higher educational institutions. Recipients of these grants or contracts would be known as sea grant colleges. The recipient institutions will be those which already conduct major oceanographic programs. The aid they receive under this bill will enable them to increase their work in this field, establish programs to disseminate marine information, and train marine technologists—$10 million is authorized for this new program in fiscal year 1967 and $15 million in fiscal year 1968.

AGRICULTURE

The 89th Congress acted strongly to maintain its commitment to American farmers. In both sessions we enacted legislation which will assist farmers in attaining and maintaining their rightful place in modern society. This Congress has given its support to President Johnson and his policies, which seek to gain parity of income and parity of opportunity to farm families throughout the Nation.

In the first session we enacted the 4-year omnibus farm program which combines income and price support programs with acreage allotments and land diversion measures. This 4-year program is aimed at establishing a workable relationship between the supplies of farm commodities and both foreign and domestic demand. This program, passed last year, was designed to assist wheat producers, cottongrowers, feed grain producers, wool producers, and ricegrowers. It also contained a provision providing for a 4-year program of land retirement.

Last year we also enacted Public Law 89-12, which effected needed changes in marketing quota procedures for American tobacco growers. Acreage-poundage quotas were provided in place of then existing acreage allotments.

The Congress also revised, and extended through December 31, 1971, domestic and foreign sugar quotas. We increased domestic mainland cane and beet sugar quotas and granted foreign quotas to 31 nations. This program guarantees the American consumer of an adequate supply of sugar at reasonable prices. In addition, it plays a most important role in American foreign relations, particularly with those countries who are members of the Alliance for Progress.

Apparently natural disasters are inevitable. Floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, and tornadoes will always threaten us. Twenty-four States asked for and received disaster declarations during fiscal 1965, and the total allocation for last year was over $78 million.

Sometimes, however, our present laws need to be changed in order to permit us to provide assistance to those just on the fringe of being able to benefit from the present programs.

Many disasters occur during planting time and during the time just preceding the actual planting. Our new legislation, Public Law 89-451, will provide farmers who are prevented from planting their crops of wheat, food grains, or cotton by a natural disaster the same opportunity to plant alternate crops now accorded farmers whose crops are destroyed "after" they are planted.

Those faced by disaster will also be able to obtain greater help from the Small Business Administration. The 89th Congress has increased the ceiling on loans and outstanding commitments for the regular business loan program as well as the disaster loan program and the loans previously made available from the Economic Opportunity Act. This legislation, Public Law 89-409, also increases the total amount which may be appropriated to the present revolving fund and establishes two additional revolving funds—one for disaster loans without an authorization ceiling and another to finance other SBA lending programs.

Our deliberations have turned to providing for the needs of our cottongrowers. We know that ever since World War II, U.S. cotton and cotton products have been confronted with intensive competition in the marketplace. This competition has come from foreign-grown cotton and from other fibers, primarily manmade fibers. The manmade fiber marketing research and techniques have not been matched by cotton research and promotion. Our new legislation—Public Law 89-502—will enable our cottongrowers to finance a nationwide cotton research and promotion program if they so desire.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Almost constantly since the early days of our country's history, Congress has been charged with the care and governing of the District of Columbia. This year we have turned our attention to the educational needs of our citizens residing in Washington by authorizing two new schools—one a 4-year college and the other a technical college.

The 4-year liberal arts school is to be called the Federal City College and will eventually provide instruction for about 4,000 students, with some enrolled in a 2-year junior college program. It will be governed by a nine-member board appointed by the District Commissioners.

Washington Technical Institute will be the name of the vocational school and we expect it to enroll 2,500 students. It will also have a nine-member governing board but its members will be appointed by the President with six of these nine members representing industry.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will enable the residents of the Nation's Capital to obtain higher education at modest tuition rates. It represents another step forward in our search to make educational opportunities available to all our citizens, and we can all take pride in being part of the body voting unanimously for this educational advancement.

In other action affecting the District of Columbia, we approved amendments to the District of Columbia-Maryland-Virginia compact on high-speed transit which provide for the creation of the Washington Area Metropolitan Transit Authority. Establishment of this area-wide authority will allow cohesive and comprehensive planning of mass transit systems throughout the Washington area. The planning will eventually lead to high-speed mass transportation systems from the outlying suburbs into the central city area within the District of Columbia.

In other action, the Congress broadened the coverage under the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Act. The minimum wage will be increased in steps from its present $1 per hour to $1.25 per hour February 1, 1967. It will then be increased to $1.60 an hour February 1, 1969. This bill also improves the overtime provisions of the existing act.

MINE SAFETY

Congress in this session acted on two important bills designed to improve the working conditions and safety standards for mines operated in the United States.

In late August, the Congress adopted the Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act. This bill directed the Secretary of the Interior to develop mandatory health and safety standards for the mining of metal and nonmetallic substances. Exempted from the coverage of this particular act were mines which produce coal and lignite and mining operations in which minerals are extracted in liquid form unless the type of operation requires underground workers. The bill provides for Federal and, in certain instances, State inspection to determine if the standards as set up by the Secretary are being complied with by the mine owners and operators. This act also establishes a five-member Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Board of Review. This Board will have the power to hear appeals from mine owners on orders closing mines or setting a deadline for compliance with standards.

We also extended the provisions of the 1962 Federal Coal Mine Safety Act to include small coal mines—those employing fewer than 15 persons underground—which were previously exempt from the provisions of the act. This act, Public Law 89-376, affects about 7,000 small mine operators. It brings to many thousands of miners the protection of the Coal Mine Safety Act which was previously denied them.

FOOTBALL MERGER

In the last hours of the second session, the Congress adopted an amendment to the investment tax credit suspension bill which exempts the proposed merger of the National Football League and the American Football League from prosecution under existing antitrust laws. The amendment provides that the exemption from prosecution under the antitrust laws is contingent upon expansion of the new league which will be formed by the merger of the two existing leagues to include more teams than had participated in the two separate leagues.

This measure represented the concensus of the Congress in the closing days of a long and hard-working session.

ELECTION FUNDS

To the Foreign Investors Tax Act of 1966, another bill considered by the Congress in its closing hours, we added a new and different plan to provide for the financing of presidential elections with Federal funds. Under this amendment, the Presidential Elections Campaign Fund is established. It provides that taxpayers each year may allocate $1 of their income tax for expenses of the next presidential campaign. Contributions under the plan would be evenly divided between the two major parties, but could not exceed actual expenses of the parties or $1 times the number of votes cast for the two presidential candidates in the previous election, minus $10 million.

Minor parties are also protected by the legislation. If any minor party polled over 5 million votes for its presidential candidate, it could receive, in the next election, $1 for each vote over 5 million.

Expenditures made by political parties in accordance with this legislation would be audited by the General Accounting Office.

The Foreign Investors Tax Act itself, is designed to induce additional foreign investment in U.S. stocks and bonds by providing more equitable tax treatment of foreign investments. In addition, the bill tightens a number of tax loopholes which, in the past, had permitted foreigners to escape the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. This measure, upon which the Congress agreed in the final moments of an arduous and demanding legislative session, does maintain its original purpose of providing investment incentives.

Another enactment of the first session of this Congress of overriding public concern is the Voting Rights Act of 1965. This bill was the latest in a series of legislative enactments which have taken place since the adoption of the 15th amendment to the Constitution in 1870.

The act we passed last year is directed to efforts which have been undertaken to disenfranchise American-Negro citizens. I outlined the provisions of this measure in some detail in my report on the 1st session of the 89th Congress. I mention it again here because of its position as one of the highlights of this monumental and historic Congress.

COSTS

The following agency appropriations are for the 1966 fiscal period: Agriculture, $6,242,929,500; Defense, $46,887,163,000; Federal contribution of $46,122,000 to the approved $360,228,500 budget for the District of Columbia; $14,246,167,800 for the independent offices; $1,212,739,070 for the Department of the Interior; $8,011,331,500 for Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare; $189,993,297 for the legislative branch; $2,057,597,150 for State, Justice, Commerce, and the judiciary; $7,669,444,000 for the executive offices, Treasury, and Post Office Departments; $3,218 million for economic and military assistance programs and $714,188,000 in related foreign aid programs; $1,756,635,000 for the construction of military family housing units; $1,223,181,500 in supplemental funds for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare; $4,292,866,500 for public works; and general supplemental moneys totaling $4,741,644,602 to finance many of the proposals approved by the 89th Congress during its 1st session.

The following agency appropriations are for the 1967 fiscal period: Agriculture, $6,994,590,150; Defense, $58,067,472,000; Federal contribution of $53,394,000 to the District of Columbia; $14,065,851,000 for the independent offices; $1,321,615,800 for the Department of the Interior; $10,463,244,500 for Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare; $214,463,913 for the legislative branch; $2,347,826,600 for State, Justice, Commerce, and the judiciary; $7,196,429,135 for the executive offices, Treasury, and Post Office Departments; $2,936,490,500 for economic and military assistance programs and $556,983,000 for related foreign aid programs; $979,570,000 for military construction; $4,134,511,000 for public works; and general supplemental moneys totaling $5,025,264,579 to finance many of the proposals approved by the 89th Congress during the 2d session.

Mr. Speaker, while this report has detailed the major accomplishments of the 89th Congress in its 2 historic years, it cannot, and does not seek to be, totally comprehensive. I would summarize our major enactments in this manner: Last year we provided a medical care-social security program, already in effect, enabling us to assure humanitarian help for our elderly; a special Administration on Aging to coordinate programs designed to revitalize our older citizenry; elementary-secondary education measures without precedent in emphasis or in structure; new funds and impetus to adult education and extension programs under the Higher Education Act; health hazard labeling protection to aid the consumer; correctional and general rehabilitation emphasis; metropolitan area assistance through the establishment of a new Department of Housing and Urban Development; the Appalachian Regional Development Act to invigorate and provide opportunity for the less fortunate among us; a Public Works and Economic Development Act to further wage war against the cycle of poverty and economic stagnation; assurance that all citizens are inherently endowed with certain voting rights; provisions for the bearing of responsibility should a President become disabled; a more workable relationship between farm produce supplies and projected demands; intensified studies in saline water conversion; air pollution abatement efforts; a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities; and emphasis on the value of landscapes unmarred by waste and other unnecessary disfiguration.

This year we turned our attention to these and other matters and enacted an entirely new and creative approach for metropolitan area aid through the enactment of demonstration cities legislation and transportation department authorization; numerous additions to our well-known national park system including authorization for several new national seashores; fund authorization for library construction and making educational materials more accessible to the isolated or disabled; expanded efforts in scientific research to permit all mankind to benefit from the progress we can obtain from knowing outer space and ocean depths; emphasis on water research projects to enable us to leave a legacy to future generations and provide for present needs; a flexible economic policy to assure our domestic stability and security; funds to support our commitments in Vietnam as well as considerable deliberation over our present policy; aid to our sister nations through our food-for-freedom legislation; and the establishment of a new program of international financial cooperation—the Asian Development Bank.

Mr. Speaker, many of these items mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs have been discussed in detail in this report. Others have been mentioned only briefly and more detailed discussions of them will be found in the report I presented to the Congress at the conclusion of the 1st session of the 89th Congress. Mr. Speaker, this has indeed been a "fabulous" session of Congress. All of us can be, and should be, proud of its accomplishments. As I said at the outset, its work stands as a monument to every person who has been a Member of this historic Congress.

Johnson's Historic Trip

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GALE W. McGEE
OF WYOMING
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, the Houston Chronicle sees the beneficial effects of President Johnson's journey to Asia and snaps back smartly at those who claim to find an ulterior motive for this historic trip.

The newspaper recalls in an editorial that some members of the Republican Party raised an anguished cry that the trip has political overtones.

In truth, it asserts, and I quote:

> The shuddering Republicans' reaction has more political motivation than Mr. Johnson's tour.

In the Chronicle's view, the main benefit for the President and the United States will be to demonstrate dramatically that we do not stand alone in Vietnam and that we are ready to wage the "other war" in Asia. That readiness is to assist non-Communist nations in their struggle for better standards of living.

For the enlightenment of any who choose for their own reasons to question the sincerity of the President's mission, I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JOHNSON'S HISTORIC TRIP

President Johnson takes off today on the most extensive Asian tour ever made by an American President. He will cover some 25,000 miles and visit six countries including the Philippines where a conference will be held on Viet Nam.

The announcement of the conference stirred some optimistic thoughts about Viet Nam but this is expecting too much since all of the participants will be our allies. The numerous peace overtures made in the past have been either ignored or rejected and it does not seem that Hanoi is any more inclined to concede.

This is not to say that there will be no benefits from the meeting in Manila, Oct. 23–27, which is being held to review the commitments entered into at the Honolulu meeting six months ago. As in Hawaii, the coming conference will underline the determination of the United States and its allies to end aggression in Viet Nam. It will also provide an opportunity for more planning on the steps to be taken when the war is over.

The President has made no secret of the fact that the United States wants to help its Asian friends in their economic development. He has already pledged $1 billion for work in the Mekong Delta.

Another benefit in the six-nation tour will be from the person-to-person diplomacy. President Johnson is at his best in such encounters.

One of the few adverse reactions to the President's travel plans has been from Republicans who have been fearful for months that Mr. Johnson had something up his sleeve which would help his party in the coming congressional elections. Some members of the GOP have raised an anguished cry that the trip is merely politics.

Almost anything that the President does has some political tinge to it but the same thing is true of any President or national political figure. The shuddering Republicans' reaction has more political motivation than Mr. Johnson's tour.

There is bound to be some political fallout during the trip and afterwards but the main benefit for the President and the United States will be to demonstrate dramatically that we are not standing alone in Viet Nam and that we are ready to wage "the other war" in Asia, by assisting the non-communist nations in their struggle for better standards of living.

Hon. Howard W. Smith of Virginia

SPEECH

OF

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, the 90th Congress will not be like any of its predecessors since the 72d Congress when HOWARD W. SMITH of Virginia began his distinguished career in this body.

Judge SMITH has been the personification of those qualities that are indispensable for greatness in this or any other body—intelligence, dedication, courage, and incorruptibility. A fundamentalist in his constitutional beliefs, he has consistently and persistently fought for those beliefs, and against any measure that he considered would jeopardize his principles. He has been an inspiration even to those Members who have disagreed with his views of the functions of government in the present-day world.

When he retires from the Congress, Judge SMITH will leave an indelible image in this House which will remain for many years to come. The people of Virginia, whom he has represented for so many years, will lose the services of an able, diligent, and tireless advocate. Together with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle I want to express my sincere wishes to Judge SMITH for the best of everything in the days ahead.

The People Speak

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED REINECKE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, members of Lodge No. 727 of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers contribute a great deal to the civic and economic life of the 27th Congressional District. I want to call to the attention of the House two resolutions by the IAM which support positions on issues with which I heartily agree.

The first supports the present American military efforts in Vietnam, and the leadership and sacrifices of our fighting men. It also supports our efforts to find an honorable peace for all of southeast Asia.

The second resolution supports passage of a tax relief bill that would grant tax relief to those employers who are now actively training apprentices in needed trades. I have introduced such a bill last year, H.R. 10968.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I insert these resolutions into the RECORD at this point:

RESOLUTION NO. 1

Whereas: Being free people and valuing that freedom above all else, we of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers recognize the Viet Nam conflict as probably the last stand against Communist efforts to subjugate the free people of Southeast Asia, and

Whereas: Aggression unchecked is aggression unleashed, and if unleashed will mean the end in our time of the rights of the South Vietnamese and neighboring peoples to their right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and

Whereas: A Communist victory would mean the execution or imprisonment of thousands of anti-Communist union leaders and rank and file members in that embattled nation, and

Whereas: The United States Government, in clearly stated language often enunciated by President Lyndon B. Johnson, has repeatedly sought to end this bloody and tragic conflict by leaving the battlefield for the negotiation table, and

Whereas: All such efforts toward a peaceful solution have been rebuffed by North Viet Nam's Ho Chi Minh and Red China's Mao Tse Tung.

Therefore be it resolved: That the Western States Conference of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, meeting July 28–30, 1966, at Great Falls, Montana, declares its unqualified support of the U.S. Government's conduct of the war in Viet Nam and its continuing effort to reach a negotiated peace that will guarantee to the South Vietnamese people the right to peacefully choose their own government, enjoy civil liberties, vote in free elections, and to henceforth seek their own destiny with the dignity due all free peoples of the world.

Be it finally resolved: That the Secretary immediately forward copies of this resolution to the President of the United States and to the Senators, Congressmen and Governors of the thirteen western states wherein reside the union membership represented by this Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 2

Whereas: There now exists a serious shortage of skilled craftsmen, and

Whereas: Too few employers are actively training apprentices to fill these jobs, and

Therefore be it resolved: That we support passage of a tax relief bill that would grant tax relief to those employers who are now actively training apprentices in the trades that come under the jurisdiction of the I. A. of M. and A. W., and

Be it further resolved: That the Western States Conference meeting in Great Falls, Montana July 28, 29, and 30, 1966 go on record as endorsing this resolution and copies be sent to all United States Congressmen and Senators asking for their support.

Senator Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts

SPEECH

OF

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I recall meeting Senator LEVERETT SALTONSTALL when he was Governor of Massachusetts. I visited his office there.

Through the years I have known Senator SALTONSTALL well. He is one of the finest and most outstanding Senators I have ever met. He is a real gentleman in every respect. We all know he is and has been one of the most courageous and dedicated Members of the U.S. Senate.

I wish for Senator SALTONSTALL and his family every happiness and success in the future.

Cause of Racial Unrest in Groesbeck, Tex.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, for many years I have introduced legislation to provide for the return of 1 percent of Federal income tax moneys collected in each State to that State for education. This money would be administered by the State board of education in whatever way it was needed. I have long contended that the sponsors of Federal aid to education were much more interested in Federal controls than in Federal financing.

What has just happened in the small town of Groesbeck, Tex., which is in my congressional district, is proof of my contention. Federal officials from Washington, D.C., went to this community where there was no real racial unrest, no unhappiness with the school system, and told these people that it was known they were taking Federal money without which they could not operate, and unless they did what they were told by the Federal officials the Federal money would be withheld.

Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest dangers to our country today is the centralization of power in Washington. I enclose an editorial from the Groesbeck Journal dated Thursday, October 20, 1966:

SPOTLIGHT ON GROESBECK AS CENTER OF RACIAL UNREST IS UNJUSTIFIED

Lots of news to cover in this issue. The Ku Klux Klan defied a court injunction and held the rally anyhow, but Limestone County officers quickly broke it up and arrested the leaders. Court hearing is scheduled for Friday in the 77th District Court.

As far as the Journal can ascertain the Klan members with possibly two or three exceptions, were from outside the county, mostly in the Beaumont and Houston area. Bonafide Klan members were few in number, but some one hundred or more spectators gathered for the brief but exciting meeting. The Klansmen did get to ignite a cross before the arrests were made.

It is believed that the appearance of Klan members in Groesbeck was sparked by the publicity that had been given nationwide attention to the dilemma of the Groesbeck Independent School District caused by a charge from Washington, D.C., that proper steps had not been taken by the Groesbeck school officials and the school board to offer desegregation opportunities in the schools of this locality.

As has been repeatedly pointed out by this editor, this charge was completely false and drew a picture from Washington, D.C., that there was racial unrest in Groesbeck and its 535 square mile school district. This was completely opposite from the truth, because the difficulty was actually caused by racial harmony, cooperation and understanding rather than the opposite.

It is very odd that Washington, D.C., would choose a community where there had been no sit-ins, no marches, no racial unrest, and brand it across the nation as a bad, bad place that had to be penalized by the withholding of $26,000 in federal school funds already contracted for, and the deletion of all twelve Groesbeck students, most of whom were Washington students, from the Neighborhood Youth program.

Among the charges against the Groesbeck Independent School District made by the six-member team of "specialists" from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was that the Freedom of Choice had not been properly explained to the students at the Washington School.

This team knew better than that because they spent four days here going from house to house explaining it themselves and were told in every instance, as far as The Journal can ascertain, that both the parents and students fully understood the Freedom of Choice adopted two years ago by the Groesbeck ISD and that their choice was Washington School.

This continued unanimous choice of the students and patrons of the Washington School is a great tribute to that school. It is a great tribute to Prof. Nelson Washington who was principal for so many years and it is a great tribute to Prof. Elwood Enge who succeeded him and also to faculty members, past and present.

It is also a tribute to School Superintendent H. O. Whitehurst and the members of the Groesbeck school boards, past and present, for establishing a school plant second to none for the Washington School, a school in which students and patrons have taken justifiable pride, a school which they proudly acclaim as "my school" and "our school."

Washington School has a yell, "Satisfied, Satisfied" and the patrons and students of Washington School were satisfied with their school.

But Washington, D.C., was not satisfied, so to satisfy the people who hold the purse strings, twenty-two Washington students left the school of their choice Monday of this week to enter other schools in Groesbeck.

In closing, let this editor state that it would please him to see the Department of Education done away with in Washington, D.C. But knowing that this will not be done, he seriously proposes that a Federal Board of Education be established with one member from each of the fifty states. One man should not have the power to be an educational czar with no school board to control him. That's how we think, Mr. Howe.

Guam Right-To-Work Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

Hon. EVERETT McKINLEY DIRKSEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, in the Washington Evening Star recently there appeared an article by Mr. David Lawrence with reference to the veto of the Guam right-to-work law.

I ask unanimous consent to have the article printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JOHNSON, GUAM VETO AND UNIONS

(By David Lawrence)

The strange story of a bill passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Guam and then vetoed by President Johnson has escaped general notice. In fact, it looks as if the administration tried hard to keep the incident from getting any public attention.

In endeavoring to enact the bill, the 75,000 people of Guam had sought to exercise the right—given to all states under the Taft-Hartley Act—to determine for themselves whether workers must accept compulsory unionization. The bill which was twice passed by the Guam Legislature, simply said that "no person shall be denied the opportunity to obtain or retain employment because of non-membership in a labor organization." The freedom to make this choice today is enjoyed by 19 states. Congress recently was urged by Johnson to take away from all states the power to pass any right-to-work law. But the President's recommendation was swept aside.

Johnson, under an existing statute, had 90 days in which to make up his mind whether he would veto the bill passed by the Guam Legislature or allow it to become law. The measure had been vetoed by the territorial governor—a presidential appointee. But by a more than two-thirds vote the legislature overrode that veto. This left it up to Johnson to intervene or not as he pleased.

Why did the President wait 88 days before sending a letter stating that he chose to disregard the wishes of the Legislature? Why was the President's letter to the governor of Guam not made public at the White House, but only a brief notice about his veto action posted on the bulletin board after Johnson had left on his Asian trip?

These and other questions are being asked by members of Congress. Rep. ALBERT WATSON, R-S.C., Declares that, "by the single stroke of a pen," Johnson "destroyed the concept of individual freedom for the Territory of Guam." WATSON adds:

"The President has made a mockery of the democratic process as we know it. He has demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that he and his administration are controlled by organized pressure groups . . . Big labor boses are calling the shots and a subservient President, who supposedly represents all the people, is meekly adhering to their every whim and fancy."

Entirely apart from the pros and cons of the controversy over compulsory unionization, the broader question at issue is the right of a territorial legislature to write its own laws and to have them struck down only if they are in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

The Washington Post, which generally supports the administration, had this to say editorially:

"President Johnson has given a rebuff to self-government in vetoing the right-to-work law pased by the Territorial Legislature of Guam . . .

"The question is whether he is wise to enforce in Guam a restriction he could not impose on the states. The veto of Guam's wishes will seem to many to be the antithesis of the self-government and home rule that ought to be our objectives in the territories."

Johnson has been proclaiming the doctrine of self-determination as one of the main reasons why American troops are fighting in Viet Nam today. But the people of Guam, who waited from 1898 to 1950 before the shield of colonialism was lifted and a territorial government established, are being denied now the right to decide for themselves whether a private organization shall be given by law the privilege of restricting individual freedom.

The fundamental principle has been that the people of a territory shall be trained in self-government. But the lesson being taught them now is that they can be deprived at will of the right to enact the same laws as appear in the statute books of 19 states.

It would have helped the cause of self-determination of peoples throughout the world if the 14–6 vote of the Guam legislature had been permitted to stand. But presumably Johnson would have been in ill favor among labor-union leaders. This seems to be a case where a political interest superseded the public interest.

The Honorable Charles Farnsley

SPEECH
OF
HON. FRANK A. STUBBLEFIELD
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. STUBBLEFIELD. Mr. Speaker, it was with sincere regret that I learned my good friend and colleague, Charles Farnsley, was retiring from the House at the end of this session. I would like to take this opportunity to join with my colleagues in paying respect and tribute to a fine gentleman and outstanding Representative.

Charles Farnsley is a man of ability and unquestioned honesty and integrity. Although he has been in the House for only 2 years, he has endeared himself to all of us. We will probably remember him best for his persistent and effective efforts to stimulate interest in improved street and highway lighting as a means of reducing accidents and combating crime. His scholarly thinking and original approach have been refreshing, and we will sincerely miss him next year.

Before coming to Congress Charlie served as a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives, State treasurer of the Democratic Party, trustee of the University of Louisville, curator of Transylvania University, and in numerous other civic capacities.

But he will always be remembered as one of the finest and most effective mayors the city of Louisville has ever had. His record as mayor was truly remarkable, and his outstanding accomplishments attracted national attention.

I would like to include an article from the Reader's Digest which summarizes many of the civic improvements and innovations he achieved while in office and commends his effective—but unconventional—approach to government:

[From the Reader's Digest, November 1949]

Here's a Mayor Who Knows How To Get Things Done

(Condensed from National Municipal Review)

(By George Kent)

When Charles Peasley Farnsley was a boy his mother sat him down in the parlor one day and said that this time, rather than spank, she was going to reason things out with him. Young Charlie retorted, "Just spank me, Ma!"

Today as mayor of Louisville, Ky., he displays the same impatience with words. "Let's just get things done," he says. And during his 20 months in office he has expedited a breath-taking total of civic improvements and innovations. Forty-two years old and a slouchy six feet two, with thinning carrot-colored hair, Charlie—everybody calls him Charlie—son of a Louisville judge, took his law degree from the University of Louisville. Later he went to the state legislature. All quite orthodox—but there's nothing ordinary in either the man or his career.

You see his unconcern with the conventions in the clothes he wears: the Robert E. Lee hat, the derby sack coat and that mark of the old South—the string tie. When he slumps into a chair he comes to rest in the middle of his back. In the words of a wag: "He sits up recumbently." After meals he stretches out on the floor—at home or in his office—covers his eyes and goes to sleep.

Charles Farnsley became mayor in February 1948 by a vote of the Board of Aldermen after the previous incumbent died. His first gesture was to establish something new in city government: the "beef session." Farnsley was disturbed over the great gulf dividing the city executive from the people. Except for a vocal minority, the people had no way of saying what worried them, what they wanted, what they were thinking. Charlie mentioned this to Ed Edstrom, reporter for the *Courier-Journal*, and Edstrom replied, "That's easy, give them a time and a place—and they'll tell you. They'll beef, all right."

"A wonderful idea," exclaimed His Honor, and a week later all Louisville was invited to the city's first beef session. The beefers have kept coming ever since, once weekly. Everything that goes on is reported at length in the newspapers. Farnsley presides, surrounded by his department heads, who answer specific complaints. The beefer comes up and sits in a chair alongside the Mayor, sharing the microphone with him. What they say goes out over the air through a local broadcasting station.

Most of the complaints deal with traffic and street maintenance, but Charlie listens to requests which range from finding a lost cat to getting a telephone for an invalid. Where possible, the grievances are promptly taken care of; and the Mayor later checks through to see that what has been promised is done.

Charlie exhorts his department heads to read the "letters to the editor" in the newspapers and to do something about complaints that appear there. He also invites citizens to telephone him, and he is trying to get the phone company to make it possible for anyone to reach him simply by dialing *m-a-y-o-r*. He created the Louisville Citizens Survey, which sends expert interviewers into homes to discover what the people are thinking. Completed surveys covering such subjects as traffic, taxation, schools and housing indicated that what the people wanted most were well-paved streets and recreation facilities for their children. Charlie saw that they had both in less than a year.

The paving problem was largely one of finances. There just wasn't enough money. Farnsley sat up nights reading reports from other cities and technical discussions of street maintenance. Finally he hit upon an unorthodox notion: instead of doing an expensive curb-to-curb job, pave only the driving portion of a street, leaving the parking lanes rough. In two months Farnsley resurfaced—"half-soled," he called it—42 miles of Louisville streets, more than had been done in 25 years. The saving was 30 percent of what a conventional job would have cost.

The same watchdog attitude toward the city pocketbook saved Louisville a million dollars when a pretentious four-lane outer drive was contemplated. Farnsley and his engineers drove slowly around the city, discovered that the old River Road, badly engineered and impeded by boulevard stops, was actually shorter in travel time than the projected highway. A few weeks later the old River Road had been repaved, the stops eliminated, for $125,000—far less than the original estimate for the outer drive.

In providing recreation Farnsley opened up more than 40 play streets, took over vacant lots, distributed play paraphernalia. He plans to roll obsolete streetcars into ten of these play areas for movies and for indoor playrooms on rainy days.

Balm to the Farnsley soul was the subsequent report of the chief of police; vandalism had decreased materially in every neighborhood where a play street had been established.

To protect children against traffic accidents Charlie invited women to serve as part-time crossing police. He put 48 of them through a training course, outfitted them with uniforms, paid them $50 a month. The women are doing an excellent job.

Louisville schools were unquestionably in poor condition, with just $600,000 available for improvements. The Mayor rounded up 20 of the town's leading architects and appealed to their pride as citizens. They coöperated by blueprinting 24 schools, outlining possible improvements and repairs. A survey of this kind would have cost $75,000. They did it for nothing. Today Louisville schools have been modernized to the limit of the money available.

Perhaps the most spectacular of all Farnsley's accomplishments are recent developments in higher education. One night, mulling over the crowding of the city's colleges, he had an idea. Although it was two in the morning he phoned Dr. John W. Taylor, president of the University of Louisville. Taylor came over and the pair worked out a scheme for Neighborhood Colleges—university classrooms in all the branch libraries. Taught by university professors, classes would be open to the general public and those attending would receive full university credit.

Charlie had classes in session within ten days. Shortly afterward he invited the educational director of the National Broadcasting Company to Louisville and offered to cooperate in NBC's project for a university of the air. The University of Louisville set up a course in the great novels. NBC stars dramatized them. The university issued assignments, corrected papers, gave examinations. For the first time a person could listen to a national hookup and—if he did the supplementary work—get college credit for his effort. The program, called the University Theater, is now broadcast over 131 stations.

In the Louisville library anyone can hear and borrow recordings of the program and other phonograph records. Special earphones enable you to listen without disturbing neighbors who are reading. The main library, nine branch libraries and several high schools are all linked by wire to a central studio which each day plays a request program of classical music and drama. A teacher, for example, who wants her class to listen to "Macbeth" has but to telephone and the play will come into her room. The library soon will be operating for the public an FM station that will accept no sponsors.

The Mayor has committed enough political suicide to inter a dozen ordinary officials. Twice he has demanded an increase in taxes on the eve of an election. To professional vote-getters this spelled sure political death. Charlie fooled them. Last November, running on the Democratic ticket to fill out the unexpired term of his predecessor, and making only two speeches, he polled a plurality of 11,500.

Shortly after taking office he announced that it was impossible for him to put his ideas into effect and at the same time sit at a desk puttering with papers. So he hired Roy Hamilton Owsley, famous as a city administrator, to take care of details. He called him a "consultant" and paid him $15,000 a year out of his own contingent fund. No one on the municipal payroll got as much money, not even the Mayor.

There was a row, of course. Who ever heard of two mayors? The politicians said that at last Farnsley had really cut his own throat. But less than six months later the Board of Aldermen approved Owsley's salary. They had found that the scheme actually saved the city cash.

It was another step in Charlie Farnsley's unconventional way of getting things done.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to express deep appreciation to Charles Farnsley for his help and cooperation during the past 2 years and to wish for him, Miss Nancy, and their fine family the very best of everything in the years ahead.

Prescription Drug Cost Is the Only Factor in Medical Care That Has Been Reduced in Recent Years

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the rising cost of medical care in this country has become a matter of serious concern to the medical profession, to the administration and to the public. Of particular concern is the skyrocketing cost of hospital care.

The bright note, however, is the fact that the cost of prescription drugs has continued to go down. That industry is to be commended for keeping prices low for a commodity on which life itself sometimes depends.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has begun a study of medical costs, and I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following article from the New York Times of October 2, 1966, concerning this study:

Rising Medical Costs—New U.S. Study Will Undoubtedly Focus on Hospital and Doctors' Fees

(By Howard A. Rusk, M.D.)

Last month President Johnson directed the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to begin a "major study" of rising medical costs. Studies by the Labor Department have shown that medical costs have been rising faster than the total cost of living.

During the first six months of this year the Consumer Price Index has gone up 2.3 points to 113.3 per cent of the 1957–1959 average. At the same time, medical care costs rose four points to 127.7 per cent of the 1957–1959 average.

Some commentators have said that the proposed new study is aimed at the pharmaceutical industry. This, however, is not the case.

A Commerce Department study has shown that drug costs take less and less of Americans' health care dollars. Currently, only 14 cents of the consumer's medical care dollar is spent for the purchase of drugs from retail outlets. The figure 20 years ago was 17.5 cents.

Prescription drugs, as opposed to drugs in general, now account for only 9.8 cents of the consumer's medical care dollar.

HOSPITAL COSTS CITED

The major factor in increased individual expenditures on health care is the rapid spiraling of hospital costs. Total expenses for the nation's 5,700 short-term general hospitals in 1965 increased by $740-million from 1964 to a new high of $9.2-billion.

Hospital daily charges on the Consumer Price Index have increased from 120 at the end of 1960 to 160 at the end of 1965. This is an average yearly increase of 7 per cent. The increase the last year, however, was 9 per cent.

Dr. Edwin L. Crosby, executive vice president of the American Hospital Association, recently predicted that hospital costs would jump at least 20 per cent and possibly 30 per cent in the next year. This would mean that the national average of patient-day costs in a semi-private room would range from $57 to $60, compared to the present $47.46.

PERSONNEL WAGES UP

The major factor in the rising cost is for personnel. Wages and salaries of hospital workers in 1965 jumped to $5.6 billion, compared to $5.2-billion in 1964. At one stage, Dr. Crosby reports, the average pay for hospital employees was only 85 per cent of the community rate but now it is 95 per cent.

Under the recently enacted and signed minimum-wage law, the wage floor for hospital workers will be $1 an hour effective Feb. 1, 1967. The wage floor will rise by 15 cents an hour each year until 1971, when it reaches $1.60 an hour.

Under this law, hospitals must pay time and one-half for overtime if an employe works more than 80 hours in a two-week period. Overtime must also be paid if an employe works more than eight hours in one day.

Nonprofessional hospital workers in the past have traditionally been among the most underpaid of all categories of workers.

The nationwide drive by nurses for more money could cost the hospitals up to $100 monthly for each of the 500,000 nurses they employ.

Another factor in increasing personnel costs is the inclusion of hospital workers under unemployment compensation provisions. Medicare and Medicaid will add to hospital costs because they will require an expansion of hospital services.

PHYSICIANS' FEES NOTED

One of the primary values in the new study will be to provide new information on physicians' fees. These fees based on the 1957–1958 Consumer Price Index base of 100, were 110 at the end of 1961. They had increased to 120 by June, 1966. There was an increase of 4½ points in the last six months, and of six-tenths of 1 per cent in August.

The new study will attempt to find out whether Medicare had precipitated higher physicians' fees. This has been denied by several medical groups, which point out that the fees have been rising gradually for over the last two years.

There have been some reports, however, that physicians in some instances have raised their fees to Medicare patients by as much as 300 per cent since Medicare began last July 1.

The new study should be welcomed by all who are concerned with the rising costs of medical care. It should be particularly welcomed by the pharmaceutical industry, for the cost of prescription drugs is the only factor in medical care costs that have been reduced in recent years.

The Honorable Howard W. Smith

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, "Judge" Smith, one of the true patriots of our country, will soon be leaving this distinguished body and I, for one, am sorry to see him go. The House will not be the same without him.

I have always admired a man who has the courage of his convictions and there is no one who stands taller than "Judge" Smith in this regard. Despite the many attacks which have been leveled against him, he has held his head high and gone on to do what he feels to be in the best interests of his constituency and the Nation.

It has been a distinct privilege and an honor to know and to work with this fine gentleman, who has so faithfully and with such dedication served Virginia and the Nation for over 40 years. I am pleased to have the opportunity to join in honoring the "Judge" for these many years of outstanding public service. We hope he will come back to see us.

Activities of the House Banking and Currency Committee in the 89th Congress, 2d Session

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting at this point the activities of the House Committee on Banking and Currency for the 89th Congress, 2d session. Included in this summary is a list of committee bills which became law and were otherwise acted upon. During this session, 21 bills were enacted into law with 4 other bills awaiting the President's signature.

With unanimous consent, I insert the list into the Record, as follows:

Bills Enacted

THE BANK MERGER ACT OF 1966

S. 1698 [H.R. 12173], to establish a procedure for the review of proposed bank mergers so as to eliminate the necessity for the dissolution of merged banks and for other purposes. Reported to Senate, S. Rept. 299, June 8, 1965. Passed Senate June 11, 1965. Hearings Domestic Finance Subcommittee August 11, 13, 16–20, 23–27, 30–31, Sept. 1, 2, 14–17, 22–24, 27 and 28, 1965. Reported with amendment to full committee October 1, 1965. Full committee executive sessions October 5, 8, 11, 1965. Full committee in executive session January 18–19, 1966, ordered reported to the House. H.R. 12173 passed the House by voice vote February 8, 1966; passage vacated and S. 1698 was passed in lieu after being amended to include House-passed language. February 9, 1966, Senate agreed to House amendment. February 21, 1966, signed by President, Public Law 89–356.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK ACT

H.R. 12563, to provide for the participation of the United States in the Asian Development Bank. [H.R. 12219.] Hearings held by Subcommittee on International Finance, January 26–27 and February 2, 1966. Full committee in executive session ordered reported H.R. 12563 to the House, H. Rept. 1267. Passed the House under suspension of rules February 9, 1966. Reported to the Senate February 24, 1966. Passed the Senate March 2, 1966, S. Rept. 1008, and signed into law by President March 16, 1966, Public Law 89–369.

THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY OF SAN ANTONIO

H.R. 7525, to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of founding of San Antonio. Full committee in executive session ordered reported to the House October 5, 1965. Reported to the House October 11, 1965. House Report 1136. Passed the House on Consent Calendar with amendment October 18, 1965. Reported to the Senate March 15, 1966, S. Rept. 1072, and passed the Senate March 17, 1966. Signed by President March 31, 1966, Public Law 89–382.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PURCHASE OF ALASKA

S. 2719, to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the purchase of Alaska by the United States from Russia. Reported to the Senate March 10, 1966, S. Rept. 1066; passed the Senate March 14, 1966. Full committee in executive session ordered reported to the House March 24, 1966. Reported to the House March 29, 1966, H. Rept. 1382. Passed House April 4, 1966, on voice vote. Signed by President April 14, 1966; Public Law 89–393.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF SCRANTON, PA.

S. 2831, to furnish to the Scranton Association, Inc. medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the city of Scranton, Pa. Reported to Senate March 10, 1966; S. Rept. 1067; passed the Senate March 14, 1966. Full committee in executive session ordered reported to the House March 24, 1966. Reported to the House March 29, 1966; H. Rept. 1383. Passed the House by voice vote on April 4, 1966, and signed by President April 16, 1966; Public Law 89–400.

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

S. 2835, to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the American Numismatic Association. Reported to the Senate March 10, 1966; S. Rept, 1068; passed the Senate March 14, 1966. Full committee in executive session ordered reported to the House March 24, 1966; reported to the House March 29, 1966; H. Rept. 1388. Passed the House by voice vote April 4, 1966, and signed by the President April 16, 1966; Public Law 89–401.

TO AMEND SMALL BUSINESS ACT

S. 2729, to amend section 4(c) of the Small Business Act, and for other purposes. Reported to the Senate March 4, 1966; S. Rept. 1057; passed the Senate March 8, 1966. Hearings held by Small Business Subcommittee March 23, 1966, and ordered reported to full committee. Full committee in executive session ordered reported to the House with amendments March 24, 1966; H. Rept. 1348. Rule granted March 29, 1966; H. Res. 802. Passed the House with amendment March 31, 1966. Senate concurred to House amendments numbered 8–14 April 15, 1966. House receded from its amendments numbered 1–7 April 18, 1966. Signed by President May 2, 1966; Public Law 89–409.

DESTRUCTION OF UNFIT CURRENCY

H.R. 5305 (S. 1308), to authorize revised procedures for the destruction of unfit Federal Reserve notes and for other purposes. Reported to the Senate August 2, 1965; S. Rept. 531; passed the Senate August 3, 1965. Hearings held by Subcommittee on Domestic Finance February 24, 1966. Ordered reported to the full committee March 8, 1966, as amended. Full committee ordered reported to the House April 21, 1966; H. Rept. 1449. Passed the House under suspension of rules May 2, 1966; passage vacated and S. 1308 passed in lieu after being amended to contain House-passed language. Senate concurred to House amendments May 5, 1966, and President signed into law May 20, 1966; Public Law 89–427.

PARTICIPATION SALES ACT

H.R. 14544 (S. 3283), to promote private financing of credit needs and to provide for an efficient and orderly method of liquidating financial assets held by Federal credit agencies and for other purposes. Hearings held by full Committee April 21, 1966, and reported in executive session amended on the same day; H. Rept. 1448. Rule granted May 11, 1966; H. Res. 852. Reported to the Senate April 28, 1966; S. Rept. 1140. Passed the Senate May 5, 1966. Passed the House, as amended, May 18, 1966; passage vacated and S. 3283 passed in lieu after being amended to contain the House-passed language. S. 2499, to amend the Small Business Act to authorize issuance and sale of participation interests held by the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes, incorporated into S. 3283 after being reported by the full committee on April 25, 1966; H. Rept. 1447. S. 3283 signed by President May 24, 1966; Public Law 89–429.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF U.S. SECRET SERVICE

H.R. 10357, to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the U.S. Secret Service. Full committee in executive session ordered reported to the House October 5, 1965; H. Rept. 1207; passed the House April 4, 1966. Reported to the Senate June 15, 1966; S. Rept. 1279; passed the Senate June 16, 1966, and signed by the President June 24, 1966; Public Law 89–469.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

H.R. 14026, to extend the Defense Production Act of 1950, and for other purposes. Hearings held by full committee March 29, 1966. Full committe in executive session ordered reported to the House with amendments March 30, 1966; H. Rept. 1411. Rule granted June 2, 1966; H. Res. 877. Passed the House, as amended, June 16, 1966. Reported to the Senate June 23, 1966; S. Rept. 1303; passed the Senate June 27, 1966, and signed by the President June 30, 1966; Public Law 89–482.

EXTENSION OF FEDERAL RESERVE DIRECT PURCHASING AUTHORITY

H.R. 15372 (S. 3368), to amend section 14(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended to extend for two years the authority of the Federal Reserve banks to purchase United States obligations directly from the Treasury. Reported to the Senate June 8, 1966; S. Rept. 1215; passed the Senate June 9, 1966. Full committee in executive session ordered reported to the House June 20, 1966; H. Rept. 1640. Rule granted June 22, 1966; H. Res. 894. Passed the House June 23, 1966 by voice vote, and signed by President June 30, 1966; Public Law 89–484.

TO AMEND THE BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

H.R. 7371, to amend the Bank Holding Company Act. Hearing held by the full committee May 27, June 14 and 15, 1965. Reported to the House by full committee in executive session June 16, 1965, with amendment; H. Rept. 534. Pursuant to Clause 23, Rule 11, the House passed H. Res. 499 providing for four hours of debate by record vote, 201 yeas, 71 nays. Passed the House on voice vote after adoption of a committee substitute amendment that supplied a new text September 23, 1965. Provisions of H.R. 7372 included in H.R. 7371 as passed by the House. Reported to the Senate with amendment; S. Rept. 1179; May 19, 1966. Passed the Senate after adopting committee amendment in the nature of a substitute June 7, 1966. House concurred in Senate amendment June 21, 1966. Signed by President July 1, 1966.

THE 1,000TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF POLAND

H.R. 139, to provide for the striking of medals to commemorate the 1,000th anniversary of the founding of Poland. Full committee in executive session ordered reported to the House with amendment October 15, 1965, H. Rept. 1206. Passed the House with amendment April 4, 1966. Reported to the Senate July 11, 1966; S. Rept. 1369. Passed the Senate July 12, 1966. House concurred in Senate amendment July 21, 1966. Signed by the President August 5, 1966; Public Law 89–527.

URBAN MASS TRANSIT ACT

H.R. 14810 (S. 3700), to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, to authorize additional amendment for assistance thereunder, to authorize grants for certain technical studies, and to provide for a expedited program of research, development, and demonstration of new urban transportation systems. Full committee in executive session ordered reported to the House May 5, 1966; H. Rept. 1487. Rule granted August 1, 1966, H. Res. 948. Passed the House with amendment by a record vote of 235 yeas and 127 nays. Passage vacated and S. 3700 passed in lieu after being amended to contain House-passed language. Reported to the Senate August 8, 1966; S. Rept. 1436; passed the Senate August 16, 1966. Conference committee action August 24, 1966, on differences in the two bills; H. Rept. 1869. Senate adopted conference report August 25, 1966; House adopted conference report August 26, 1966, 156 yeas to 86 nays. Signed by the President September 8, 1966; Public Law 89–562.

FNMA BORROWING AUTHORITY

H.R. 15639 (S. 3688), to amend Title III of the National Housing Act to increase the authority of FNMA to obtain funds for use in its secondary market operations. Full committee in executive session ordered reported to the House June 20, 1966; H. Rept. 1647. Reported to the Senate August 3, 1966; S. Rept. 1428; passed the Senate August 11, 1966. Passed the House under suspension of rules with amendment by vote of 314 to 1. Conference report filed August 24, 1966; H. Rept. 1868. August 25 and 26 Senate and House agreed to conference report. Signed by President September 10, 1966; Public Law 89–566.

TO PROVIDE FOR CONTROLS ON DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST RATES

H.R. 14026, to provide for controls on dividends and interest rates payable by insured financial institutions. Hearings held by full committee May 9–12, 19, 24–25, 31, June 1, 2, 7–9, 16 and 23, 1966. Executive sessions June 13, 16, 20 and 23, 1966; adopted resolution asking Federal Reserve to stop excessive interest rate competition. Full committee in executive session July 25, 1966, ordered reported to the House with amendment, H. Rept. 1777. Rule granted August 31, 1966, making it in order to consider the committee's substitute as an original bill for the purpose of amendment and further making it in order to consider H.R. 17255 as a substitute for committee amendment; H. Res. 993. Passed the House after striking all after enacting clause and substituting the text of H.R. 17255 with additional amendments September 8, 1966. Reported to the Senate September 14, 1966; S. Rept. 1601, and passed the Senate September 15, 1966. Signed by the President September 21, 1966. Public Law 89–597.

TO PERMIT EDWARD C. BOWER AS A DIRECTOR OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS NATIONAL BANK PRIOR TO HIS OBTAINING U.S. CITIZENSHIP

H.R. 13612 (S. 2973), to permit Edward C. Bower as a director of the Virgin Islands National Bank prior to his obtaining U.S. citizenship. Reported to the Senate September 1, 1966; S. Rept. 1584; passed the Senate September 6. Passed the House September 20, 1966. Signed by President October 4, 1966. Private Law 89–340.

ELLIS ISLAND COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL

H.R. 16923 (S. 3704), to provide for the striking of a medal in commemoration of the designation of Ellis Island as a part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument in New York City. Reported to the Senate September 20, 1966; S. Rept. 1616; passed the Senate September 21, 1966. House passed H.R. 16923 October 10, 1966; passage vacated and S. 3704 was passed in lieu after being amended to contain House-passed language. Signed by President October 15, 1966; Public Law 89–676.

FEDERAL LAND BANK SYSTEM COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL

S.J. Res. 153, to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Federal Land Bank System in the United States. Reported to the Senate June 15, 1966; S. Rept. 1278; passed the Senate June 16, 1966. Full committee in executive session ordered reported to the House September 14, 1966; H. Rept. 2193; passed the House October 10, 1966. Signed by President October 15, 1966. Public Law 89–679.

THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS SUPERVISORY AND INSURANCE ACT OF 1966

H.R. 17899 (S. 3158), to strengthen the regulatory and supervisory authority of Federal agencies over insured banks and insured savings and loan association, to increase the maximum amount of insured accounts or deposits to $15,000, and for other purposes. Reported to the Senate August 18, 1966; S. Rept. 1482; passed the Senate August 22, 1966. Hearings held by full committee September 15, 16 and 22, 1966. Full committee in executive session ordered H.R. 17899, as amended, reported to the House September 22, 1966; H. Rept. 2077. Rule granted September 28, 1966; H. Res. 1033. Passed the House as amended October 4, 1966; passage vacated and S. 3158 was passed in lieu after being amended to contain House-passed language. Conference report filed October 11, 1966; H. Rept. 2232. House adopted conference report October 12, 1966, and Senate on October 13, 1966. Signed by President October 16, 1966. Public Law 89–695.

Bills Reported but Not Enacted

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

S. 1556, to authorize the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to delegate certain of its functions. Reported to Senate August 2, 1965, S. Rept. 533. Passed Senate August 3, 1965. Full committee in executive session reported to House September 14, 1966, H. Rept. 2079. Passed House on Consent Calendar.

COMMEMORATION OF SEABEES AND NAVY CIVIL ENGINEERS

H.R. 17658, to provide for striking of medals in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of U.S. Naval Construction Battalions (seabees) and the 100th anniversary of the United States Navy Civil Engineer Corps (CEC). Reported to House October 14, 1966, H. Rept. 2287, and passed House October 19, 1966. Passed Senate under unanimous consent after being taken from desk, October 20, 1966.

SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT ACT

H.R. 18021 (S. 3695), to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes. Reported to Senate Sept. 1, 1966, S. Rept. 1585, and passed Senate Sept. 6, 1966. Hearings by full committee Sept. 15, 1966. Full committee in executive session ordered reported to House in lieu of S. 3695, H. Rept. 2159. Passed House on voice vote Oct. 19, 1966. Passed Senate under unanimous consent after being taken from desk.

DEMONSTRATION CITIES AND METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1966, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1966

H.R. 15890 (S. 3708, S. 3711), to assist city demonstration programs for rebuilding slums and blighted areas and for providing the public facilities and services necessary to improve the general welfare of the people who live in these areas, to improve and amend our housing programs, and for other purposes. Hearings held by Housing Subcommittee Feb. 28, 1966, March 1–4, 7–11, 14–18, 21, 24 and 25, 1966. Full committee in executive session ordered reported to House June 28, 1966. Reported July 15 with amendments, Parts 1 and 2, H. Rept. 1699. Part III filed July 28. August 25, 1966, Housing Subcommittee reported S. 3708 to full committee with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The amendment included provisions of S. 3708, S. 3711 and H.R. 15890. Full committee in executive session August 30–31 and Sept. 1, 1966, ordered S. 3708 reported to House after striking all after enacting clause and inserting an amendment in the nature of a substitute, H. Rept. 1931. Rule granted Sept. 23, 1966, H. Res. 1023. Passed House Oct. 14, 1966, with amendments on vote of 178 yeas to 141 nays; conference requested. Conference report filed Oct. 18, 1966, H. Rept. 2301. Senate adopted conference report Oct. 18. House agreed to conference, Oct. 20, 1966, 142 yeas, 126 nays.

Bills Considered—No Action

FEDERAL CHARTERING OF MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS

H.R. 11508, to authorize the establishment of Federal mutual savings banks. Subcommittee on Bank Supervision and Insurance, Feb. 10, 16 and 17, 1966, in executive session ordered public hearings. Hearings held by Subcommittee Feb. 23, March 1 and 2, 1966. Executive session held by subcommittee March 16, 17, 24, 30; April 6, 7, 26–28; May 4, 1966, ordered reported to full committee with amendments. Full committee in executive session August 24 and September 28, 1966.

FDIC BOARD OF DIRECTORS

H.R. 12904, to provide that the Board of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shall consist of three appointive members, and for other purposes. March 3, 1966, hearings held by Subcommittee on Bank Supervision and Insurance. May 5, 1966, full committee in executive session ordered reported to House with amendments, H. Rept. 1510.

SILVER DOLLARS

H.R. 13150, to authorize the sale of standard silver dollars held by Treasury Department to American Cancer Society and American Heart Association. Hearings held by full committee July 26, 27 and 28, 1966.

BANKS PERFORMING NONBANKING FUNCTIONS

H.R. 112, to prohibit banks from performing certain non-banking services.

H.R. 117, to prohibit banks from engaging in the business of personal property leasing.

H.R. 1059, to prohibit banks from performing professional accounting services.

Hearings held by Subcommittee on Bank Supervision and Insurance, March 9, 10 and 15, 1966. Subcommittee in executive session, May 4, 10, and 11, 1966; no final action.

REVENUE BONDS

H.R. 14973, to assist cities and states by amending Sec. 5136 of the revised statutes, as amended, with respect to the authority of the national banks to underwrite and deal in securities issued by state and local governments, and for other purposes. Tabled by full committee in executive session, August 24, 1966.

Investigations

The Subcommittee on Domestic Finance continued its investigation into certain purchasing and sharp practice financing problems of servicemen with regards to finance companies with lines of credit from commercial banks. Held hearings in Newark, New Jersey, August 19, 1966.

Studies

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

The Subcommittee on International Finance held hearings on August 29, 1966, on the Inter-American Development Bank's role in agricultural development in Latin America.

The Subcommittee on International Finance published a staff report on the Technical and Economic Assistance to Cooperative Enterprises under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, March 21, 1966.

BANK NOMINEE OWNERSHIP

The Subcommittee on Domestic Finance is in the process of conducting a study to determine the beneficial ownership of bank stock. This study is a continuation of the one conducted three years ago on the twenty largest stockholders of the Federal Reserve member banks.

BANK AUDITS

The Subcommittee on Domestic Finance published a staff study on the audits of banks by public accountants. Published April 22, 1966.

HOUSING

A summary of housing legislation was published Feb. 25, 1966, by the Housing Subcommittee, "Basic Laws and Authorities on Housing and Urban Development."

FEDERAL RESERVE

A study is presently being conducted by the Subcommittee on Domestic Finance on the operations of the Federal Open Market Committee from 1950 to present. The study has not been completed.

The Honorable Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

SPEECH

OF

HON. HARLEY O. STAGGERS

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, "A thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night."

One can only stand in awe at the record of a public service which began in 1912 and has continued without interruption to this day. Our highly respected friend, our capable colleague, our former conscientious and much loved Speaker, was present at the birth of the 20th century. In every change, in every advance, of this marvelous era, he was an active witness—nay, he was a moving force. While most of us here in this august body were still testing the possibilities of childhood and youth, Joe Martin was engaged in hammering out the great social movements which are making his century renowned for all ages to come.

Joe Martin has served well the great State of Massachusetts. And it is to the credit of his native State that it recognizes superior ability and capacity. For a period of more than half a century it has continuously commanded him to look after its legislative interests in the State and the National assemblies. It has given him every honor in its power. It has placed its trust in his unwavering integrity and good judgment. And Massachusetts is today a greater State because it has produced and honored Joe Martin.

Those of us in the 89th Congress look on its closing with sadness. It marks a separation from a heroic figure. Our fondest wishes for a long evening in the glow of the achievements he has brought to pass and of the honrs he has so justly merited go with him.

Resolutions by International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners

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EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD resoluitons Nos. 8 through 17, which were adopted by the International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners at their recent meeting in Kansas City, Mo.:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE 56TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GAME, FISH, AND CONSERVATION COMMISSIONERS AT KANSAS CITY, MO., SEPTEMBER 16, 1966

RESOLUTION NO. 8—APPROVING THE PROPOSED BANNOCK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Whereas, the 17,500 acre area of land and water known as Dingle Swamp in Bear Lake County, Idaho, is an important production unit for the Intermountain flock of the Great Basin Canada goose; and,

Whereas, it is also important as a producer of the scarce Greater Sandhill Crane; and,

Whereas, waterfowl produced on this marsh are harvested in all of the Pacific Flyway states south of Idaho; and,

Whereas, this large marsh has excellent potential for improvement as a waterfowl production unit through better land and water management;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners endorses and strongly supports the proposal to transfer the administration of these lands and waters from the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and incorporate the area into the National Wildlife Refuge System as the Bannock National Wildlife Refuge; and

Be it further resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners recommends that the usual 40 percent of the area be open to public hunting and to fishing within the framework of state regulations.

RESOLUTION NO. 9—IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CLASSIFICATION AND MULTIPLE USE ACT

Whereas, the public domain of the Western States holds significant public values; and,

Whereas, disposal of the public domain in the past under the multitude of conflicting land laws did not give adequate consideration to wildlife and recreational values; and,

Whereas, administration of the public domain in the past has been based principally on the control of uses pending the ultimate disposal of the land; and,

Whereas, the Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964 provides for the classification of public domain for retention and/or blocking out lands to be held in public ownership and multiple use management, as well as for disposal; and,

Whereas, the public interest will be best served where natural resources are held in public ownership and managed on a multiple-use basis for wildlife, watershed, recreation and grazing values;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners urges that the classification of the public domain proceed expeditiously and that proper consideration be given to wildlife and recreational values in the classification of said lands, and that the public and all appropriate State, County and Federal agencies be encouraged to support and aid in the classification procedure; and,

Be it further resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners requests the Bureau of Land Management to proceed expeditiously in the program implemented by the Classification and Multiple Use Act.

RESOLUTION NO. 10—AMENDMENT TO FEDERAL WATER PROJECT RECREATION ACT

Whereas, the Federal Water Project Recreation Act, Public Law 89–72, contains different cost-sharing requirements for separable costs than it does for joint costs allocated to fish and wildlife enhancement; and,

Whereas, separable costs are those costs of a multiple purpose project which would not be incurred if a particular purpose were omitted such as costs of additional height on a dam to provide a conservation pool for fish; and,

Whereas, under Public Law 89–72, non-Federal interests must agree to pay one-half of the separable costs if fish and wildlife are to be enhanced and must pay for the operation, maintenance and replacement of facilities associated with this enhancement; and,

Whereas, many projects which are scheduled for construction will place heavy additional financial burdens upon State Fish and Game Agencies by added operation and maintenance costs required for fish hatcheries and wildlife habitat developments; and,

Whereas, budgetary limitations of these agencies would preclude participation in cost-sharing of 50 percent of the separable costs and full payment of operation, maintenance and replacement of enhancement facilities; and,

Whereas, if the State Fish and Game Agencies do not agree to participate in cost sharing of separable costs, the fish and wildlife enhancement portion of the project will be deleted, preventing future development of this resource as additional monies may become available to the agencies;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners requests the Congress of the United States to clarify or amend Public Law 89–72 so as to delete the cost-sharing requirements for separable costs, except as they relate to major additions and expansions which go beyond the acreages and facilities normally needed for wildlife and recreational purposes.

RESOLUTION NO. 11—REAFFIRMING STATES' JURISDICTION OVER FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Whereas, since colonial times, in this country, the ownership of wildlife, by law, history and tradition, has been separated from the ownership of the land, in contrast to the European system in which the landowner owns the game thereon; and

Whereas, it has been held by the U.S. Supreme Court that all species of wildlife are held in trust by the individual states for the people of each state, the principal exception to this rule arising under the treaty-making power of the United States which makes the migratory bird treaties and Federal legislation dealing with migratory birds pursuant to and limited by said treaties the supreme law of the land; and,

Whereas, contrary to Supreme Court decisions and dictates of sound unified fish and game management policies, the United States Solicitor General recently has held that the Federal Government has full and exclusive power and control over both migratory and resident wildlife on all federally-owned land; and,

Whereas, the Western Conference of Governors gave favorable recognition to the states' position as above stated;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners reaffirms the basic right of the states to conserve, manage and regulate the use and harvest of fish and resident species of wildlife on all lands, including those lands owned by the Federal Government, within each individual state on which said jurisdiction has not been relinquished to the Federal Government. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall imply that this Association endorses any provision of any Federal statute or regulation which prohibits the management and regulation of public hunting of resident wildlife species and of public fishing by the various states.

RESOLUTION NO. 12—PROVIDING CONTINUED FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE CONSERVATION LIBRARY CENTER

Whereas, the Conservation Library Center established September 20, 1960, by the Library Commission of the City and County of Denver at the Denver Public Library has received continuing support of the entire International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners as evidenced by the passage of several resolutions in this regard, and following action by its Executive Board; and,

Whereas, this report by the Association has led to a contract between the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior Library, and the Denver Public Library whereby it has been possible to initiate, through the use of administrative funds provided by the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson Acts, the analysis and indexing of published and unpublished reports emanating from these Acts; and,

Whereas, effective use of such funds under the direction of Mr. John T. Eastlick, Librarian for the Denver Public Library, and Mr. Arthur H. Carhart, appointed Consultant to the Conservation Library Center, has resulted in the development of a well designed program which will result in the cataloging and indexing of all unpublished reports arising from the work under Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson Programs and the assembling, cataloging and indexing of many additional reports, books and materials relating to and of considerable value in Game and Fish Conservation work; and,

Whereas, the continuation of this important program is dependent upon continued financial support;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners that a letter be sent by the Association to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife expressing appreciation for past support and asking for renewal of the Annual Contract to ensure continued funding so that work by the Conservation Library Center can be effectively continued.

RESOLUTION NO. 13—OPPOSING AN INCREASE IN THE MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING STAMP FEE

Whereas, legislation providing authority to the Secretary of the Interior to increase the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp fee from its present $3 up to $5 is being considered by the Congress; and,

Whereas, the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners favors an increase in the rate of acquisition and development of waterfowl habitat, but not this method; and,

Whereas, the current $3 fee for Migratory Bird Hunting Stamps is equal to or greater than the fees charged by many states for small game hunting licenses; and,

Whereas, hunter license fees have historically been the primary source of revenue for the support of state programs designed to manage all species of small game; and,

Whereas, any increase in federal fees required of hunters could seriously jeopardize the use of this source of funds to support state conservation programs;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners is opposed to any increase in federal hunting fees; and,

Be it further resolved that the Congress be urged to appropriate funds from general revenue to increase the rate of acquisition and development of waterfowl habitat in order to maintain the waterfowl heritage of this Nation which to date has been maintained solely by only those who enjoy the recreation of waterfowling—only one of the many benefits of this wildlife resource.

RESOLUTION NO. 14—ADMINISTRATION OF LIVESTOCK GRAZING ON CORPS OF ENGINEERS LANDS

Whereas, the Corps of Engineers designates many acres of reservoir perimeter lands under its control for fish and wildlife in the public interest; and,

Whereas, these lands are granted under license to state wildlife agencies for management; and,

Whereas, controlled livestock grazing can be an important habitat management tool, and the Corps of Engineers' current rules provide that state wildlife agencies can make recommendations regarding livestock grazing, although the Corps retains administration of the grazing contracts and collects the grazing fees; and,

Whereas, such administration results in conflict between livestock and wildlife use of these lands to the detriment of wildlife;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners that state wildlife agencies should administer grazing contracts and collect fees therefor under provisions of the license granted by the Corps of Engineers; and

Be it further resolved that money collected from grazing be used exclusively for development of hunting, fishing and other recreational benefits on the Corps of Engineers' lands.

RESOLUTION NO. 15—REGULATION OF ANGLING ON FEDERAL REFUGES

Whereas, the management of fish and resident wildlife is the responsibility of the states; and,

Whereas, the Department of the Interior through the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is promulgating sport fishing regulations on Federal game refuges through the Federal Register; and,

Whereas, the traditional principle that fish and wildlife are public properties not attached to ownership of land is violated by virtues of this practice; and,

Whereas, Section 10 of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, which is the organic law establishing the Fish and Wildlife Service, specifically states that the authority of the states to manager the fish and game is not to be affected;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners that the Department of the Interior through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service should adhere to language and intent of Section 10, and to fully respect the rights of the several states to manage the public use of fisheries resources.

RESOLUTION NO. 16—DEVELOPMENT OF WATERFOWL PRODUCTION HABITAT

Whereas, waterfowl production habitat is in short supply and is continuing to be lost as the population expands and resources development and use intensifies; and,

Whereas, the U.S. Forest Service has provided an imaginative plan for improving public-owned wetlands in the Chippewa National Forest (Minnesota); and,

Whereas, the wetland development procedures for the Chippewa Forest constitute a model plan that can be applied to any suitable private, local, state or federal government land; and,

Whereas, restored wetlands could substitute for waterfowl habitat being converted to other uses;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners:

1. Commends the U.S. Forest Service for completing the unique plan to develop waterfowl habitat on the Chippewa National Forest in Minnesota;

2. Energetically encourages the Congress of the United States to provide adequate funds to complete the planned wetland developments on the Chippewa National Forest in the immediate future; and,

3. Urges private individuals and groups, and local, state and federal governmental agencies to use this model plan in developing aquatic areas on their lands.

RESOLUTION NO. 17—FISH AND WILDLIFE IN OUTDOOR RECREATION PROGRAMS

Whereas, fish and wildlife resources are highly important to millions of Americans for fishing, hunting and nature study; and,

Whereas, fish and wildlife resources have been recognized as integral parts of outdoor recreation programs on both State and Federal levels; and,

Whereas, the states have been given wide latitude in the development of their programs for outdoor recreation; and,

Whereas, it appears that unnecessary delays and undesirable difficulties are being encountered in reviewing and approving fish and wildlife projects for early implementation;

Now, therefore be it resolved by the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners that the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation be urged to give consideration and recognition to fish and wildlife projects equal to that accorded other types of outdoor recreation.

Through Their Service, the Lone Star Gleams More Brightly Today—Mrs. Albert Thomas, Walter Rogers, Lindley Beckworth, and Clark Thompson—All of Texas

SPEECH

OF

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, each of the Members from a particular State is understandably proud of his delegation, and we can all be forgiven for feeling that our own State's representation is the most outstanding. I cannot let the 89th Congress pass into history without deploring the loss of four fine members of our own Texas State delegation. The eminence of our delegation is due in no small part to the untiring and dedicated efforts of four Members who are leaving the Congress at the end of this session, and whom I am saluting today—Mrs. LERA THOMAS, WALTER ROGERS, LINDLEY BECKWORTH, and CLARK THOMPSON.

Mr. Speaker, LERA THOMAS served as a Member of Congress only a few months, and with such notable distinction that she will be missed, not only as the friend she has been to many of us for 30 years, but as one of the most conscientious and hardest working Members of the Congress. Her brief period of service was in keeping with the high tradition of excellence in public office established by our beloved colleague, the late Albert Thomas, one of the strongest leaders this House has ever seen. LERA truly became a great representative of the people in her own right, and nothing could have pleased Albert more. Texas and the Nation owe much to the Representatives of the Eighth District—Albert and LERA THOMAS.

WALTER ROGERS, in a period of 16 years, rose to high prominence as a great legislator. In recognition of his outstanding abilities, shortly after his first election to the 82d Congress, he became chairman of the powerful Subcommittee on Communication and Power of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, and chairman of the Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the House Interior Committee. In addition, he served with great distinction on the Public Land Law Review Commission established by the 88th Congress. His rapid rise as a legislator, and his reputation as one of the most capable overall members of the committees on which he served, was due in large part to his outstanding background as a successful practicing attorney and city attorney in Pampa, Tex. Just prior to his election to Congress, he served with exceptional skill as the district attorney of the 31st judicial district of Texas. Not only is he blessed with a fine legal mind, Mr. Speaker, but he possesses an unusual measure of intense dedication to the public interest. He will be sorely missed. The delegation is indeed grateful for his splendid contributions to Texas and to the Nation.

LINDLEY BECKWORTH and I have worked together for the good of our State and Nation for almost a quarter of a century. There has never been a more industrious Representative—always ready to give personal attention to the needs of his constituents. In addition to a fine legal education obtained after teaching school in Upshur County for a number of years, he had the high honor of serving as a member of the State legislature from 1936 to 1938. He came then to Congress, remarkably well qualified as a teacher, lawyer, and legislator. Here in the House of Representatives, he served with great skill on the Foreign Affairs Committee, and as chairman of the Civil Service Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. LINDLEY is a good neighbor of mine in east Texas and will always be remembered as a great Texan.

CLARK THOMPSON, a member of the powerful Committee on Ways and Means, has served his district, Texas, and the Nation with superb distinction. He came to us by way of Wisconsin where he was born, and Oregon where he was educated, finally becoming a Texan after distinguished service during World War I as a U.S. marine, when he chose to make Galveston his home. I might add he entered the Marine Corps in 1917 as a private and was commissioned a second lieutenant in December of 1918. He was immediately successful as a businessman in Galveston and first served with me in the 73d Congress. I was disappointed at that time when he decided not to seek reelection, for it was already abundantly clear that Clark Thompson was a man destined for greatness. He further distinguished himself in the Marine Corps by his World War II service from November 1, 1940, until June 1, 1946, when he retired as a colonel from his last post as Director of the Marine Corps Reserve. The Reserve he helped to train established a never-to-be-forgotten record in Korea. I was delighted when Clark Thompson joined us again in the 80th Congress, and can only say at this, our second parting, that I trust his great constructive talent will always be available to the American people as it has been in both peace and war for so many years.

Truly, Mr. Speaker, the Texas delegation is deeply and understandably proud of the accomplishments of these four Texans. We have lost great leaders in the past; however, since we can consider Albert and Lera Thomas as a team, serving their district together for 30 years, the loss of these four remarkable people deprives our delegation of an actual 102 years of combined congressional experience and legislative knowledge. Texas will always be indebted to our departing colleagues for the special luster they have given to the Lone Star symbol of our beloved State.

A Report on the President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the whole country has been impressed by the prodigious skill and energy that President Johnson has brought to the Presidency.

William Randolph Hearst, Jr., reports on the President in the following column from the New York World Journal Tribune of October 9, 1966, and I commend the article to the attention of our colleagues:

Report on the Man at the Helm: We're in Good Hands

(By William Randolph Hearst Jr.)

Washington.—A visitor to the White House these days finds President Johnson at the very top of his form, confident, relaxed but resolute in coping with the problems facing the republic.

The reasons for his confidence are not too hard to figure out. As he looks back over his thousand days in the world's toughest job he can be excused for pointing with pride to an amazing array of legislative accomplishments:

His administration has pushed through Congress 18 major education bills; in all the years since the Civil War only six such legislative proposals had been enacted into law.

A total of 24 new health and welfare measures are now on the statute books bearing the LBJ imprimatur—measures designed to make America's medical miracles, good housing and other of this country's public benefits more readily available to more people.

Even in the worrisome matter of inflation, President Johnson takes some satisfaction. Since 1960 there has been an 8 per cent boost in the U.S. cost of living, but that compares with 17 per cent in a country as frugal as West Germany; 21 per cent in Britain; 29 per cent in Italy, and 39 in Japan.

Of more direct interest to Americans who watch their purse strings, real income has risen much faster here than the cost of living. After allowing for the inflation, the average American still has more money to spend than he did in 1960.

This is the domestic side of the balance sheet. In international affairs the problems are graver and the stakes more awesome. But in taking stock Lyndon B. Johnson displays the confidence of a man fully aware that we live in a dangerous world and that he will not carelessly touch off a conflagration. A couple of examples:

In Viet Nam, President Johnson has fretted, and fussed, and worried over, and weighed every major decision, and a good many minor ones. When it came time to bomb the fuel installations adjacent to Hanoi-Haiphong the President ordered extraordinary precautions to be sure a stray bomb didn't go hurtling down the smokestack of a Russian merchant ship in the harbor.

Despite plenty of provocation from Charles de Gaulle, LBJ has never said an unkind word in public about the stiffnecked guardian of France's glory—although it's not hard to imagine what the President must have thought at times.

The President's cautious handling of a difficult situation and a difficult man—just to cite two cases—really give the lie to the image of him portrayed by his wilder critics at home and abroad: "That he is a shoot-from-the-lip, bomb-rattling cowpoke."

As a matter of fact, LBJ is not well served even by the supposedly impartial TV camera. The camera distorts and diffuses the private Johnson.

In person, Johnson is warm and human, a great story teller—he uses tales of his boyhood and his part of Texas to illustrate the points he wants to make. He can laugh at himself. He can make you feel the loneliness that goes with the Presidency—the place, Harry Truman was fond of saying, where the buck stops.

This was a particularly good week to size up the Presidential mood and spirit because Lyndon Johnson was planning a trip, and we all feel better when we know we're going to get away from the daily grind for a while. In the President's case, he was polishing details of his trip later this month to New Zealand, Australia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and South Korea and who knows where else if the idea strikes him.

And it was a happy coincidence that the Hearst newspapers editors were in Washington this week for our annual conference. They could make their own first-hand evaluations of men and events in the nation's capital.

Even with so many things going for him, it's surprising to me that LBJ is as detached as he is about the noisier opposition in this country to our role in Viet Nam. Back on June 26, referring to the sincere people who let themselves get caught up in anti-Viet Nam demonstrations, I wrote in this column:

"If that minority in the U.S. really wants to stop the war in Viet Nam it can help, in a direct and positive manner. It can quit making speeches and holding demonstrations and otherwise making a spectacle of itself. For by continuation of such tactics it only provides North Viet Nam with more false hopes of the victory it will never gain. And as soon as North Viet Nam realizes just how false these hopes are, it will have no alternative to calling the whole thing off."

I was pleased to learn this week that this view coincides with the President's. And L.B.J. has a great deal more evidence on which to base his opinion.

The U.S. has very well authenticated reports that the leaders of the Soviet Union, Red China and North Viet Nam really believe that the raucous, bearded, banner-waving minority reflects the feelings of the majority of Americans. One top government leader who talked to Kosygin was stunned to hear that the Soviet leader thought the American masses were so opposed to the Viet Nam policy they would rise up and throw the Johnson administration out of office this coming November.

President Johnson knows all this, but he keeps his sense of balance, even under the most trying circumstances.

Lyndon Johnson, the old pro, has long since learned not to take too seriously either the brickbats or the bouquets.

Our country is in good hands.

In recent columns I have strongly criticized both French President Charles de Gaulle and U.N. Secretary General U Thant for what I consider their anti-American attitudes in suggesting ways of settling the Viet Nam war.

U Thant insists he wants out of his job. He has proven totally ineffectual in restoring peace. My suggestion is this: Why not let him go and replace him with a Frenchman, preferably France's permanent representative to the U.N., Roger Seydoux. The Russians to whom the French have so successfully been cozying up recently, would find it tough to raise a strong opposition.

I know there has been a sort of "gentlemen's agreement" that none of the five permanent members of the Security Council, which include France, would ever hold the Secretary General's job. But it's a lot more important for U.N. members to try to make good on the U.N.'s peace mission than to maintain their status as gentlemen.

Besides, the French are panting to act as peacemakers. Let's give them a chance.

The Honorable Harry Flood Byrd

SPEECH

OF

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, Virginia has lost one of her finest sons—a true Virginia gentleman—and the country has lost a man of outstanding ability and unquestioned honestry and integrity. As State senator, Governor of Virginia, Member of the U.S. Senate for 32 years, and chairman of the powerful Senate Finance Committee for 10 years, Senator Harry F. Byrd leaves behind an outstanding record of accomplishment. His was a lifetime devoted to public duty and service. A strong believer in fiscal responsibility, he never compromised the principles for which he stood. Senator Byrd was a gentle, courtly man; but a man of great determination who never hesitated to do battle for those things in which he believed and which he felt were in the best interest of this great Nation. A true patriot, he regarded public office as a trust, and he discharged the duties of the high office which he held with fidelity.

Senator Byrd has returned forever to the beautiful Shenandoah Valley of his beloved Virginia, and we shall not soon see his like again. I was privileged to have known him as a friend and extend to his sons and to the other members of his family my deep and heartfelt expression of sympathy on their very great loss which we all share.

Statement in Support of Aircraft Noise Abatement Research by Hon. Abraham J. Multer

SPEECH

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I have submitted the following testimony to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in support of my bill, H.R. 588, to provide for research on aircraft noise abatement:

STATEMENT OF HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 588, TO PROVIDE FOR RESEARCH ON AIRCRAFT NOISE ABATEMENT, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND AERONAUTICS, COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE, OCTOBER 20, 1966

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, on January 4, 1965, I introduced H.R. 588, a bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for research on abatement of objectionable aircraft noise. This bill would require the F.A.A. to "conduct, engage, cooperate with, and render assistance to" those engaged in noise abatement research to "establish practical aircraft noise criteria and for abating objectionable aircraft noise". Subsequently, three of my distinguished colleagues introduced identical legislation. I am referring to bills introduced by Mr. PUCINSKI—H.R. 670; Mr. HALPERN—H.R. 5661; and Mr. CHARLES WILSON—H.R. 7983.

Noise abatement is largely a neglected environmental issue in the United States. True, it has been an issue to those who are unfortunate enough to live near airports, but no one has actually been doing anything major about the problem. This is not to say the aircraft industry hasn't done a commendable job. They have struggled with the problem for more than five years. But results are considerably less than dramatic.

In the words of Secretary of Interior, Stewart Udall: "We have been a nation of machine worshippers". The technology that has proven to be such a rich source of noisemakers has produced almost nothing that can be used as a noise eliminator.

In Germany, for example, there are excellent national research programs not only to develop noise abatement criteria and techniques, but to understand the details of noise generation and attenuation.

Yet in a more highly mechanized society such as ours such efforts have not been made. State and local governments are in no position to supply all the needed funds for research in aircraft noise reduction and the acquisition of air easements. Only the Federal Government can finance a program at the national level. More important is the fact that this is an interstate problem. Almost anything a locality may do in this regard must have an impact on interstate commerce and may be forbidden to such locality.

While industry has certain state-of-the-art improvements in flight operations which might alleviate noise, it is of absolute necessity that the total system of air traffic control, aircraft, navigation and airport are compatible. Such a massive program of research can only be undertaken by Federal authorities at Federal expense with total cooperation between public and private agencies engaged in such research.

In addition to the obvious general disturbance jet noise produces in airport communities, studies indicate it may cause personal irritability and fatigue. Some doctors have gone so far as to link jet noise with psychotic ills because such illnesses can result from sporadic interruptions of sleep.

Out of 18 million deaf or partially deaf persons in the United States, 2 out of 3 male workers from this group suffer from deafness caused by noise. Such cases result generally from exposure to long periods of high frequency noise. In some states ear guards are required by law for industrial employees working under severe noise conditions.

While aircraft noise perception is sporadic to the general population now, it is not inconceivable that in 9 years when SST's are creating a shockwave that will produce a boom carpet 50–80 miles wide, and by 1970 when jet airports number 300, aircraft noise will be of such frequency that it will have direct adverse effects on our sense of hearing.

Larger, higher performance, and potentially noisier subsonic aircraft will enter airline fleets in future years, to further contribute to increased noise levels.

The World Health Organization had the following to say about noise hazards in general:

"Man's sense of hearing is nowadays being subjected to increasing strains that may well lead both to deafness and to neurotic disorders. The effect of noise is insidious because the human nervous system is very adaptable and high noise levels can apparently be accepted without demur, although hearing is in fact becoming progressively impaired."

The business of noise control is intimately mixed up with the way noise affects people. Getting an accurate measurement of noise in terms of these effects on the human ear is a large portion of the noise control job.

My bill would enable the Federal Government to provide optimum conditions for research in acoustics and psychoacoustics in an effort to devise ways to protect Americans from the adverse physical and psychological effects of aircraft noise.

The Federal Government has already assumed responsibility for the regulation of most aspects of air carrier operation including the establishment of, and control over, air traffic rules, regulations, and fight patterns, in an effort to keep noise disturbance at a minimum.

It is reasonable to say that the industry which has tried to comply with these regulations while at the same time trying not to compromise the safety factor, deserves all the support it can get for research to better enable airports and aircraft to meet present and future standards.

My bill would serve to provide such support through increased research which could be directed to improved measurements and standards, reduction of aircraft engine noise, operational considerations and compatible land usage.

Jet noise also makes property less valuable, in effect, depriving Americans of their property without due process of law. In this sense too, it becomes the responsibility of the Federal Government to actively promote noise abatement research.

The strategy of the attack on noise begins by examining the source. Ideally this is the place to control it. Past research and practical application disclose that this is the most difficult place to stop noise because it most often requires a "trade off" in engine efficiency. Yet such achievements have been made with certain types of machinery.

Thus far there have been no major technical breakthroughs in engine design. The competitive factors of private enterprise do not encourage the "sharing" of research information. This is partly responsible for the overall slow progress being made in noise abatement.

The only way to hasten technological improvements to engine design which would permit noise control at the source, is through the Federal Government. This is the only source not compromised by economic interests in conflict with those of private manufacturers and local governments.

For those of us who become skeptical in our hopes for a reasonably quiet future, modest gains seem to indicate that the growth of noise does not have to keep pace with the growth of society.

We are still in a position to make civilized use of the products of advanced technology. But we can no longer afford to wait for answers from scattered sources.

The President, in his message on transportation to Congress, said: "There are no simple or swift solutions (to the problem) but it is clear that we must embark now on a concerted effort to alleviate the problem of aircraft noise".

In order to realize our hopes for a reasonably quiet future, America needs an urgent and accelerated program of research. Noise control is a matter of decibel improvement. Some of these improvements are squeezed out by gaining a better understanding of what produces the noise in the first place. Others come from an empirical cut-and-dried program that eventually reduces the noise, for reasons often unknown. Still others are the result of new technology, techniques and materials.

It will take the combined effort of all of these through Federal, local and private agencies under an adequately funded and precisely directed program, merely to keep the future from becoming any more noisy than the present.

The government-industry panel on jet aircraft noise, which reported through the Office of Science and Technology, made the following recommendations:

"The FAA and/or NASA using qualified contractors as necessary, should establish and fund adequately an urgent program for conducting the physical, phychoacoustic, sociological, and other research results needed to provide the basis for aircraft hardware and operational specifications."

The enactment of H.R. 588 will enable us to meet these objectives by providing Federal grants and contracts to appropriate private and public agencies for use in conducting research leading to ultimate abatement and control of aircraft noise perception.

Thank you for the opportunity to present these views to you.

The Honorable Lindley Beckworth

SPEECH

OF

HON. FRANK CHELF

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, as a colleague of long standing, I have the highest regard for the Honorable LINDLEY BECKWORTH and have enjoyed my years of association with him.

From my personal, firsthand knowledge, I know the value of Lindley's able and dedicated service not only to his district but to the State of Texas and the Nation, as well. His outstanding record in the Congress will remain as an everlasting tribute to this loyal and wonderful Representative and his commendable efforts and accomplishments.

As Congressman Beckworth leaves the Congress, I want to extend my best wishes for happiness and success in his every endeavor in the future.

Refutation of Certain Arguments Posed by the Republicans Against the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, during debate on the conference report on the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, there were basically three arguments posed by the minority against the bill which I feel called upon to answer:

First, is was asserted by the Republicans that the House conferees accepted Senate provisions which changed the concept of the demonstration cities program as passed by the House.

This charge is at complete variance with the facts. The demonstration cities provisions agreed to by the conferees are virtually identical to the provisions as passed by the House. There were four differences between the demonstration cities program authorized by the Senate bill and the legislation as approved by the House. These four differences are as follows:

The House bill contained a provision, not in the Senate bill, requiring, to the maximum extent feasible, the application of systems analysis techniques to the preparation of demonstration city programs.

The House provision was adopted by the conferees.

The House bill contained a provision, not in the Senate bill, prohibiting the Secretary from requiring the busing of schoolchildren into and out of demonstration areas.

The House provision was adopted by the conferees.

The House bill contained a provision, not in the Senate bill, limiting the authority of the Secretary to impose, in connection with city demonstration programs, requirements not related to the statutory criteria in the legislation.

The House provision was adopted by the conferees.

The Senate and House bills differed in that the Senate version required that the special grants authorized by the demonstration cities program would be used first to provide funds to carry out new and additional projects or activities that are part of the demonstration program and for which no assistance is presently available under Federal grant-in-aid programs, and only to the extent not needed to support such new and additional projects and activities could they be used to assist cities to provide their required share of the cost of projects or activities that are part of the demonstration program and are funded under existing grant-in-aid programs.

The House provision permitted the city to use the special grants authorized by the demonstration cities program either for federally assisted projects or for other projects undertaken as part of the demonstration program—without restriction as to the type of project for which the money had first to be used.

The Senate provision was adopted by the conferees.

This in no way changed the concept of the demonstration cities program. The original Senate and House bills contained identical provisions as to the formula for computing the amount of the grant, the content of the demonstration program, and the total uses of the grant funds authorized.

Having yielded on the three other principal differences between the Senate and House versions of the demonstration cities program, the Senate conferees were adamant on retaining the Senate version of the provision.

The Senate conferees stressed that the greatest benefits of this program would come from the experience of many cities with new projects and activities included within comprehensive city demonstration programs. The conferees pointed out that the best way to induce cities to experiment with new types of activities to remove slums and help people who live in those slums was to require a priority in the use of demonstration cities funds for projects not now assisted under an existing grant-in-aid program.

The conference committee adopted the Senate version because it wanted to achieve, in demonstration programs, a desirable balance between new types of activities, which are not now assisted under existing grant-in-aid programs, and the type of activities with which the Congress and the communities have had considerable experience.

The grant formula in the bill assures that communities which participate in the demonstration program will make use of existing Federal grant-in-aid programs. It does this by tying the amount of the supplemental grant available under the demonstration cities legislation to the aggregate amount of non-Federal contributions required to be made to those projects or activities carried out in connection with the demonstration program which are assisted under existing Federal grant-in-aid programs.

The grant formula in the bill and the priority provision for new projects which were adopted by the conferees combine to give Congress assurance that there will be a desirable balance in each city demonstration program between the benefits of innovation which can be gained from new programs and the lessons of experience already gained from the operation of existing Federal grant-in-aid programs.

Second, the Republicans argued that under the Demonstration Cities Act it would be mandatory for participants to have "metro government" for all standard metropolitan statistical areas in order to continue to obtain Federal grants under any of the programs listed in section 204 of the bill. Section 204 would require that, within metropolitan areas, an areawide planning body make recommendations regarding the consistency of proposed federally assisted projects with areawide local planning. These recommendations are to be taken into consideration by the Federal agency administering the Federal aid program involved, but there would be no requirement that the local planning have any particular degree of comprehensiveness or completeness. There is absolutely no requirement that the areawide planning body itself plan the project.

Certainly, there will be no need for any area to set up a "metro government." The areawide body will not, so far as Federal requirements are concerned, have any operational responsibilities at all.

It is anticipated that few, if any, metropolitan areas will need to take any special measures to meet this requirement. Primarily, its effect will be to assure better use of existing planning bodies and programs.

Third, it was argued that the Department of Housing and Urban Development permits high-income families to live in FHA (d)(3) below market housing and there should be a $10,000 ceiling on the incomes of families occupying the housing.

The $10,000 limit is entirely unnecessary and inappropriate. Under a few unusual circumstances, it would be harmful. The $10,000 limit is not needed to confine below-market housing to low- or moderate-income families. In some—a very few—high-cost areas, it would deprive large families from occupying the housing.

There is no city in the continental United States where the income limit has been set above $10,000 except where the family consists of seven persons or more. These are only in high-cost areas.

Out of 343 cities which have (d)(3) housing, only 25 cities have income limits above $10,000, and these are for families of seven or more. Nine of these are in California. California is unquestionably an area of high construction costs and high living costs. There is also a great influx daily of families putting high pressures on the amount of available housing.

It should also be pointed out that the law does not confine the (d)(3) program to low-income families, but states that it is to help in the provision of housing for low- and moderate-income families by private enterprise. Certainly, today a family composed of seven persons with an income of $10,000 is a moderate-income family.

Imposition of the $10,000 ceiling would deprive these families of the housing they desperately need.

Mr. Speaker, I believe these charges have been fully answered and it was felt that in order to set the record straight, this statement be made at this time.

Maltese-Americans Express Grief on Death of American Ambassador's Mother

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, the island of Malta in the Mediteranean Sea was annexed to Great Britain in 1814 with the consent of the Maltese people, who had risen against the French. It is a base for the British fleet, having one of the finest harbors in the world.

The island was given home rule under a charter promulgated October 24, 1961, which provided for an elected legislature from among whose members a Prime Minister and Cabinet were selected, and a Governor appointed by the Crown.

The British House of Commons voted July 23, 1964, for Malta's independence, scheduled for September 21, 1964, and approved a new Constitution. Under it, Malta is to accept the Queen as its head, elect a 50-Member House of Representatives, and permit British forces to remain for 10 years.

The United States recognized this small country by establishing diplomatic relations with it by opening an American Embassy in Malta's capital city, Valletta, and naming the Honorable George J. Feldman, as our Ambassador.

The people of Malta have accepted Ambassador Feldman as their friend and Maltese-Americans consider Ambassador Feldman as a link to harmonious relations between the country of their birth and the country of their adoption.

Recently, the mother of Ambassador Feldman passed away, and upon receiving this news, the Maltese-Americans, through Mr. R. L. von Baumgart-Psayla, editor and publisher of the Atlantic edition of the Malta Times, expressed their grief and offered their condolences to Ambassador Feldman.

Mr. Speaker, as part of my remarks, I would like to have the letter sent to Ambassador Feldman by the Institute of Maltese-American Affairs, inserted into the Record.

The letter follows:

THE INSTITUTE OF
MALTESE-AMERICAN AFFAIRS,
Dumont, N.J., September 3, 1966.

His Excellency GEORGE J. FELDMAN, Esq.,
U.S. Ambassador to Malta, Embassy of the United States, Sliema, State of Malta, G.C.

MY DEAR AMBASSADOR FELDMAN: We are deeply shocked to hear of the sad news that your beloved mother passed away peacefully recently. We knew of her illness but we had no idea that her malady was likely to terminate so sadly. We feel most deeply for you and yours in these melancholy circumstances.

Pray accept our expression of heartfelt sympathy and regret your loss. Be assured that these are no mere formal words of sorrow. It is with the deepest regret, therefore, that we undertake the sad duty, on behalf of our organization, the editorial staff of The Malta Times and of our entire ethnic group in North America, that of conveying to Your Excellency the universal regret in Maltese circles with which we have learned the fact of your mother's sudden death.

We are desired—and indeed myself feel compelled—to express to you and your dear family at home, our sincere sympathy in your recent bereavement.

Notwithstanding the great distance of water which separates the land of our birth and the land of our adoption, we stand by Your Excellency in silence, and pity from our hearts, not her who is at rest, but you who have lost her.

May our Heavenly Father, who is good to all of us, grant her eternal rest in His Kingdom of Heaven and to guide you always in your difficult task of representing our great Republic and to be always on the alert in eradicating our ugly and distorted image abroad. Judging by what we know about you, we can honestly say that the newly independent State of Malta is indeed very fortunate to have Your Excellency in its midst. We, at The Institute of Maltese-American Affairs, strive from time to time to make Malta better known, better felt and better understood on this continent. We shirk no responsibility in trying to do our very best in creating new leadership from among the members of our community as a token contribution to the land which was so pleased to welcome us to its shores and to grant to each and all of us a unique opportunity of becoming equal members of an affluent and democratic society unparalleled anywhere else in the world.

With every kind wish for you and your dear ones at home, I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,
R. L. VON BAUMGART-PSAYLA,
Editor and Publisher, The Malta Times.

Tribute to Congressmen

SPEECH
OF
HON. CLARK W. THOMPSON
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as my congressional service draws to a close, I must give myself the pleasure of paying tribute to the hundreds of colleagues with whom I have been associated—some of them long ago in the 73d Congress, and the rest between my election in 1947 and the present.

First, let me express my very deep appreciation for the kind and generous sentiments uttered concerning me in the Congress. I cannot feel that I deserve all of the praise which has been given to me, but I truly appreciate it.

I keep recalling with growing appreciation the words of the immortal Speaker Sam Rayburn who said that the House of Representatives is the greatest deliberative body ever devised by man. He would generally go on to say that we were not perfect but that at least we strove for perfection and when we made mistakes we had the means of correcting them later.

Certainly, through the history of the country we have brought forth legislation which has contributed to making ours the greatest Nation in the history of the world.

I would also echo what Mr. Sam told us frequently and with the deepest of affection: "I love this House, and I love its Members."

And, now, my thanks to each one of you for your innumerable acts of friendship through the years, for your help whenever I have asked you for it, and for your sympathetic and friendly counsel in all of my problems. Association with you is the best memory I have.

Ambassador Ralph Dungan, Ambassador at Work

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN BRADEMAS
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, one of the ablest representatives of the United States whom I have had the good fortune to meet is our distinguished Ambassador to Chile, the Honorable Ralph Dungan.

I first became acquainted with Ralph Dungan in my first term in Congress when he worked closely with the then Senator John F. Kennedy as a member of the staff of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

Mr. Speaker, Ralph Dungan then became a top member of President Kennedy's White House staff and also served President Johnson in that capacity before President Johnson appointed him our Ambassador to Chile.

Ambassador Dungan is, in my judgment, a man who presents the best pictures of the meaning of America, a country dedicated to genuine democracy and freedom.

I only wish we had more ambassadors like him.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I insert in the Record an editorial from the October 16, 1966, issue of the Washington Post concerning Ambassador Dungan. The article, "An Ambassador at Work," is by John M. Goshko. The article follows:

AN AMBASSADOR AT WORK—OUR ENVOY IN CHILE HAS EAR OF FREI BUT IS A CENTER OF CONTROVERSY IN SANTIAGO AND WASHINGTON

(By John M. Goshko)

SANTIAGO, CHILE.—A year ago, the Chilean press exploded with indignant revelations about Project Camelot, a research study sponsored by the United States Army to pinpoint possibilities of internal subversion and guerrilla warfare in Chile.

American Ambassador Ralph Dungan, who hadn't known about Camelot, set off swift counteraction that hit all the right places in Washington. Soon, Camelot was dead, and so were a covey of similar projects planned for other Latin American countries—and new ground rules had been laid down to govern research in foreign countries by official United States agencies.

Dungan's emphatic response is generally credited with having tamped down the Camelot controversy and preventing it from becoming a major *cause celebre*.

A career officer on Dungan's staff said: "If this had happened to half our other embassies down here, the Ambassador would still be trying to buck his recommendations up through channels to somebody in authority. And by the time they got around to dealing with it, the leftist press would have ground the United States image into hamburger."

Dungan, a first-string member of John F. Kennedy's "Irish Mafia," spent four years in the White House as an aide to President Kennedy and then President Johnson. As a man who chafes at "going through channels," he has found his White House experience useful as an ambassador.

One long-time colleague says: "Ralph knows where the levers of power are and how to manipulate them."

A TOP HAND

Within the highly sensitive Latin American sphere of operations, Dungan is the most important, the most effective—and the most controversial—of United States ambassadors. The Chileans were flattered to get an envoy who had worked closely with two Presidents.

But the true measure of his stature goes far beyond the reputation for good connections in Washington. Within the frequently warring circles of makers of United States policy toward Latin America, he is the leader of advocates of a return to the principles of the late President Kennedy.

In essence, this approach argues for dealing with Latin America in terms of what it is apt to be like two or three decades hence. The basic premise is that the direction of Latin politics is irreversibly toward the left and that the trend will cause fundamental changes in the area's social and economic structure.

Its correlate is that the United States should back the emerging forces of reform, thereby helping to steer the revolution into democratic and pro-American paths. In practice, this would put the overwhelming weight of United States moral and financial support behind the democrats and hold the dictators at arm's length.

Since Lyndon Johnson became President, this doctrine has been superseded by the so-called "pragmatic" approach which tries to formulate policy according to the "realities" of individual situations. This approach tends to focus more on immediate, short-run problems than did the Kennedy grand design concept; and its practical effect in many countries has been to put Washington on cozy terms with dictatorial regimes while alienating democratic elements.

THE NEED TO INTERVENE

The most notable exception has been Chile, where for the past two years Dungan has fought a ditch-by-ditch battle to put the Kennedy philosophy into practice. So vehement has been his pleading for the cause of liberalism in Chile that many quarters here and in Washington feel he has overstepped ambassadorial boundaries.

But Dungan says: "Any ambassador who is not intervening today is not doing his job. He must be committed to certain principles about which no one should have any doubts. I want everyone to know where I stand."

Originally a specialist in domestic politics, Dungan "just sort of drifted" into Latin American affairs. He became an important member of the White House group (including Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Walt W. Rostow and Richard Goodwin) that hammered out the guidelines of the Kennedy Administration approach to Latin America.

Now, with the "pragmatic" approach in full sway, this background has made Dungan something of an odd man out. And although Dungan loyally insists that President Johnson fully supports and sympathizes with his efforts in Chile, he concedes that "there are a lot of people in Washington who regard me as a somewhat fuzzy-headed Schlesinger-type liberal."

This is an oblique reference to something well known in diplomatic circles—that Dungan's efforts here have not been without opposition from many influential Washington figures who dislike the frequent flashes of independence exhibited by Chile.

Says Dungan: "There are those who feel that the proper place for the Latins is under the wing of 'big brother' up north and that you keep them there by giving a plum to those who recognize their place and a rap on the knuckles to those who don't."

SURE WAY TO FAIL

To Dungan, this is an idea that has long since been made obsolete by the revolutionary trend. And while conceding that there are certain fields where United States interests are "so fundamental as to preclude much flexibility," he believes that any effort to maintain Latin America as a United States sphere of influence in the traditional sense must fail.

This country, which two years ago came close to choosing a Communist-line government, is now attempting to carry out a sweeping but democratic and peaceful revolution under President Eduardo Frei Montalva.

It is a revolution of potentially great significance, not only to Chile but also to other parts of Latin America where the Frei experiment is being studied as a hopeful alternative to left and right extremist ideas. Dungan has exerted herculean efforts to put the United States behind Frei's reforms.

In the process, the two men have developed a close relationship. Dungan is probably the only diplomat in Santiago whom the President calls by his first name. Their frequent meetings, where the conversation careens from Dungan's halting Spanish (despite diligent study) to Frei's only slightly more serviceable English, have brought Dungan into the President's confidence.

Nor is the importance of Dungan's friendship with Frei confined strictly to Chile. Frei is rapidly emerging as a spiritual father figure among Latin American democratic forces; and as his influence spreads so does the image of the United States that Dungan presses.

THE CONTROVERSY ROARS

Dungan tries to present the United States as dedicated not to the propagation of the status quo, as many Latins suspect, but to the change and reform so desperately needed. This attitude has not endeared him to Chile's big business and land-holding interests or to their supporters in conservative political parties.

To them, his greatest sin came in an interview with this influential magazine, *Ercilla, on land reform. Composed almost entirely* of applicable quotes from Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Johnson, it was liberally laced with such statements as "Socially, private property is not an unlimited right," and "No farmer should be the slave of a land he will never own."

The result was criticism in parliament and the conservative press, all centering on the contention that "Uncle Ralph," as his opponents here derisively call him, was an interventionist and a bit of a Red.

Dungan fares no better with the far left, which regards him as a "bourgeoise reactionary." Especially hostile are Chile's Socialists, who are locked in a popular front coalition with the Communists.

Dungan earned their enmity by sending Socialist parliamentarians a summary of accords reached by the United States Socialist Party—pointedly underscoring how far the Chileans have strayed from orthodox Socialist dogma.

Dungan appears to thrive on the controversy. He constantly prods his staff to avoid what he regards as the "play it safe" tendency of many in the foreign service.

Dungan admits that when Frei tries to take a conciliatory stance toward Cuba, or when members of his party call for the admission of Communist China to the United Nations, certain problems arise for United States foreign policy.

But he argues that they are extraneous to the central question of Frei's ability to bring off a peaceful, democratic revolution in Chile.

Thanks largely to Dungan, the idea of giving leeway to reform efforts has prevailed in regard to Chile. And those who share his ideas profess to see hopeful signs that the Kennedy philosophy is emerging from the disfavor of the past three years and making itself felt again.

Part of their optimism was sparked by the departure of former Under Secretary of State Thomas Mann, the architect of the "pragmatic" aproach and, whether justifiably or not, the symbol in Latin eyes of United States paternalism.

Dungan seems to feel that he can best influence United States policy by remaining in Chile and helping to make the Frei experiment a success. However, some people, noting his experience in so many governmental areas, question whether he will be content to stay away much longer from the center of action in Washington.

He has given no indication that his more recent interest in foreign affairs has started to wane. Not long ago, he talked with some friends about President Johnson's difficulties in filling several key State Department posts and contrasted the current shortage of able men with groups of brilliant men of the past.

There are many who would point to Ralph Dungan as one of the men most likely to provide brilliance in the future.

Omaha Chamber of Commerce Hears Electronics Described as "Seventh Sense"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN L. HRUSKA

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, on October 21, sponsored one of its outstanding series of public affairs luncheons a which Mr. Gerald L. Phillippe, chairman of the board of the General Electric Co. was the guest speaker.

Mr. Phillippe, a distinguished alumnu of the University of Nebraska, was i Omaha to participate in the inaugural o a new transmitter facility at televisio station KETV.

In his address, which I was privileged to hear, he described electronics as a "seventh sense" because instantaneou and worldwide communication is providing a new dimension to living, to solvin problems, and to improving human relations.

He observed that his remarks we particularly appropriate for discussion i Omaha:

> As world headquarters for the Strategic A Command, Omaha is the center of one of th most important global communications ne works in the world, and I am sure that y feel a greater involvement in world affai than most other cities.

In describing the near-miraculous a vances in electronic communications an in forecasting even greater gains in the future, Mr. Phillippe stressed that the profound implication of these events is not that a single television program is seen on six continents, but that the people of six continents will be able to share a common experience simultaneously and, through this, be drawn closer together as human beings.

Mr. Phillippe was introduced by Willis A. Strauss, chairman and president of the Northern Natural Gas Co., and himself one of the Nation's outstanding business leaders.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, to have printed in the Appendix of the Record the text of Mr. Phillippe's remarks, preceded by the introduction by Mr. Strauss.

There being no objection, the introduction and remarks were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Remarks by Willis A. Strauss, Chairman and President of Northern Natural Gas Co., Introducing Gerald L. Phillippe, Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company at the Omaha Chamber of Commerce Public Affairs Luncheon, Civic Auditorium, Omaha, Nebr., October 21, 1966

Gerald L. Phillippe is Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company, with headquarters in New York City. He is the fifth Chairman of the Board of the Company since its inception in 1892.

Mr. Phillippe's business background is primarily financial. Prior to his election as Chairman of the Board in 1963, he was President of the Company, a position to which he was elected in 1961. Prior to that he was Company Comptroller for several years and active in national accounting organizations.

Among Mr. Phillippe's assignments as Chairman of the Board is responsibility for General Electric's Services Components. Each of the Services is charged with developing advanced knowledge in its particular functional area of business management and counseling the Company's operating components in those areas. Functions included are accounting, advanced technology engineering, employee relations, law, management development, manufacturing, marketing, public relations, research and treasury.

Mr. Phillippe was born in Ute, Iowa, September 27, 1909, and spent his boyhood in Basin, Wyoming. Early in his youth he acquired the nickname of "Flip," by which he is still known throughout the business and financial communities.

He was graduated as a Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Nebraska with an M.A. degree in 1933, where he received the Alpha Kappa Psi award. He entered the General Electric Company's Business Training Course the same year. He was named a travelling auditor for the Company in 1935 and held this position until 1942, when he became statistician for the Company.

In 1947, Mr. Phillippe was appointed auditor for the Apparatus Department, and in 1950 was named comptroller for the department. In November, 1951, he was appointed manager-finance of the Apparatus Sales Division.

In 1953, Mr. Phillippe was elected Comptroller, chief financial officer of the Company. He served as Comptroller and general manager of the Company's Accounting Services until his election as President and a member of the Board of Directors, August 2, 1961.

Mr. Phillippe is a member and past officer of the Financial Executives Institute, a trustee and co-chairman of the National Industrial Conference Board, a director and 1967 chairman of the Council for Financial Aid to education, a member of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce task force on Economic Growth and Opportunity, a member of the Business Leadership Advisory Council, a trustee of the National Safety Council, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New York.

He has been awarded honorary LL.D degrees by the University of Nebraska in 1960 and the University of Akron in 1965. In 1963 he received a national Beta Gamma Sigma award.

Mr. Phillippe, who lives in Scarsdale, New York, is married to the former Jean Hesse and they have three children, Carol, Sue and Richard.

Now to tell us of "Communications in the Seventh Sense," it gives me great pleasure to present a national backer in Corporate Citizenship and Nebraska's brightest light, the Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company, Mr. Gerald L. Phillippe.

Electronics: The Seventh Sense

(Address by Gerald L. Phillippe, chairman of the Board, General Electric Co., Chamber of Commerce, Omaha, Nebr., October 21, 1966)

For just a few minutes this afternoon, I would like to discuss some of the exciting things taking place in the phenomenal world of electronic communications. This is a fancy name devised by engineers to cover a multitude of broadcasting equipment, radio receivers, television receivers, stereo and high fidelity phonographs, tape recorders, speaker systems—all of the broad range of equipment produced by General Electric's Consumer Electronics Division.

When we think of how often we use these products every day, and the variety of ways in which they add to our knowledge of the world and to our enjoyment of life, we might be tempted to say—as the wonderful song in the musical, "Oklahoma," described Kansas City—"They've gone about as far as they can go."

But what we have experienced up to now in electronic communications has been only a spectacular beginning involving only the periphery of our lives.

Up to now, we have been entertained and informed electronically pretty much at our leisure. But we are only beginning to feel the impact of electronics on the full range of our daily activities: on the way we *live* and on the way we shall *want* to live in the future: On our families, our homes, our businesses, and our social activities.

In drawing more of the world into our lives through electronics media, we have also stretched ourselves a little bit farther out into the world around us. We find ourselves more involved in national and world events because these things are no longer happening somewhere else; other people, other places and other events, are "right now" and "right here" and we can almost feel as though we were sharing the experience personally.

This is why I say the new world of electronics has given man a kind of "seventh sense" which heightens his use of all his other senses.

It seems very appropriate to be discussing this in Omaha. As world headquarters for the Strategic Air Command, Omaha is the center of one of the most important global communications networks in the world—and I am sure that you feel a greater involvement in world affairs than most other cities.

In a smaller, but similar way, we have seen evidence today in the public communication area of a city stretching out into a little bit larger part of the world—participating in a greater scope of human affairs through the seventh sense made available by the broadcasting medium.

What is happening in Omaha and other U.S. cities today is symbolic of what is happening—or what will happen one day—on a global scale.

We now have instantaneous voice communication to virtually any point on earth and the year is not far off when world-wide television will be an actuality. Moreover, there has been a proliferation of new types of communication: the laser beam, videotelephones, educational TV programming, time-sharing, data processing information and communication systems that are feasible on a continental basis.

More and more, these things are making of the world truly "all one place."

These sweeping advances are no mere exercises in the adding to our total store of knowledge. The profound implications of a global television network are not that "Batman" can be seen on six continents, but that the people of six continents will be able to share a common experience simultaneously and through this, be drawn closer together as human beings.

In our lives, these new forms of communication are being assimilated into our everyday thinking with astonishing rapidity.

Let's look at a spectacular example: Television.

It took 80 years for the telephone to be installed in 34 million American homes. It took 62 years for electric wiring to reach the same number of families, 49 years for the automobile, and 47 years for the electric washing machine.

But television made this step in just ten years.

In less than two decades, television has gone from Zero per cent, as a practical consideration in family life, to installation in almost 95 per cent of all U.S. homes.

And still, we have only begun to make use of these—and other new communication technologies; we have only begun to develop our "seventh sense."

From a technical standpoint, the electronics industry feels very confident about its ability. Industry technology has advanced steadily: transistors replaced vacuum tubes, printed circuits have replaced wiring, and now micro-miniature circuits have replaced both these things. We can now communicate into space, out of space and, using satellite relay stations, we can communicate through space with each other.

This technological progress has made it possible to bring electronic products of increasing value to customers.

And now we are discovering that there seems to be no end to the uses of some of these products.

In the business world, for instance, there are some exciting developments that are either coming along now as practicalities, or are just over the horizon.

The video-phone, which enables busy managers to discuss problems with members of his staff wherever they are—in their offices or even in another city—with all the reality of a face-to-face conference.

Instant monitoring of manufacturing operations through television and process control computers insuring a faster flow of higher quality products.

High-speed transmission facsimile, that can put at a businessman's fingertips in tangible form all of those reports and evaluations that he needs to run his operations effectively.

The "instant" balance sheet, which enables an executive to make decisions at eleven o'clock based on where his business stood an hour earlier. No longer need he guess about his inventories or receivables or make calculated assumptions about the company's working capital position.

These are only a few of the examples of the impact of electronics on the business community. And the so-called "new electronics" is but a symptom of what has been called "the invention industry," which, measured by research and development expenditures, is now about the same size as the whole U.S. automobile industry. We have accepted these tremendous breakthroughs as part of our daily lives.

The ease with which we all speak now of new "families" and new "generations" of missiles, and spacecraft and computers—to say nothing of such terms as "transistor," "stereo," "jets," and "hi-fi"—almost makes us forget these everyday essentials in our expanding frontiers have been with us for only 15 years or so.

And some for a lot less than that. Do you realize that the first Sputnik went into orbit in October, 1957—only nine years ago.

As a practical part of planning his work schedule, a businessman can now consider travel to almost any point on earth in a matter of hours; communication anywhere almost instantaneously.

And just as these new tools are working profound changes in the structure and nature of all our nation's organizations and institutions, so have they given fresh meaning and fresh impetus to every man's struggle for a better life.

In the home and the community, the rapid proliferation of electronic communication equipment has brought us to the threshold of a truly amazing era.

An era which will be highlighted by such things as:

"Schools without walls," where television and new electronic teaching equipment will bring the world to the student, wherever the learning environment is best—in the home, or a workshop or a conventional classroom. And bringing to the student the best learning opportunity of the moment: a lecture by a world-famous historian or a scientist, an important theatrical performance or the workings of government. Think of what it would mean in the education of a medical student to see at first hand a rare surgical operation being performed a thousand miles away!

The home itself, becoming an electrical command center, from which a housewife can examine mercandise and make her purchases . . .

Pay her bills by inserting a coded card in her telephone, dialing the amount of the bill and receiving confirmation by voice that $21.50 has been transferred from her checking account to her electric utility's account.

By video phone, she may consult with the family doctor and order a prescription from the pharmacist, take part in a school conference about her children's studies, and "visit" with her mother.

As an important side benefit, she may even help alleviate the traffic problem by making fewer trips per day in the family auto.

The home of the not-too-distant future will become an electronic library with ready access to the world's great literature, scientific achievement, the lives and deeds of great men.

It will be a theatre for Broadway openings, great concerts, art exhibitions, performances of the ballet . . . or, I might add, the annual Ball of Ak-Sar-Ben, which you will be able to see on KETV tonight in General Electric color.

Tomorrow's home also will be a production studio for the family, where activities can be videotaped and played back on television receivers . . .

The man of the house won't have to make his wife a "football widow" any longer. He can still make that "must" family visit to Aunt Cora's on Saturday afternoon and still not have to miss a single play of the University of Nebraska varsity game against Wisconsin.

I'm going to show you why. This General Electric home entertainment center contains a color television received hooked up to a video-recorder apparatus. Before leaving on that "must" social call, or business appointment, Dad simply turns on his TV set to record the Big Game from start to finish—including the commercials.

And after he gets back home, he can put on his slippers and play back all the action—as I am doing now.

And if a play is particularly interesting, he can back up the tape and run it through again.

In short, man's "seventh sense" will make it possible for the homes of the day-after-tomorrow to be custom-tailored to just about anything we want them to be: a theatre, a production studio, a place to learn, a place to work, a place for consultation with the grocer, the doctor, the dressmakers or the stockbroker.

The term "a place to live" will have a richer, deeper meaning, for the home will be a place of great privacy and of great individual expression—but also a place that will afford great participation and involvement in the world around us.

It will take some new learning on our part to live in this world, for what is happening, essentially, is that boundaries of all kinds are being erased:

The geographic boundaries—the oceans and the mountain ranges and the longitude and latitude markers that separate one state and one nation from another.

The boundaries by which we now categorize problems as a "government problem," or an "education problem" or a "business problem." Our common participation through our common means of communication will make any problem the problem of us all and any solution a victory for society.

Perhaps the city of the future will be formed around electronic communication, broadcasting and information systems, rather than architectural facades.

Perhaps the main arteries of commerce and education and our personal lives will be electronic, rather than concrete or brick and mortar. In such a community, perhaps people would have more room and more time for living, instead of merely staying alive.

Whatever wondrous things lie ahead, we must surely be able to say at this point that people are going to come a little closer to the way that men have always dreamed of living:

With greater opportunities than ever for individual expression.

With greater freedom of choice in how each of us wants to conduct his life.

It has been said that every time we break through a new frontier, man gets a new view of himself. Every time man gets a new view of himself, he changes the way he lives.

We have broken the frontier of the Electronic Age.

We have become aware that human beings now have a "seventh sense"—and this has given us a new view of human potential on this earth.

Exploring that potential is going to provide us all with much excitement and many rewards in the years ahead.

Tributes to Congressmen

SPEECH
OF
HON. FRANK CHELF
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, it has been a real pleasure and a distinct privilege to have served with the Honorable Clark Thompson many years here in the House of Representatives.

I know him as an able Congressman who has served his district in Texas in an admirable and efficient way and I know him as a fellow Member whose companionship I have enjoyed and whose friendship I shall always cherish.

Clark Thompson has given unstintingly of his time, talent, and effort in patriotic service for his district, his State, and his Nation. The quality of his impressive record here in the House speaks eloquently for the caliber and the stature of this outstanding Representative who will be greatly missed by everyone who knows him.

The First Work of These Times

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, one of the most significant accomplishments of this Congress was its recognition that education is indeed the first work of these times. In Federal assistance programs such as the Elementary and Secondary Education Act we put an unprecedented emphasis on the importance of expanding the educational opportunities of all children—children from disadvantaged as well as normal homes, children in private as well as public schools.

Well planned as our programs may be, however, they cannot be fully useful without a corresponding expansion of classroom and other academic facilities. Additional Federal assistance for this expansion may also be necessary.

I am convinced that it is vitally important that any such aid to broaden the horizons of our children be distributed on an equitable basis, as is aid provided under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. I, therefore, commend to the attention of my colleagues an article relating to this subject by Rev. Virgil C. Blum, S.J., of Marquette University entitled "Will Federal Aid to Schools Stop Short of Its Goal?" The article appeared in the August 27 issue of Ave Maria magazine, and is as follows:

Will Federal Aid to Schools Stop Short of Its Goal?

(Federal money for construction of classrooms is necessary to house the programs of the Education Act of 1965. But the proposed Morse-Perkins bill does not provide for freedom and equality for all children. Father Blum sees this as a step down from the "child-centered" approach of last year's legislation.)

When President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, the political machinery for a second federal aid program was immediately set in motion—the proposed School Construction Act of 1966.

Before the close of the first session of the 89th Congress, the House General Subcommittee on Education had already initiated hearings on a school construction bill (H.R. 9948) introduced by Representative Carl D. Perkins. And before Congress adjourned, Senator Wayne Morse had introduced a companion bill (S. 2532).

The passage of the Education Act of 1965 not only set the stage for a strong movement for a federal program of classroom facilities, but it made the construction of classroom facilities imperative. As Congressman PERKINS told the Subcommittee on Education, "We may have placed the cart before the horse in authorizing funds for programs before providing funds to adequately house such programs."

When President Johnson put his signature to the Education Bill, he predicted that it would prove to be "just the beginning, the first giant stride toward full educational opportunity for all of our school children." Addressing the National Education Association several weeks later, he said, "and next year, in my next State of the Union Message, I intend to offer more new proposals to improve the education of all Americans."

But the Morse-Perkins bill does not provide for freedom and equality for all children in all schools, as does the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. As the price of equal treatment, it demands the surrender of freedom of religion in education. It would provide only public school facilities, with no benefits for private school children except on the basis of enforced shared-time attendance. This retreat to the pre-Johnson era of Church-State absolutism is highly regrettable, and can only re-enkindle the old religious controversies that had plagued the federal aid issue for so many years.

Of the Education Act, President Johnson said it was "fair to every child." This cannot be said of the Morse-Perkins bill. Again, referring to the passage of the Education Act, Johnson said the American people have recognized "that all children living in this nation have the right to share in the abundance and hope of America." The Morse-Perkins bill does not recognize this right.

In his address to the NEA, the President emphasized the necessity of improving the education of all Americans, and assured his listeners that "we are not going to stop until every child" is given the best education he can absorb. The Morse-Perkins bill stops short of every child; it denies seven million children the educational opportunities the President supports.

Like the President, Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF is a strong advocate of freedom in education. Speaking before the 1965 national convention of Citizens for Educational Freedom, RIBICOFF emphasized that the Educational Act "recognizes that every American child deserves the best education that human skills can provide—in public schools if he chooses, in non-public schools if he wishes. . . . It is a breakthrough, because we have come to grips with the issue of aiding all our children in elementary and secondary schools. For, whether they study in public or non-public institutions, their training and their knowledge will determine the success or failure of our nation."

President Johnson speaks of the child, and the child's educational needs; he does not speak of schools, for classrooms are but enclosed shelters where children are gathered to facilitate their education. Classrooms are useful means in the education of children, like a stove is a useful means for the preparation of a family dinner. To the members of the family, the dinner is important—not the stove. But the stove is a necessary tool.

In education, it is the mental development of the individual child—every child—that is important to the nation, while classrooms are but means to help in the education of the child. Taking our cue from Johnson, we should concern ourselves about the educational needs of all our children. In this highly technological age, our nation cannot run the risk of every seventh child getting an inferior education.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 is child-centered. Title I of the Act is designed to help the disadvantaged child, while Titles II and III are designed to help every child. And since the Act is child-centered, it helps the child where he is—in the school of his parents' choice. It does not force the child to accept a public school philosophy as a condition for sharing in education benefits. It is based on the principles of freedom and equality for all children, regardless of religious beliefs.

Moreover, the Act takes cognizance of the fact that the education of every American child is of importance to the nation. The exclusion of a single child from the benefits of the Act because of religious beliefs is contrary to the national interets, and indeed to public policy. The education of the individual child is for the social, economic, political, and scientific welfare of the nation. And the protection of his rights of conscience is the choice of school, while demanded by the First Amendment, is required for the preservation of our pluralistic democratic society.

In providing education and welfare benefits to church-related school children, Congress took a position of complete religious neutrality. It undertook neither to help nor hinder religion. The position of religious neutrality compelled the government to treat every child equally, for to have denied equal benefits to church-related school children would have been to inhibit religious choice in education. To have denied equal benefits to children attending Christian and Jewish schools would have been to weigh the scales against God-centered education. Thus, the Federal Government would have thrown the full weight of its educational influence against religion. This would have violated the principle of religious neutrality, which requires government to remain neutral as between one religion and another, as between believers and nonbelievers.

This Congressional position of religious neutrality is the same as that taken by the U.S. Supreme Court in the Schempp Bible-reading case of 1963. The Court, setting forth the test of constitutionality, said: "The test may be stated as follows: What are the purpose and primary effect of the enactment? If either is the advancement or inhibition of religion, then the enactment exceeds the scope of legislative power as circumscribed by the Constitution."

The position of neutrality is in effect the application of the doctrine of the primacy of secular effects. For the Court goes on to say, "that to withstand the strictures of the Establishment Clause there must be a secular legislative purpose and a primary effect that neither advance nor inhibit religion." That is to say, the lawmakers may neither set out to help or hinder religion; they must be neutral regarding religion in their pursuit of secular effects.

While maintaining a religious neutrality in the pursuit of secular purposes in education legislation, Congress may, incidentally, benefit religion. Such benefits are the incidental effects of neutrality; they are the unintended by-products of the law, and hence do not violate the Constitution.

In legislation to aid higher education, Congress has incorporated the principles of freedom and equality for all students. This it did by taking a position of religious neutrality, and by legislating for strictly secular objectives—even to the extent of expressly prohibiting the use of educational facilities for religious instruction. While some federal aid program aim specifically to assist research, others are designed to help the student either in tuition payments or in classroom, library or laboratory facilities.

To meet the needs of a rapidly growing student population, Congress enacted the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. In this Act it provides funds for the construction of libraries and classroom facilities for teaching of mathematics, engineering, the life and physical sciences, and the modern foreign languages. To achieve the secular education of college students without religious discrimination—Congress took a position of religious neutrality, and thus authorized grants to church-related colleges and universities for the construction of classroom and library facilities. It did, however, prohibit the use of such facilities for the teaching of religious subjects. (The Higher Education Act of 1965 removed the restrictive categories of the Act of 1963, but not the restriction on religious subjects.)

To achieve the secular objectives of this law, the U.S. Office of Education has already given large grants of public funds to Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Lutheran, Latter-day Saints and other church-related colleges and universities.

Congressional religious neutrality is not a recent development. It goes back to 1789 when the first Congress provided land grants for church-related elementary schools, and to 1832 when it gave land grants to Columbia (Baptist) College, now George Washington University. And it has continued to the present day.

But undoubtedly some of the largest grants to denomination institutions have been provided under the Hill-Burton Act of 1946. By December 1963 Congress had, on the basis of religious neutrality, granted to voluntary, including church-related, groups $1.4 billion for the construction of hospitals, health centers, and rehabilitation facilities. Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Jewish and Lutheran institutions are among those which have received from $1 million to $3 million in construction grants.

There are other education and health programs which Congress enacted to achieve a secular purpose, and in which it assumed a position of religious neutrality. But these should suffice to demonstrate that there is clear and unchallenged precedent for a federal construction program which provides classroom facilities for church-related school children. For if such facilities can legally be provided for students attending denominational colleges, they can, with greater legal certainty, be provided for children attending denominational elementary and secondary schools since these children go to school under compulsion, and hence are entitled, by right, to freedom of choice in education. To deny this is to espouse a doctrine of enforced conformity to another man's religious and moral values. In a free and open society, moreover, the price tag for sharing in federal aid programs can never be the surrender of freedom of religion in education.

Hence, our nation's commitment to freedom and equality for all children and Congress' commitment to religious neutrality give rise to the conclusion that the Federal Government should provide classroom facilities for church-related school children on a basis equal with public school children; and, moreover, logic and legal precedents support the contention that the government should make direct construction grants to Protestant, Catholic and Jewish schools.

However, because of strong socioreligious opposition to direct construction grants to Christian and Jewish elementary and secondary schools, the advocates of freedom and equality in education may wisely urge the adoption of a compromise solution. The compromise solution I propose is not novel; it is already in extensive use. I propose equal federally supported classroom facilities for all American children, with, however, the state or Federal Government holding title to those facilities, or parts thereof, which are built for children attending Christian, Jewish and other private schools.

This proposal has precedent in a number of federal education and research programs, including the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Title II of the Act provides for the "acquisition of library resources, textbooks, and other printed and published instructional materials for the use of children and teachers in public and private elementary and secondary schools." But if no state agency is "authorized by law" to provide these educational materials for the use of children and teachers in private schools, the Federal Government shall provide the books and instructional materials directly. The law states that "the Commissioner [of Education] shall arrange for the provision on an equitable basis of such library resources, textbooks, or other instructional materials for . . . the use of children and teachers in . . . private . . . schools . . . and shall pay the cost thereof."

It should be clearly noted that the books and educational materials provided under this provision do not become the property of private schools; title is vested in the Federal Government. In other words, the Government makes no grants to the church-related schools, but the children attending these schools have the free and unrestricted use of federal property (books, etc.) for the study of secular subjects.

There is ample precedent for this provision in other federal programs. Moreover, these programs are precedent for Federal Government construction of classroom facilities on private school premises, with title to the property vested in the Government. Title to equipment provided for research scholars at private (and public) universities by the Armed Services, for instance, vests in the Government. A professor at a Methodist university may, under a contract with the Air Force, acquire $50,000 worth of laboratory equipment with federal funds. According to Armed Services Procurement Regulations, title to all such property purchased by the professor passes to and vests in the Government, not in his school.

While the regulations regarding the vesting of title are different in the case of grants made by the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health, here too there is precedent for federally constructed classroom facilities for private school children with title to such property vested in the Government. Regulations for these agencies provide that, while title to equipment purchased with grants "generally" resides in the grantee institution, "in some cases" it is vested in the Federal Government.

The Atomic Energy Commission of the Federal Government has constructed vast production and research and development facilities which are largely operated by industrial concerns and by private and public institutions under contract with the Commission. For example, the Argonne National Laboratory at Chicago, Illinois, is operated by the University of Chicago (a private institution) under contract, while title to the laboratory is vested in the Federal Government.

The Atomic Energy Commission has 18 such facilities which are operated by private industries, or private and public universities under contract with the Commission, with title to the facilities vested in the Government.

In these programs supported by the Armed Services, the National Science Foundation, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the National Institutes of Health, the Government is primarily interested in research and the education of gradaute students. To achieve these objectives in the national interest, Congress provides the money for the construction of scientific facilities and the purchase of equipment and supplies, and often stipulates that title to such property be vested in the Government.

Hence, there is clear precedent for Congress to provide funds for the construction of classroom facilities on private school premises, while aiming to supply needed classrooms for all American children, and to stipulate that title to such property be vested in the state or Federal Government.

Under the Civil Rights Act, a church-related school with a "federal wing" would have to admit students of every race, color and national origin. Moreover, only secular subjects could be taught in the federal wing. Religious subjects could not be taught there. And, of course, there could be no hanging of religious symbols on the walls.

As I said, title to federally constructed classroom facilities on church-related school premises might vest in the state. And much can be said in favor of title vesting in local public agencies. However, states which have very restrictive Nativist ["native American" or anti-immigrant] amendments which prohibit both direct and indirect aid to denominational schools may be viewed as legally incapable of holding title to such property. In the case of states with such Nativist amendments, title to equipment for use in church-related schools acquired under Title I of the Education Act, for example, must vest in the Federal Government.

This Title of the Act requires the local educational agency to provide "special educational services and arrangements" for private school children, such as "mobile educational services and equipment." Now, the law defines "equipment" in part as follows: "The term 'equipment' includes machinery, utilities, and built-in equipment and any necessary enclosures or structures to house them, and includes . . . instructional equipment and necessary furniture." Hence, the law provides a substantial amount of fixed property, as equipment' for the education of disadvantaged children in church-related schools.

While in most states title to such property is vested in the local (state) educational agency, the State of New York, for example, says it cannot hold title to property built on church-related school premises because of its very restrictive Nativist amendment.

In fact, New York, according to an opinion by the state attorney general, can receive federal money for the purposes of Title I of the Education Act only if it "continues to be identified as federal money." To keep it from Nativist contamination, such money "may not be commingled" with state money but "must be kept in a special account in a bank." Thus, uncontaminated "federal money," reasoned Charles A. Brind, counsel to the New York State Education Department, "may be used to rent property, to retain teachers, and to purchase supplies, equipment and services" for the use of children in church-related schools. When such equipment includes "built-in equipment," "enclosures or structures to house machinery and utilities," and "necessary furniture," title to the equipment must vest, in the case of New York State, in the Federal Government.

Thus, there are many precedents for federally constructed classroom facilities on church-related school premises, with title to such property vested in the state or Federal Government. Hence, if President Johnson is determined to take the second giant stride in 1966, or later, "toward full educational opportunity for all of our school children," as he proposed to do, he can achieve this purpose by adhering to well-established principles and practices. He would provide facilities for every child, on the basis of equality, regardless of religious beliefs, in the school of his parents' choice. Such legislation would be child-centered, aiming to meet the educational needs of every child in the child's own interest and in the national interest. This would be a giant step towards full freedom and equality for all children, and not a retreat to the nativism of the 19th century as proposed in the Morse-Perkins bill. The legislation would be based on the principles of religious neutrality and the doctrine of the primacy of secular effects.

In the Education Act of 1965 President Johnson and the Congress took a big first step in providing for the educational needs of all children in all schools. In doing so, they broke precedent by treating all children alike, regardless of religious beliefs. They firmly established the principle of freedom and equality in education legislation. To achieve this objective, they had recourse to both direct and indirect distribution of education benefits—some benefits are provided directly by the Federal Government, others indirectly through the instrumentality of state governments.

Although the Federal Government has made large grants of money to Protestant, Catholic and Jewish colleges and universities for the construction of classroom facilities—with title thereto vested in the denominational schools—I propose, to meet socioreligious opposition, the compromise program outlined here.

Thus, through the further application of the principle of religious neutrality, and the doctrine of the primacy of secular effects, Congress can, under presidential leadership, provide needed classroom facilities for the nation's seven million church-related school children on a basis of equality with our 42 million public school children. Such equitable and freedom-ensuring legislation would promote the educational development of all schoolchildren and be in the best interest of our national welfare and defense.

In building the superstructure of the Great Society, President Johnson cannot permit the undermining of such important foundation stones as freedom in the quest of truth, and equality of rights for members of minority groups.

Minnesota Alliance Partners

SPEECH

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the Partners of the Alliance for Progress in 1964 has been highly successful. Today more than 30 States are linked with Latin American countries, promoting the development in Latin America on a community-to-community and people-to-people as well as country-to-country basis.

I have before me an article, entitled "Alliance Program Furthers Minnesota, Uruguay Ties," from the Minneapolis Tribune of October 13, 1966. The author, David Mazie, describes the growing partnership between Minnesota and Uruguay, both agricultural areas.

The Partners of the Alliance, by bringing Americans into contact with their Latin American neighbors and demonstrating their shared interests, increases our understanding of the world beyond our borders. Mr. Mazie points out:

> The initiative for forming a partnership program can come from any source, even a private individual. Projects have been launched by labor groups, universities, junior chambers of commerce, the League of Women Voters, a school superintendent.

The benefits of the partnership are thus by no means onesided. And yet the major benefits will be longterm benefits. As Mr. Mazie concludes:

There may be no great overnight changes, but the program will draw the Americas closer in generations to come.

Under unanimous consent, I insert Mr. Mazie's article at this point in the Record:

Alliance Program Furthers Minnesota, Uruguay Ties

(By David Mazie)

Montevideo, Uruguay.—Nearly half a hemisphere separates the fertile farmlands of Uruguay from those of Minnesota.

But the distance is being bridged by a growing partnership and friendship.

Uruguay and Minnesota are linked as Partners of the Alliance, a grass-roots offshoot of the Alliance for Progress.

Although their co-operative efforts are just getting started, some of the results and hopes are already apparent.

Visitors to the Minnesota State Fair this year could see a display of Uruguayan products, arts and crafts. It's hoped that someday a few of the artists who produced those items will be in Minnesota in person.

Within a few weeks the people in a small Uruguayan community will have a "little library" of novels, technical literature and other books to read, thanks to the Minneapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The Partners of the Alliance began in 1964 as a program to put the Alliance on a people-to-people, community-to-community basis. Today more than 30 states are linked with Latin American areas.

While the Alliance itself deals in million-dollar projects, the partners are concerned with only a tiny fraction of that amount.

Sixth graders in San Rafael, Calif., for instance, bought blackboards for a school in Peru with the $50 they earned washing cars. Colorado Springs, Colo., donated $25 to buy equipment for a playground in Chile.

The initiative for forming a partnership program can come from any source, even a private individual. Projects have been launched by labor groups, universities, junior chambers of commerce, the League of Women Voters, a school superintendent.

Co-ordinating the program is the Partners' national office, which operates under the Agency for International Development.

One of its officers has described the office's role as something like that of a marriage broker. "We introduce them and try to get them off to a good start, but success depends on the individuals involved."

The matchmaker who brought Minnesota and Uruguay together made a likely pairing.

Both are agricultural areas with one large center of population. (And both have a "Montevideo," though Uruguay's is pronounced with the accent on the "vid-AY-oh.")

Minnesota and Uruguay's shared interest in agriculture may prove to be the area in which the partnership is at its best.

Uruguay is beginning to develop dairy and cheese cooperatives and could use technical advice from Minnesota's many successful organizations in these fields.

The South American nation also would welcome Minnesota know-how in setting up rural canneries and storing wheat (Uruguay has no grain elevators.)

Both Uruguyans and Minnesotans stress the importance of developing a real partnership.

"We want a truly reciprocal program, one in which we share interests and knowledge and from which both Uruguay and Minnesota will benefit," says Clifford Whitehill, international attorney for General Mills and president of the Minnesota Partners group.

The major benefits, he adds, will be those that come in the long run. "There may be no great overnight changes, but the program will draw the Americans closer in generations to come."

Dedication of the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Building in the Government Center, Boston, Mass., September 9, 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, the dedication of the new John Fitzgerald Kennedy Building in the Government Center at Boston, Mass., took place on September 9, 1966. This magnificent building, which stands as a perpetual reminder of our late beloved President Kennedy's dedication to our country and to the citizens of his native city and State, was accepted by the General Services Administration for the U.S. Government.

Participating in the dedicatory ceremony were the late President's brothers, Senators Robert F. Kennedy and Edward M. Kennedy, Senator Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts; Speaker John W. McCormack; members of the Massachusetts congressional delegation; Gov. John A. Volpe and Mayor John Collins, of Boston; Richard Cardinal Cushing, Roman Catholic archbishop of Boston; Rabbi Joseph Shubow, of Congregation B'nai Moshe in Boston; and the Right Reverend Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Episcopal bishop of Boston. Under permission granted, I include with my remarks at this point in the Record the transcript of the dedicatory ceremony, so that it may be preserved for posterity in the official records of Congress:

Dedication of the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Building, September 9, 1966, Boston, Mass.

Mr. William Fitzgerald. Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: I am most honored to have been chosen chairman for this occasion when we are gathered to honor our beloved late President, John Fitzgerald Kennedy. This building stands as a perpetual reminder of his dedication to our country and to the citizens of his native State and city. I should like now to introduce to you Congressman Edward P. Boland of the Second Congressional District who will be the platform chairman of the day. Congressman Boland.

Congressman Boland. Thank you, Chairman Fitzgerald. The place looks a lot better without the old Howard, the Crawford House, and the Casino. [Laughter.] The Colors will now be presented. Mr. James Herndon, the executive vice president of the J. W. Bateson Company, the contractor who completed this fine building, will present them to the General Services Administration, the agency responsible for the building. Mr. Paul Lazzaro, the regional administrator of the General Services Administration, will accept them and turn them over to the all-service color guard which will raise them. Mr. Lazzaro and Mr. Bateson. (Sic.)

Mr. Herndon. Mr. Lazzaro, it is indeed a pleasure to present this to you in the name of J. W. Bateson Company. It's been a pleasure working with you.

Mr. Lazzaro. Thank you. I accept this flag in the name of the United States Government for the General Services Administration. It will fly proudly over the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Building. [Applause and silence, followed by a band playing the National Anthem.]

Congressman Boland. Will you please remain standing while soloist Luigi Vina sings our National Anthem.

[National Anthem.]

Congressman Boland. Will you please remain standing while the invocation, to be delivered by our beloved Richard Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston and the personal pastor of President Kennedy.

Cardinal Cushing. Almighty God, Creator of all things, bless with Your Presence today this ceremony marking the dedication of a building placed forever at the service of society; protect by Thy help all those who have labored to bring it into being; guide always the hands and hearts of those who will spend here their working day. Let its newness be for us a symbol of a fresh beginning, its towering heights speak to us of exalted ideals, its place here in government's center remind us that it functions always as a ministry for the people. Let us rejoice especially that this building will stand among us for generations to recall the name of John Fitzgerald Kennedy. It was in this town that his short career had its commencement; it was here that he first learned the ways of good government; it was from here that he went out to become a citizen of the world. Here it was that he gave his youth to assist his country in peace; here it was that he accepted the summons to defend his country in war. From this city in his majority our nation called him to be its leader. And for this nation he gave his life. For our generation and the one that follows us, his memory will be a living thing. We talked to him; we laughed with him; we followed him; we prayed with him; and finally we wept over him. Nothing can erase the memory of his youthful grace and strength and beauty. But there will be other generations here for whom his name must be immortalized, and in this steel and stone, we make this monument. Let us pray that we will always find within these walls those who in the service of the civil order bring to their work the dedication he knew, the ideals he defended, and the hopes that he held for this nation and its people. Let us know that he lives among us just as long as we make our own that excellency of spirit which he symbolized not only at home but across the world. May the Lord with whom he lives today bless all of us who loved him and may this city which he loved always be worthy of his memory. [Applause.]

Congressman Boland, Eminent clergy, Speaker McCormack, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Senator Robert Kennedy, Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, Senator Saltonstall, Governor Volpe, and Congressman O'Neill: If we can honor John Fitzgerald Kennedy with stone and steel, then it is most fitting that it be with a building such as this in this place, for he deeply believed in the role of the federal government in promoting the common good for all. He would be happy to see in this structure and the men and women who serve in it the means of implementing the programs for which he worked during his public life. And this is a good place, in his beloved Boston in the heart of the district which he first served in the Congress of the United States and at the foot of the hill where he so well defined the standards for those who govern in a democratic society. This is a building of great beauty and utility. God willing, it will stand to serve the people for decades to come. To those who will work within its walls I would say: Follow John F. Kennedy's dedication to public service as the fulfillment of man's commitment to the welfare of his fellow man. To those who come to this building to conduct business with federal departments and agencies I would say: Remember his admonition that this is the obligation of a citizen to give rather than to take. And to those who only pass by these doors I would say: Each time you pass this way think again of this man and his thousand days and know that an ounce of his devotion and purpose in each of us will surely make a better world.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, it is my pleasure to introduce some of the platform guests. I am delighted to present to this gathering Mr. Franklin Floete, a former Administrator of General Services who was intimately concerned with this project in its early stages. Mr. Floete is a Midwesterner, but, happily, he is also a Cape Codder. We are delighted to acknowledge his presence and his wife. Dr. Walter Gropius, a giant among modern architects, who heads The Architects' Collaborative in Cambridge, part of the venture which designed this building. Dr. Gropius is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and has been the recipient of numerous gold medals and other honors. Dr. Walter Gropius. Mr. Samuel Glazer of Samuel Glazer Associates, part of the design team. Another leading architect in this nation and in this area, Mr. Glazer is also a member of the American Institute of Architects. Mr. Samuel Glazer. I am pleased to present a colleague in the Congress of the United States, a distinguished member of Congress, the Honorable WILLIAM H. BATES of the Sixth Congressional District. I know that Senator SALTONSTALL will be pleased to know that the Postmaster General of the United States is out raising funds on the West Coast, but he sent his very attractive wife and his very talented son. I am delighted to present to this gathering Mrs. Lawrence F. O'Brien and Lawrence F. O'Brien, Jr. It is now my great pleasure and high personal privilege to present to this gathering His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, who will bring us the greetings as chief executive of this state, Governor John Volpe.

Governor VOLPE. Thank you very much, Congressman BOLAND. Your Eminence, Cardinal Cushing, Bishop Stokes, Rabbi Shubow, Mrs. Kennedy, Senator SALTONSTALL, Senator EDWARD KENNEDY, Senator ROBERT KENNEDY—and you notice, TED, that I gave you precedence—Speaker MCCORMACK, Mayor Collins, Members of Congress, Mr. Knott, other distinguished guests, and my fellow citizens: We are gathered here today from many corners of this Nation for the dedication of this magnificent structure and for its dedication to the service of all of our people. For myself it is a great privilege and honor to participate in this ceremony, particularly because this splendid structure is being dedicated to the memory of a faithful and dedicated son of Massachusetts. We of Massachusetts have a great heritage—a great and sacred and noble heritage; one which John F. Kennedy kept ever fresh in his mind; one which ever guided him during those stirring years in which he gave so much of himself to our people and Nation. I can still recall vividly that day in January of 1961, ten days before his Inauguration as President of the United States, when I had the privilege of presenting him to the members of the Massachusetts Legislature. On that cold, wintry day, now nearly six years ago, the President-elect said of Massachusetts: "Its leaders have shaped our destiny long before the great Republic was born. Its principles have guided our footsteps in the times of crisis as well as in times of calm. Its democratic institutions have served as beacon lights for other nations as well as our sister states." And he also said in his memorable choice of words: "For what Pericles said to the Athenians has long been true of this commonwealth. We do not imitate, for we are a model to others." Prophetic words. For has any one man been a more perfect model to others of this day and this age than John Fitzgerald Kennedy? This truly has been the "Age of Kennedy." Even in death he is triumphant, for it is a fact that no man remains so admired anywhere in the world and no one is so consistently used as a model to emulate in the pursuit of excellence, achievement, and honor than our own President Kennedy. In his brief years of lightening this native son of this enduring commonwealth gave to us for all time a model of conduct and service that will persevere far longer than this four story building and its connected twenty-six story tower. "We must always consider," President Kennedy said, "that we shall be as a city upon a hill. The eyes of all the people are upon us." Irrefutable words. Today the eyes of all our people are upon this building, and their thoughts are on John F. Kennedy and all he will mean to us during all the days of our lives.

In the years to come, when we look upon this new federal building, we will see it as he would have seen it: one noble structure in our government center complex, a living monument to the vision of the planners to whom we owe its conception; a towering symbol of the men of government who helped to make it a reality; a selfless memorial of the spirit of our people; and a vibrant reflection of the society in which we live. On behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts I wish to thank all those who contributed in any way to make this John Fitzgerald Kennedy Building a reality. We may truly say that this structure we dedicate today now is an integral part of that city upon the hill. May it ever serve our people as competently and as loyally as President John F. Kennedy. Thank you very much.

Congressman BOLAND. Thank you, Governor Volpe. Lawson B. Knott, Jr., is the Administrator of General Services. The General Services Administration is the housekeeping unit of this fantastic government and, also, the construction agency. He runs a very large agency which carries out many of the most difficult problems in our government. And he runs it well. Mr. Knott has long service in the federal government and was appointed Administrator early in 1965 after serving as Acting Administrator. I am calling upon Mr. Knott to speak now. At the end of his remarks, he has a presentation to make to Mayor John Collins, who will respond on behalf of the City of Boston. I am privileged to present General Services Administrator Lawson B. Knott.

Mr. KNOTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It's a great privilege and pleasure for me to come to Boston today and to find myself among so many friends of the General Services Administration in Washington here. It's a rare thing that an agency such as ours in Washington has the almost daily wise counsel and advice such as we have from the distinguished members of Congress whom you have sent year after year to Washington. The federal building which we are dedicating today is many things to many people. First, it is the center of a federal service for the people of Boston and its environs, for, literally, to dedicate means to put to use. Secondly, it is an efficient place of work for twenty-six federal activities involving some four thousand men and women, your neighbors, who will be carrying out these programs day in and day out. Third, it is an integral part of Boston's new government center. And if there ever was a model for cooperation between federal, state and local governments, this is it. Fourth, it is a distinctive architectural addition to this city and, I think, will set the pattern for the things that will come hereafter.

And finally, and very importantly, by the name it bears—The John Fitzgerald Kennedy Federal Building—it will be a lasting reminder of the excellence which President Kennedy brought to government and to life itself. It seems to me appropriate that this building which will be a memorial to President Kennedy in his home city will be one filled with activity and dedicated to the public good, for those were the attributes of John F. Kennedy. Many men shared in the creation of this building—members of the Massachusetts congressional delegation, state and city officials, the architects, the contractor and his subcontractors. It was build by many hands. We of the General Services Administration are proud of the role that its dedicated men and women played in turning this project from a plan into the reality which rises behind this platform today. And I include in that General Services Administration family that great leader of the General Services back ten years ago when this building was planned, who has been introduced to you earlier, Mr. Franklin Floete, who was not only the leader of the Administration at the time this project was authorized by the Congress but was responsible for my initiation into this agency some ten years ago. As you tour this federal building following the ceremony, you will find many innovations and improvements that have been made in public buildings over the years. We find now that if we do not follow construction rapidly with design, new techniques, new materials take the place of those that were prescribed by the designing architects. So that you will find many innovations, many changes in this building. But I want to call your attention to two things in particular that you will find standard in the some three to four hundred building that either have been completed by the General Services Administration in the last ten years or will shortly be completed. That is, first, the Great Seal of the United States which you will find on the building at the entrance. And in the lobby of this building and each of the other buildings is what we call the "Charter of Freedom." This includes the copies of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. They are displayed in the lobby as a reminder of the precepts which are our heritage of America, the past, our grounds for tackling with courage the problems of the current day, and our hope for the future.

Mayor Collins, if you will come forward, it will be my great honor and privilege to present to you a plastic-enclosed medallion copy of the Great Seal to which I have referred which I hope you will keep in your office, and that it may there serve to be a reminder of the significance of this great occasion.

Mayor COLLINS. Thank you very much, Mr. Knott. Mrs. Joseph Kennedy, the Senators KENNEDY, all other members of that illustrious family, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: It's an honor, indeed, to accept this medallion on behalf of all of the people of our city and all of those who participated in making this day a reality. One might think that with his great sense of historicity, John Fitzgerald Kennedy might well have selected this precise spot, so very close to Faneuil Hall and yet so close to the vibrant city which he loved so dearly. I would like to tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that indeed he did have a voice in the selection of this precise site. Under my distinguished predecessor, Mayor Hynes, the concept of a Government center had been discussed, but its current status was to have been a building on Washington Street near the corner of Court Street. In early 1960, after I was first elected as mayor, I called upon our distinguished Speaker, JOHN W. MCCORMACK, Senator KENNEDY, and Senator SALTONSTALL and Congressman O'NEILL and requested a conference with the gentleman who would have a great deal to do with the selection of the precise location, the gentleman who is with us today, Mr. Franklin Floete. We had a conference in Washington, and the unanimity of opinion of those distinguished federal leaders and every other element in our city convinced Mr. Floete that this precise spot, in which former President Kennedy had a particular voice, was the location to be selected. I know that every Bostonian—and everyone has a little of Boston in him wherever he may reside—that every Bostonian is proud of this day. We're proud that as Bostonians we've been able to make a minute contribution to keep alive the memory of this great man.

Congressman Boland. Thank you, Mayor Collins. It is fitting that this historic event be marked by words from a close intimate friend of our late beloved President. Many happy, carefree hours at school, college, and play, many days of hard work, many moments of advice and counsel—and all of this time and all of these experiences Congressman Torbert Macdonald would gladly relive again. I am privileged to present to this gathering my colleague in the Congress, close friend to the late President, Congressman Torbert Macdonald.

Congressman Macdonald. Cardinal Cushing, Mrs. Rose Kennedy, distinguished other members of the Kennedy family, Speaker McCormack, my colleagues from the Congress, distinguished guests here, ladies and gentlemen: It is indeed, as my good friend Eddie Boland said, a distinct honor for me to come here to say just a few words to his friends here in the audience. As I'm sure is true with many of you, this occasion invokes mixed emotions in my mind and in my heart. Of course, we're all glad that the City of Boston and the Commonwealth has this wonderful edifice to carry on what was close to the President's heart—the more efficient development of good government—but also there is a tinge of sadness as well to this occasion, for in many of his friends' hearts and minds President Kennedy still lives on. It would have been much more fitting if, indeed, after President Kennedy had involved himself in the construction of this building, how glad we all would be to have him here today dedicating this building instead of some of us invoking his memory. I think one thing that hasn't been touched on that perhaps should be that I know of at least two other reasons why this location would be most pleasing to President John F. Kennedy. One, of course, is that it is not too far from 122 Bowdoin Street where he spent so many active hours in carrying on the work of government here in Boston. And the second one is—and I think many have forgotten—that many long years ago, in 1946—and I see some in the audience who worked with him at that time—he went from door to door in this area, shyly putting out his hand, saying, "Hello. My name is John F. Kennedy. I'm running for Congress." In those years that have passed since that time, there is more than word or tongue can tell. We all miss him. I'm sure we all, in our hearts, love him. I'm sure that the most important thing of the naming of this for the President is not for the people of our generation but for the generations to come who will and do, as we will and do, revere his name. Thank you very much.

Congressman Boland. Thank you, Torbie. And if you will now rise, I'm going to ask a longtime personal and close friend of President Kennedy's to lead us in prayer. I'm asking Rabbi Joseph Shubow, who has led the congregation of B'nai Moshe since 1933 here in Boston, to lead us in prayer.

Rabbi Shubow. Our Father, who art in heaven, with hearts weighted down with the tragedy of three years ago when our unforgettable and beloved President, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, was martyrized like the immortal Abraham Lincoln about a century ago, we are now assembled to recall not only our irreparable loss and our unbearable sorrow of that day of horror, but we are especially gathered to dedicate this great government center to the immortal memory of the thirty-fifth President of the United States so that the name of John Fitzgerald Kennedy will ever live in our midst as a source of selfless public service, and as a wellspring of spiritual strength to serve God and country, our own beloved America, and all the world in a spirit of utter consecration, with exemplary courage, unimpeachable character, ever giving a full measure of devotion to the common welfare of the people and to the highest ideals of American public service.

As we have the historic privilege on this memorable occasion to dedicate this great sanctuary of governmental service to the public good and well being, may we who had the privilege and the merit to know Mr. Kennedy, to gaze upon his comely countenance which shone in the service of humanity in general and the American people in particular, and to benefit from his great courage, genuine faith, and unalloyed devotion and high sense of honor, may we thus rededicate ourselves to the ideals which he personified, to the imperishable principles which he cherished and to the divine vision which he saw from afar as the perpetual light of the Lord Creator of the universe and of the father of humanity for the benefit of all the children of mankind.

Thy ways, O Lord, are not our ways. And Thy mysteries are beyond our knowledge. As we catch a glimpse of the divine purpose and behold the ray of Thy light as it shines through even in that ineffable tragedy which will be with us for generations to come, may it be given to us to feel Thy divine presence which thus seeks to teach us the lesson that we are all children of the one true God, that we are all brothers even though we may seem to belong to different races, creeds, nations, and different colorations of the skin. Very few men in our time understood this divine truism as fully as did John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and none saw the implications of this immortal vision with greater clarity, with more genuine nobility, and with a fuller spiritual force. If the martyrdom of President Kennedy will serve as a sort of catalytic agent and thus accelerate an era of true love and friendship, genuine equality and justice, complete compassion and peace among the nations of the world and among the races and creeds that constitute our beloved America and the rest of the earth, then President Kennedy's martyrdom will not have been in vain.

If we thus are enabled to come nearer to this divine destiny of man and the proximated kingdom of heaven on earth, then as Abraham Lincoln said, in a premonition of his own martyrdom in those days: "Let the judgment of the Lord be done." And if we could but speak with our beloved John Kennedy, he would be the first to say: "Let the will of the Lord be done." For he knew, as he was supposed to have said in his great address at Dallas, quoting scripture: "Unless the Lord build the house, they who build it labor in vain."

We, therefore, pray that this great public edifice, built by the people and for the people, will become a public shrine and an American sanctuary ever reminding our illustrious lawmakers, our dedicated political leaders, our faithful public servants, and all our citizens, that politics is not only a great art and an arena for skillful administration, but that it implies always the welfare of the polis, the city-state, and the great community of all the citizens driving from our midst all selfish consideration and all petty, vain, personal ambition but rather calling upon our gifted sons and leaders and our truly dedicated public servants to look upon their government trust as a trust not only of the people but of God Himself. For it was in this spirit that our immortal, martyrized President served God and country with his last drop of precious blood. We must ever remember that any deviation from this exalted ideal that inspired President Kennedy will be a desecration of this shrine and of his good and blessed name. May the laws, ordinances, and administrative policies that will emanate from this august edifice ever be passed, proclaimed, and publicized in the image and spirit of the immortal John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and thus be a source of inspiration in the field of government throughout our blessed land and throughout the world so that we and our descendants may be enabled to build the City of God and the kingdom of heaven on earth. May this be Thy will, O Lord. Amen.

Congressman Boland. Thank you, Rabbi Shubow. Our next speaker closes out his elective public service this year. For forty-six years in the service of his community, his state, and his nation he has brought honor and distinction to himself and to his beloved Massachusetts. Serving with John Kennedy for eight years in the Senate, both cooperated to give unique, effective, and splendid service to their state and to their nation. I am honored to present the senior Senator from Massachusetts, the Honorable Leverett Saltonstall.

Senator Saltonstall. Mr. Boland, Your Excellency, Cardinal Cushing, Rabbi Shubow, Bishop Stokes, Governor Volpe, Mrs. Kennedy and very distinguished members of the Kennedy family, Speaker McCormack, Congressman O'Neill, and my other colleagues in the United States Congress: This fine and entirely practical new federal government building in Boston is very properly named for our most distinguished Massachusetts citizen and an illustrious President of our country, John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

A further reason for naming it in his honor is that it is situated in the congressional district which he ably represented before he became a member of the United States Senate. The need for a new federal building in Massachusetts became evident at least fifteen years ago. Federal agencies were scattered throughout the city, and the present building in Post Office Square was bursting its seams from the increased activities of the federal court and the Post Office Department. Consequently, Massachusetts Congressmen and Senators agreed to stimulate the federal government to build a new building. It was later demonstrated that a savings of approximately $900,000 a year would result by consolidating federal agencies in this building rather than continuing to rent space throughout Boston. Many public officials and civic groups, including the Chamber of Commerce, pleaded the need for a new government center that would provide much sought additional facilities for the city of Boston and the Commonwealth as well as for the federal government.

But where was this building to be placed? And would the three governments concerned cooperate in locating it? The question of financing the city and state buildings also created problems. Mr. Franklin Floete, whose name has been mentioned, the Administrator of GSA and a retired businessman of note from Iowa, with the cooperation and active interest of the late Senator Kennedy and myself in the Senate and Congressmen McCormack and O'Neill in the House determined that Scollay Square was the proper location provided we could make sure that the city and state would go along and not leave the federal government with a building quite far removed from the activities of the other governments.

The question of price and cost was involved. Some wanted the building to be placed in Post Office Square, and the federal government at that time considered property on Trinity Place because of easy access to public transportation and automobile travel. Finally, it was decided to settle on the Scollay Square location if and when it was clear that the state and the city would join. There were many hesitations, many difficulties with the state legislature, and the problem of necessary bond issues. Time was running out, and Administrator Floete stated that the GSA would go it alone if a decision was not made quickly. In the end, the city and the state were in a position to go ahead. They had the necessary funds in sight. Furthermore, real estate groups were stimulated to build a business block in close proximity to the government building.

During all this period, Senator John Kennedy and I worked closely together. I reported to him on my meetings with Mr. Floete and the difficulties involved. We cooperated enthusiastically. After working closely with the state, city, and federal officials to resolve the problem of which site to choose, the GSA submitted their prospectus to the US Congress in September of '59. In February of 1960, the Public Works Committees approved the building proposal, and almost three million dollars was voted to acquire the site and to start planning the building. In October of 1962, the United States Congress appropriated a little over twenty-seven million dollars to construct this building. Happily, a savings of over two-and-a-half million dollars was effected as a result of good bidding competition. So it is finally constructed at a cost of $24,588,400. Now Administrator Knott is efficiently carrying forward the work of this building, and I know he will for many years to come.

We are here with members of the Kennedy family and with state and city officials to dedicate this building in honor of one of our most distinguished citizens. Truly, this is a government center, and as government takes over more and more in our daily lives, it will assist our government officials at different levels to know each other, to understand each others problems, and, ultimately, to get action in a way that will benefit us all. This building means much to the future of Boston and of our state, so I am proud to be present at this dedication because it means the completion of a truly great enterprise in bringing the federal government closer to our state and to our city.

Congressman BOLAND. Thank you, Senator SALTONSTALL. We are delighted to have in our presence one of the most remarkable women of our time and one of the most remarkable women of this, or any other, land. No one has spent more time in the interest of human beings than has she; few have given more to mankind. We're delighted to acknowledge her presence, and I ask Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy to stand.

From the small and neighboring state of New York, we're happy to have an enterprising, an ambitious, and a truly remarkable public servant—not a native son of New York but, proudly we say, a native son of this great state. But we're delighted to have him in the state of New York, and of course, we're proud to have him in the Senate of the United States. He makes his own way with his own ability, his own fire, his own vision! I'm proud to present to you the United States Senator from New York, ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

Senator R. F. KENNEDY. Thank you very much. EDDIE BOLAND, Cardinal Cushing, Governor Volpe, Mayor Collins, Mrs. Kennedy, distinguished members of Congress, and particularly the Speaker and my brother [laughter]: When we were sitting there and heard the hand my mother received, Teddy leaned over to me and said, "Aren't you glad you're not running against her?" [Laughter.] I'm delighted to be here; delighted to be back in Boston. I'm delighted to have an opportunity to participate in this dedication. The dedication really is more than just a building. I think of all the memorials here in the United States—and really across the world—that have been dedicated to President Kennedy in the last two-and-a-half years, I don't think that there is any one that would touch him more than this because this was his home, and you were his people. I look out at this group that are here today, and I think back of many warm moments President Kennedy had here in Boston and had in Massachusetts; listening to TORBIE MACDONALD, his old friend; seeing down there Ben Smith, the two oldest—TORBIE and Ben Smith—the two oldest friends that John Kennedy had; going back to the 1946 campaign and seeing people who were actively involved in it; seeing over there Judge Frank Morrissey—nobody was closer to John Kennedy, not only from the beginning when nobody knew where his career would lead but for a long period of time during all of his career here in Massachusetts, nobody was closer to him than Judge Frank Morrissey. [Applause.] And the others who made such a difference here in the second row—Grace Burke, who was his secretary and kept his light going here in Massachusetts, and Bob Morey, who is in the back there, who was also involved, Arthur Garrity. I think of our 1952 campaign and Pat Twohig, Polly Fitzgerald, Helen Lempart, Helen Keyes, who I don't believe is here, and many others of you who went out and rang doorbells and were actively involved and made John Kennedy what he was, made his career possible. When he was elected President of the United States, those who served with him in the White House—Dave Powers, who was such a close personal friend and was the one that made it possible for John Kennedy to smile even when the situation was difficult; Dick Donahue, Jerry Wiesner, John McNally, Pierre Salinger, and President Kennedy's old friend Kenny O'Donnell. To all those and to all they represent, and those that I have mentioned and those that I have not, and Speaker McCORMACK who encouraged John Kennedy to run for Congress in 1946. To all of you who were so closely identified with him. This building is not, therefore, just a dedication to him; it's not just in his memory, but it's in memory of all of you. And it's in memory of all those who made such a contribution to his life. I think of what he said: "Problems in this world are made by man, and, therefore, they can be solved by man." What we have to dedicate ourselves is to turn this state, this city, this country—really mankind generally—over to the next generation, this world over to the next generation of mankind in a better way than we received it from the last. And I know that you who were his friends and all of us here and all of those in this commonwealth will dedicate ourselves to that proposition. Thank you very much.

Congressman BOLAND. Few men who have been elected to the United States Senate have entered that body bearing a heavier toll of tragedy, and few men have been more closely spotlighted and observed than the Democratic Senator from Massachusetts. Through sheer force of physical stamina, with intellectual brilliance and knowledge, by effective and magnificent articulation he has met the test, and he has met the challenge. No one has worked harder for his state and his people; no one has so sharply recognized the grave problems of our day; and no one has dared more to come to grips with them. How does he do it? Well, he's a Kennedy! Every inch of him! Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY!

Senator E. M. KENNEDY. Thank you very much, Congressman BOLAND. His Excellency, Cardinal Cushing, Bishop Stokes, Rabbi Shubow, Governor Volpe, Mayor Collins, Speaker McCORMACK, my colleague in the Senate, Senator SALTONSTALL, Congressmen MACDONALD and BOLAND, Congressman O'NEILL, Congresman BATES, the members of the congressional delegation——

Senator R. F. KENNEDY. You forgot me. [Laughter.]

Senator E. M. KENNEDY. I did forget you. Senator ROBERT. Glad to have you back, BOBBY. President Kennedy loved the city of Boston because it is unique, because it was his home. He loved the way it mixed the new with the old, history with progress; the way it made a place for people with every kind of background. He would appreciate the fact that here on this historic spot in view of our harbor, the Charles, and the Blue Hills, we have raised an impressive building which will be the symbol of our national government. President Kennedy's Administration was primarily concerned not with bricks and mortar but with people. And so today we are primarily concerned not so much with what we see here but what will be done here for this country, for the people of Massachusetts, and the people of New England. And President Kennedy knew that to achieve his goals for people would take the dedicated work of the members of the Civil Service, the Postal Service, and the federal establishment. He had worked with them as a congressman and as a senator and had been sympathetic to their problems, and he know that no matter who was senator or who was president the work of this government could not really be successful without the help of the men and women of the federal service who work here because they strongly believe in their country and want to serve their fellow man. And so we carry on today with the work of government. We find this same holds true. We read about the courageous efforts of our boys in Viet Nam, but they are backed up by the work of the defense offices here in the Boston area; we read about our dramatic achievements in space, but these efforts could not succeed without the electronics research that is supervised by the federal establishment here. Our people have come to depend on Social Security, health care, and educational opportunities, and loans and grants for cities and buildings that the Government can supply. But behind these programs are the day to day work of processing applications and executing policies that go on in this building. And so it is with deep appreciation of their work, of the impetus this building will give to their effort in the future that I thank you in behalf of Mrs. Kennedy and all the members of the family. President Kennedy said: "Every man and woman who works in our national government may be able to say with pride and honor in future years, 'I served the United States government in that hour of national need.'" Let us hope that this can be the spirit of the work that will be done in this building in the years to come. Thank you.

Congressman BOLAND. Thank you, Senator KENNEDY. When I mentioned a moment ago how he does it, let me also point to another part of the family who helps him to do it. The most gracious, and just as nice as she is nice-looking, Joan Kennedy.

Confidant of four presidents, originator of, participant in, and spokesman for most of the great social legislation enacted over the past thirty years, one who worked closely with President Kennedy, truly one of the great Americans of our time, and one of whom all of us in Massachusetts are particularly proud, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honorable JOHN W. McCORMACK.

Speaker McCORMACK, Congressman BOLAND, Cardinal Cushing, Bishop Stokes, Rabbi Shubow, Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, Senator and Mrs. EDWARD M. KENNEDY, Senator ROBERT KENNEDY, Senator SALTONSTALL, my colleagues and friends in the House, TOM O'NEILL, TORBERT MACDONALD, BILL BATES, Governor Volpe, and Mayor Collins, and ladies and gentlemen, and friends: It is with profound pleasure and gratitude that I join with you today in the dedication of the John Fitzerald Kennedy Federal Building. As we have continued to mourn the loss of our late President, at the same time you have been building, following out the words that he has left behind with us. This is what he would want you to do, this man of faith who took a lively pride in his native Massachusetts. Today this federal building is not just another structure in our fair city of Boston. But it is a beautiful memorial to the man who served his state and country so freely and so faithfully. If he were here among us today, I am certain he would summon us to further service in the cause of democracy and inspire us to higher service in the cause of freedom. John Fitzgerald Kennedy had a dream, a wonderful, magnificent dream, to bring America a little closer to the realization, the ideals set by the founding fathers of our country. His dedication to the cause of peace and the elevation of human dignity will always be remembered by this nation and by the world. He walked among the people trying to get them to do the right thing. He looked after all citizens; he looked after the freedom of men, women, and children whether they were black or white, Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile, privileged or of low birth. But above all else, in everything he did John Kennedy gave proof of his supreme dedication to the cause of freedom and peace. To him these were the transcendent needs of our time at home as well as in the entire world.

Born in this city May 29, 1917, he was reared by strong and farsighted parents to be energetic, brave, industrious, knowledgeable, and wise. These were the traits which characterized every crowded hour of his full, rich, and warm personal and public life. January 9, 1961, as President-elect of the United States, he appeared before the state legislature of our commonwealth. In discussing the challenge before public officials, he summarized his own credo in these few lines as he approached the office which would lead ultimately to his death: "Of those of whom much is given, much is required. And when at some future date the high court of history sits in judgment on each one of us recalling whether in our brief span of service we fulfilled our responsibilities to the state, our success or failure in whatever office we may hold will be measured by the answer to four questions. Were we truly men of courage? Were we truly men of judgment? Were we truly men of integrity? Were we truly men of dedication?" The late President also stated in that address that courage, judgment, integrity, dedication were the qualities which, with God's help, he hoped would characterize our government's conduct in the four stormy years that lay ahead. And he humbly asked God's help in his undertaking. John F. Kennedy, my friends, brought to America a new compassion for the lot of his fellow men, a new respect for the rights of all men, and a new hope for the brotherhood and dignity of man. In President Kennedy's death we lost a friend; we lost a good man; we lost a great leader. But let us pray on this occasion that with the years we shall not lose the will which he awakened within us, the will to follow the course which he has set for us. This federal building will be a constant reminder of the fact that he told us in the cold day in January, 1961, and I quote: "Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country."

Congressman BOLAND. Thank you, Speaker MCCORMACK. The dedicatory address could not have been more fittingly assigned than to the member of Congress who represents this district and who succeeded John Fitzgerald Kennedy from this district in the Congress of the United States. And with others, he has followed the progress of this building from its inception with personal interest and with great care. I've known him for thirty years, and I've shared living quarters with him in Washington over the past fourteen years. So I know him well, and I can say with certitude that I have never known a finer man, a harder worker for his district, or a more effective public servant. With pleasure I present the dedicatory speaker, Congressman THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

Congressman O'NEILL. Thank you Congressman BOLAND. His Eminence, Cardinal Cushing, Rabbi Shubow, Bishop Stokes, Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, the distinguished Senators, Senator SALTONSTALL, Senator TED KENNEDY, and Senator BOB KENNEDY, Speaker MCCORMACK, Governor Volpe, Mayor John Collins, my distinguished colleagues in government, and friends who have gathered here today: We have gathered here today to dedicate this building to the memory of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, late a President of the United States.

Throughout the country in the less than three years since his death, President Kennedy has been honored many times by the people of this nation. Schools, highways, bridges, scholarships, and hospitals bear his name as a tribute to the love and admiration people of this nation have for him. And now we, the people of the greater Boston area, add another tribute to this great man. We have many reasons for doing this. The first is a rather special one. John F. Kennedy was a leader of our nation and indeed a citizen of the world. But he was our own beloved son, born in Brookline, educated in Boston, graduate of Harvard. His roots are here. This was his home. So much that was John Kennedy was Boston and Massachusetts. It was here that he entered politics representing this area in the Congress of the United States. We, more than any other people, knew his quick smile, his ready wit. We knew his devotion to the people. He went on to represent Massachusetts in the Senate of the United States, and for eight more years he was our champion. In 1960, we went with him to the Democratic Convention, and from there on to become President of the United States.

For us he will always be more than a great President. He was a son of Boston and Massachusetts carrying on a tradition of public service great that was shown to him by his parents and his grandparents. So today in this dedication there is something very personal, very close to all of us as we remember him as one of our own. Many words have been said about the greatness of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and many buildings have been dedicated. Why do we feel that we have the duty and the right to say more? Over one hundred years ago a great President dedicated a portion of a battlefield. He said: "We here rightly [sic] resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain." That is why we are here today.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was cut down in his youth, in his prime. He had just begun to find an end to the ancient injustices, to reach accord with his enemies, to envision a much better and a greater America and a much better and greater world. The enormity of this tragedy can only be measured when we look at his dreams and realize that they had only begun to be fulfilled. But there is a greater, yes, even a greater tragedy than his cold and untimely death. And that shall be if his death has served no purpose, has been of no avail; if it has no meaning in life. The dedication of this building to John F. Kennedy should be a rededication of ourselves to what he stood for and what he fought for.

In his Inaugural Address, President Kennedy said: "In your hands, my fellow citizens, more than in mine will rest the final success or failure of our course." It is up to us, the living, to continue the work which he has so nobly advanced. For President Kennedy, like President Lincoln, worked to hold our Union together. Through his program of equal rights he sought to end the injustices and the divisions within our country. He did the same for the world. The nuclear test ban which he brought about is an agent of peace. John F. Kennedy saw the sweet land of what America might become. It is now our turn to see that we do our part in bringing it to a reality. John F. Kennedy saw a vision of a peaceful and a just world, and we shall be judged by our dedication to his vision and to his work.

We must continue our work towards better education, fair housing, equal rights and protection under the law. We must not rest until there are no more people in our land who are hungry, who are jobless, who are uncared for or poorly housed. We must continue to seek an end to the arms race and fight for the self-determination of people. We must encourage higher education, space exploration, and the development of our natural resources. There is a great deal left to be done, and we should not tire or waver in our course.

President Kennedy, in January of 1961, said: "All this will not be finished in the first one hundred days, nor will it be finished in the first one thousand days, nor in the life of this Administration, nor even, perhaps, in our lifetime on this planet. But let us begin." We have begun, and now we must continue. We are continuing today by reminding ourselves of what this beloved President of ours stood for. We are doing so by dedicating a concrete object—this building to his great memory. There have been, and will be, other buildings—an arts center, a hospital, a school, a library, a stadium. And all of these are fitting, for part of the genius of John Kennedy was his variety. He was a scholar, historian, athlete, writer, statesman, and politician.

And this building, the new Federal Building, indicates another aspect of the man, John Fitzgerald Kennedy. He saw government as a means for achieving social standing. Arthur Schleisinger said this: "Statecraft was for him not an end in itself; it was a means of moving forward a spacious and splendid America." Here in this building, men and women will be implementing programs that legislators enact into law. Here much of the real work of government will go on. For John Kennedy, political position was not an end but a means for influencing the nature of government, for carrying out a political philosophy. We want this building that bears his name so that those people who work here and those people who will use this building will be reminded of that purpose. We do not give him only this marble monument, for that in itself means nothing. But with this building and these tributes today, we assure a more meaningful and more enduring monument in our hearts and in our minds to the causes for which he lived and died. As St. Paul said: "I have fought the good fight; I redeem the pledge." John Fitzgerald Kennedy fought the good fight much more than one man's share. In good conscience, can we do no less? Let us begin.

Congressman BOLAND. Thank you, Congressman O'NEILL, for a very moving and an inspiring dedicatory address. Before we ring down the curtain on this meaningful and remarkable afternoon—and we appreciate the magnificent attention of all of you who are here—I would like to invite you to go through the building after these exercises are over. At the request of Paul Lazzaro, the regional director for the General Services Administration, there will be guides in the building to take you through it. You will see a magnificent structure. May I also acknowledge on the platform the presence of the wife of Congressman O'NEILL, Mildred O'Neill. May I also acknowledge the wife of the Governor of Massachusetts, Mrs. John Volpe. And now, ladies and gentlemen, before I ask Bishop Stokes to give the benediction, I would like to read a communication from the President of the United States:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 8, 1966.

The dedication of the new John Fitzgerald Kennedy Federal Building is an event of significance not only for the city of Boston and the commonwealth of Massachusetts but for the entire nation. I would be pleased if you would tell the distinguished guests and the people of Massachusetts that I am with them in spirit as this new building is dedicated to the memory of President Kennedy.

It is particularly fitting that this memorial to him will provide continuing service to the people of the city and the state which he loved so well. Fruitful activity and constant concern for the well being of our citizens were characteristic of our late President. They will continue here in Boston in the building which bears his name. Almost 4,000 men and women will work in this new building carrying out the programs of the federal government for the benefit of the people of this area. They will work in a building which has been designed for efficiency as well as for architectural excellence.

The John Fitzgerald Kennedy Federal Building, moreover, is part of Boston's new government center in which the federal government is joined with the city and the state to provide a complex which has added to the beauty of the city as well as furnishing convenient and improved public services. This new structure bears the name of a great president. I know that those who work within it will assure that it will wear that name with honor and distinction in the years to come.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson,
President of the United States.

[Applause.]

I would like to express special thanks to the two bands which have helped to make this occasion a memorable one. I ask the First Naval District Band to rise and take a bow. Are they still here? Will they please rise? [Applause.] Thank you very much. And I ask the Crusaders, the drum and bugle corps of young people, to rise and take a bow. [Applause.] And now for the closing prayer and benediction, I call upon the Episcopal Bishop of Boston, Bishop Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., to deliver the benediction which will bring this dedication program to a close.

Bishop Stokes. May the Lord who rules in heaven, rule in our hearts, in our homes, and in our market places. Above all, may he rule our common life as to serve from this place. May this building, commemorating the one who in the highest office of our land sought to bear his responsibilities as a sacred trust, help others to find the same spirit in their tasks. So may ever increasing order, justice, and peace come to us in this country, and through us, to the people of the world. Amen.

Congressman Boland. Thank you, Bishop Stokes. Before we adjourn the meeting, I would like to present Mrs. Paul Lazzaro, the wife of the regional director of GSA. I'm single. I don't want to make the mistake of introducing a woman who was up here who was married. Thank you very much for coming. It was a lovely afternoon.

The Honorable Charles P. Farnsley

SPEECH
OF

HON. FRANK CHELF

OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, as the Honorable Charles P. Farnsley leaves the House of Representatives, I want to take this opportunity to wish him the greatest pleasure and satisfaction in his future endeavors.

His term of office here has added dimension and luster to the record of the Kentucky delegation in the Congress.

Prior to becoming a Member of Congress, Charlie was a great mayor of the city of Louisville; and he has an outstanding knowledge of the field of safety.

His service to his district, our Commonwealth of Kentucky and the Nation has been characterized by enthusiasm and loyalty.

Booming Export Trade

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS

OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, more than two decades ago farsighted and imaginative leaders in Mississippi initiated a series of bold new programs to improve the State's economic status by promoting industrial growth and development. The results have been phenomenal. The tangible achievements have transformed Mississippi into a State bristling with vitality where businessmen find an unusually receptive attitude from the public for progressive innovations and expansions.

The extent to which these development programs have attained results is best illustrated, perhaps, by the booming foreign export trade. As Carl McIntire, Sunday editor of the Clarion-Ledger published at Jackson, Miss., recently pointed out:

> Chickens are going to such widely separated places as Israel and Japan, tractors are heading for Germany, buses are supplied to 60 countries on every continent, chemicals are being shipped to almost every Latin American nation and around the world, including Viet Nam, India, Sweden, England, Nigeria and South Africa. And the list is just a starter. Hundreds of other items are going out almost daily to the remote spots of the globe as well as those that are nearby.

U.S. Department of Commerce statistics show the total of $260 million in exports from Mississippi during 1963—the latest year for which such figures have been compiled. At that time, Mississippi's increase in exports during the 3-year period from 1960 to 1963 was fifth of the 50 States.

Now, moves are underway to increase this tremendous sum by adding new markets and expanding the present outflow that meant Mississippi ranked 28th among all States for exports in 1963.

> Most interested persons are convinced that the real overseas market has only been scratched by Mississippi . . . a realistic goal seemingly would be to double the present outflow in only a few years—

Mr. McIntire said.

Playing a key role in opening new outlets abroad is the Mississippi Marketing Council which has inaugurated a series of foreign trade missions. A comprehensive report just released on the latest mission which carried representatives of 16 Mississippi firms to 4 Latin American countries and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico showed that sales by the group totaled $1,245,000 with estimates of a total of $4,750,000 in the next year.

Yet another progressive step was taken when the marketing council opened a new office in the still-to-be completed International Trade Mart in New Orleans, La. Early reports indicate this effort has already produced rich dividends in bringing together Mississippi producers and buyers from throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, there can be little doubt that Mississippi has an unusual opportunity for foreign export due to the several fine ports which serve the State. Among those are the State port of Gulfport the port of Pascagoula, both on the gulf coast; and the Mississippi River ports of Vicksburg, Greenville, and Natchez. These ports and others make transportation to a shipping point most favorable.

Even more important than transportation facilities and national resources are the enthusiasm and ambition of the people of an area. Contrary to the image of a backward State content with mediocrity, which is often projected by the national news media; the truth is that Mississippians are employing industry and initiative to make great strides forward. The time has come for the entire Nation to take a new look at the Mississippi of today which is fast becoming a leader among States because of its unrelenting pursuit of excellence.

"While America Sleeps—Foundations Crumble"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recommend as "must" reading for all Americans, a book which has just come off the press on the subject of immigration. This book, by Mary Barclay Erb, is entitled "While America Sleeps—Foundations Crumble," and may be obtained from the American Committee on Immigration Policies at 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. At the time of the passage of the 1965 amendments to the immigration law, those of us who opposed the amendments warned that the amendments would drastically change the heart of our immigration policy which had historically governed the admission of aliens; and that by adopting the first-come, first-served basis for immigration, the new law would provide for the admission of large numbers of aliens whose background and ideology might wholly be dissimilar to that of the overwhelming majority of Americans. Already we are witnessing the impact of the new law in the immigration flow and this impact, as pointed out by Mrs. Erb does not augur well for the future of this Nation. Although the book is sobering and will cause grave concern to all who read it, it ought to be in every library in America because it tells the truth as to what is happening now to our country as a result of the elimination of our immigration controls.

Education Legislation—Short Summaries of Principal Provisions and Funding Actions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WAYNE MORSE

OF OREGON
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, in response to numerous inquiries from senatorial offices requesting information about the actions taken on educational bills in the final days of the 2d session of the 89th Congress, I asked that the Office of Education prepare for me a brief résumé on the matter.

Since it can be most helpful to offices and since it will also be of assistance to many educational organizations and leaders, I ask unanimous consent that the résumé to which I have alluded be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the résumé was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1966 AS PASSED BY THE CONGRESS

I. Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 extended for 2 years.

A. TITLE I—EDUCATIONALLY DEPRIVED CHILDREN

1. $2,000 income level for FY 1967 and $3,000 for FY 1968. Add-on of 3 percent provided for territories.

2. Most recent AFDC data for FY 1967 and FY 1968.

3. One-half national average expenditure per pupil or one-half State average, whichever is larger, to be used in FY 1968.

4. Indian children in schools operated by the Department of the Interior are included for FY 1967.

5. All projects must involve an expenditure of not less than $2,500 unless excepted.

6. All facilities constructed must be usable by handicapped persons and works of art may be included in cost of construction.

7. In FY 1967 no grant may exceed 50 percent of a school district's previous year budget.

8. Migratory, neglected and delinquent, and foster children covered.

9. Incentive grants repealed.

10. Administrative expenses for State set at a maximum of 1 percent of amount authorized rather than 1 percent of amount paid under grants.

11. Maintenance of effort determined on basis of the second preceding fiscal year rather than FY 1964.

12. Authority for reallocation within States and between States granted.

13. National Advisory Council must report by January 31 rather than March 31 of each year.

14. Definition of "current expenditures" made more precise to conform with current practices.

15. Exemption of first $85 of income earned under projects supported by this Act for persons receiving payment under Aid to Families With Dependent Children.

16. One percent of grant to a school district, or $2,000, whichever is greater, may be used for planning.

B. TITLE II—LIBRARY RESOURCES AND TEXTBOOKS

1. Authorizations of $128,750,000 for FY 1967 and $154,500,000 for FY 1968, including territorial add-on of 3 percent.

2. Indian children in schools operated by the Department of Interior and children in Department of Defense schools overseas are included for FY 1967.

3. Provides for sharing of administrative money with local school districts and sets level for State at 5 percent of allocation or $50,000, whichever is greater.

4. Requires assessment by State from time to time of library and textbook needs.

5. Requires coordination of this title with programs funded under the Library Services and Construction Act.

C. TITLE III—SUPPLEMENTARY CENTERS AND SERVICES

1. Authorizations (including 3 percent add-on for territories) of $180,250,000 for FY 1967 and $515 million for FY 1968.

2. Indian children in schools operated by the Department of the Interior and children in Department of Defense schools overseas included for FY 1967.

3. Special consideration to be given after June 30, 1967, to school districts with critical construction needs.

4. Construction to be accessible by handicapped and cost of construction may include excellence in architecture and works of art up to 1 percent of total.

D. TITLE V—STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION

1. Authorizations of $30 million for FY 1967 and $50 million for FY 1968 provided.

2. Matching requirement eliminated.

3. Technical amendment on Personnel Interchange.

4. Demonstration and evaluation projects to insure continuation of benefits of Headstart and other preschool programs may be funded.

E. NEW TITLE VI—HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

1. Authorizes grants of $51,500,000 for FY 1967 and $154,500,000 for FY 1968 including 3 percent add-on for territories.

2. Allocation made on basis of number of children aged 3–21 inclusive.

3. Reallocation authority included.

4. State plan required.

5. State expenses of 5 percent of allocation or $75,000, whichever is greater, are allowed for administration. $25,000 for each of the territories.

6. National Advisory Committee on Handicapped Children created.

7. Bureau for Education and Training of the Handicapped must be created by July 1, 1967.

F. TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Dissemination of information authorized with $1,500,000 for FY 1967 and $2 million for FY 1968 provided.

2. Prohibition of any requirement for the assignment or transportation of teachers or students in order to overcome racial imbalance.

II. Limitation of 90 days on deferral process under compliance procedures of the Civil Rights Act.

III. Modification of Cooperative Research Act to provide authority for training in research.

IV. Federal Impact Aid:

A. P.L. 874—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

1. Liberalized basis of qualifying for aid to 3 percent of student population or 400 students.

2. Adustments for reduction in State aid.

3. Reductions where local agency cannot or will not educate children living on Federal property.

4. Other minor or technical amendments.

B. P.L. 815—CONSTRUCTION

1. Extended benefits for "B" category children to June 30, 1967.

2. Made provisions for Indians living on reservations permanent.

3. Reductions where local agency cannot or will not educate children living on Federal property.

4. Provision for works of art and handicapped in construction plans.

5. Other minor or technical amendments.

V. Adult Education:

A. Cited as "Adult Education Act of 1966."

B. Transfers adult basic education program from OEO to OE.

C. Authorizes $40 million for fiscal year 1967 and $60 million for fiscal year 1968.

D. 10 percent to 20 percent of basic authorization may be used for special experimental demonstration projects and teacher training.

E. A National Advisory Committee on Adult Basic Education is created, to be appointed by the President.

Elementary and Secondary Education Act—Authorization for fiscal year 1966, authorizations as proposed by the administration for fiscal year 1967, and authorizations as passed by Congress for fiscal years 1967 and 1968

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1966	Administration bill authorization	As passed by Congress, fiscal year 1967	As passed by Congress, fiscal year 1968
Grand total	1,548,078	1,754,958	2,355,588	3,745,571
I. Amendments to Public Law 89-10 (total)[1]	1,151,000	1,548,658	1,825,588	3,167,571
A. Title I (total)[1] [2]	959,000	1,271,658	1,433,588	2,291,571
1. Basic formula (children from low-income families, handicapped children, migratory children)	959,000	1,271,658	1,363,962	1,879,000
2. ½ national average current expenditure as a minimum rate	0	0	0	342,945
3. Orphans and delinquents	0	0	28,416	28,416
4. Foster children	0	0	41,210	41,210
B. Title II	100,000	105,000	128,750	154,500
C. Title III	75,000	150,000	180,250	515,000
D. Title IV (cooperative research)	0	0	0	0
E. Title V	17,000	22,000	30,000	50,000
F. Title VI (handicapped)	0	0	51,500	154,500
G. Dissemination of information	0	0	1,500	2,000
II. Federally affected areas	397,078	206,400	0	0
A. Public Law 874	347,000	183,400	432,000	460,000
B. Public Law 815	50,078	22,900	58,000	58,000
III. Adult education	0	0	40,000	60,000

[1] Columns do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

[2] Does not include State administrative expenses—slightly more than 1 percent of the title I total.

HIGHER EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1966 AS PASSED BY THE CONGRESS

I. Three year extension of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963:

A. Authorizations:

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1967	Fiscal year 1968	Fiscal year 1969
Title I: Undergraduate facility grants	475	728	936
Title II: Graduate facility grants	60	120	120
Title III: Graduate and undergraduate facility loans	200	400	400

B. Changed Provisions:

1. Junior colleges will receive the following percentages of Title I funds: 22 percent in 1967, 23 percent in 1968, and 24 percent in 1969.

2. Title I funds may be used to pay the administrative expenses of Title VI (Equipment) of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

3. All facilities must be accessible to handicapped persons.

II. Developing Institutions program (Title III of the Higher Education Act of 1965) was extended for two years with authorizations of $30 million for FY 1967 and $55 for FY 1968.

III. Title II (Student Loans) of the NDEA was amended to increase the authorization for FY 1968 to $225 million instead of $195 million. Authorization for FY 1967 would continue at $190 million.

100 percent loan cancellation extended to teachers of the handicapped. Teachers in the Trust Territory of the Pacific are made eligible for forgiveness.

The Administration proposals for modification of the financing procedures for Title II were rejected.

IV. The Guaranteed Student Loan Program, Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, was modified to allow every State to receive a minimal *annual* advance of $25,000, rather than $25,000 in the aggregate, as is presently authorized. A study to determine means of improving the guaranteed loan program was authorized and must be reported no later than January 1, 1968.

V. The D.C. Commissioners were authorized to establish a student loan guaranty program to meet the requirements of Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 and the National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Act of 1965.

VI. Maintenance of effort provisions were liberalized under Title II (Library) and Title VI (Equipment) of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

VII. Buildings must be accessible to handicapped and works of art may be included in cost of facilities up to one percent of total.

VIII. Planning grants to State Commissions to determine construction needs authorized.

IX. "Industrial arts" is added for purposes of equipment purchases under Title III of the NDEA beginning in FY 1968. $10 million added to the authorization for that year.

Comparison of authorizations—Higher Education Amendments of 1966, H.R. 14644

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Administration recommendation, 1967[1]	As passed by the House			As reported by the Senate			As passed by Congress		
		1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Grand total	780,000	750,000	997,000	1,227,000	1,212,000	1,350,000	1,518,000	772,000	1,350,000	1,463,000
I. Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 (total)	(720,000)	(720,000)	(997,000)	(1,227,000)	(1,087,000)	(1,255,000)	(1,463,000)	(742,000)	(1,255,000)	(1,463,000)
A. Title I (total)	460,000	460,000	707,000	907,000	567,000	735,000	943,000	482,000	735,000	943,000
1. Public community colleges and technical institutes	99,660	99,660	154,000	198,000	140,000	182,000	234,000	104,500	167,440	224,640
2. Other undergraduate facilities	353,340	353,340	546,000	702,000	420,000	546,000	702,000	370,500	560,560	711,360
3. State commissions	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
B. Title II, graduate facilities	60,000	60,000	90,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	60,000	120,000	120,000
C. Title III, loans	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	200,000	400,000	400,000
II. Higher Education Act of 1965: Title III, developing institutions	30,000	30,000			55,000	55,000	55,000	30,000	55,000	
III. National Defense Education Act of 1958 (total)	30,000				70,000	40,000			40,000	
A. Title II, student loan programs (total)[1]	(30,000)				(60,000)	(30,000)			30,000	
1. Loans to students[2]					30,000	30,000			30,000	
2. Loans to institutions[2]	30,000				30,000					
B. Title III, equipment[3]					(10,000)	(10,000)			10,000	

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[1] The administration recommendation did not contain specific authorizations beyond fiscal year 1967.

[2] New obligational authority; present law authorizes $190,000,000 in fiscal year 1967 and $195,000,000 in fiscal year 1968.

[3] New obligational authority; present law authorizes $100,000,000 for fiscal year 1967 and fiscal year 1968.

THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1966, H.R. 14643

In his speech before the bicentennial celebration of the Smithsonian Institution on September 16, 1965, President Johnson said he planned to recommend to Congress a broad and long-range plan of worldwide educational endeavor. To shape recommendations, he appointed a Task Force headed by Secretary of State Rusk; Secretary Gardner of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare served on this Task Force.

Twenty recommendations were contained in the President's Message to Congress on International Education and Health. Some changed existing legislative authority of several agencies. Ten were delegated to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and three needed new legislative authority.

These were contained in the International Education Act of 1966, H.R. 14643, which passed the House of Representatives on June 6 and the Senate on October 13.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Title I—Grant programs for advanced and undergraduate international studies

This title authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to provide grants to colleges and universities, nonprofit organizations, and scholarly associations for two distinct programs in international studies.

The first would authorize the establishment, strengthening and operation of Centers of Advanced International Study on the graduate level. These centers will be national and international resources for research and training in international aspects of professional and other fields of study. Centers could concentrate either on specific geographical areas of the world or on particular fields or issues in world affairs which concern one or more countries, or on both. Single universities or consortia of institutions would be eligible for these grants.

The second part of Title I would authorize a wide variety of undergraduate programs, diffusing international studies to a wide segment of the undergraduate college enrollment in this country.

Grants would assist universities and colleges in planning and carrying out comprehensive programs to strengthen and improve undergraduate instruction. Programs are encouraged to include students from all parts of an institution, including professional schools in which over 60 percent of the U.S. undergraduates are enrolled. Sample programs suggested in the legislation include teaching, research, curriculum development; training of faculty members in foreign countries; expansion of foreign language courses; student work-study-travel; programs under which foreign teachers and scholars may visit institutions as visiting faculty, and finally, a Senate amendment to include programs of English language training for foreign teachers, scholars and students.

This title constitutes the core of the Administration's proposal and while it was amended slightly by the House Task Force on International Education headed by Congressman JOHN BRADEMAS, it was not changed substantially by the Senate Subcommittee on Education chaired by Senator WAYNE MORSE.

Title II—Amendments to existing legislation related to the International Education Act

The Senate added a variety of amendments in Title II to the House-passed version of H.R. 14643. These include:

1. Broadening and strengthening of existing Title VI of the National Defense Educational Act in three ways. This program has provided financial assistance to 61 colleges and universities which have a total of 98 Language and Area programs in foreign studies. First, the Senate removed the requirement in existing law dealing with

"critical languages" to include instruction in French, German, Spanish and Italian. This amendment would also allow West European Studies. Second, the Secretary was authorized to make grants as well as contracts for Language and Area centers and, third, the NDEA Title VI program was placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare instead of the Commissioner of Education.

2. New coverage under Title XI of the National Defense Education Act added a program of Institutes in International Affairs for secondary school teachers. It authorized new appropriations to carry out this purpose; $3.5 million for Fiscal 1967 and $6 million for Fiscal 1968.

3. The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 was changed to permit foreign students from less developed countries to exchange their currencies for U.S. dollars. This exchange would finance their study in the United States. It excludes countries where the U.S. has a surplus of local funds under Public Law 480.

4. Title IV–B of the Higher Education Act of 1965 was changed to extend the benefits of the Guaranteed Loan Insurance program to American students studying abroad.

Title III—Study of the "brain drain" of talent from developing countries

Accepted during floor debate in the Senate, an amendment by Senator WALTER MONDALE of Minnesota authorized $50,000 to allow the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to conduct a study of the "brain drain" from developing countries to the U.S.

The study would cover recommended courses of action to reduce the drain from developing countries of professional persons and skilled specialists whose talents are urgently needed.

International Education Act of 1966 as passed in Senate

[In millions of dollars]

	1967	1968	1969
Title I: Grant programs	[1] 1	40	90
Title II:			
NDEA institutes	3.5	6	
Currency exchange for foreign students		10	15
Title III: Study of "brain drain"	.05		
Total	4.55	56	105

[1] Study.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education—Fiscal years 1966 and 1967 appropriations

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1966 appropriation	Fiscal year 1967			
		President's budget	House allowance	Senate allowance	Appropriation
Expansion and improvement of vocational education	253,441	250,791	290,041	272,291	278,016
Grants to States under Vocational Education Act of 1963	159,750	159,750	198,225	192,500	198,225
Grants to States under Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965		8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Grants to States and possessions under George-Barden and supplemental acts	49,991	49,991	49,991	49,991	49,991
Research and special project activities	17,750	17,750	22,025	10,000	10,000
Work-study program	25,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Residential vocational schools		3,500			
Vocational student loan assistance:					
Advances for insurance reserve funds	850	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025
Interest payments on insured loans	100	775	775	775	775
Elementary and secondary educational activities	1,151,000	1,342,410	1,342,410	[1] 1,342,410	[1] 1,342,410
Assistance for educationally deprived children:					
Grants to local educational agencies	949,505	1,059,104	1,059,104	1,059,104	1,059,104
Grants for State administration expenses	9,495	11,306	11,306	11,306	11,306
Grants to States for school library materials	100,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
Supplementary educational centers and services	75,000	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000
Strengthening State departments of education:					
Grants to States	14,450	18,700	18,700	18,700	18,700
Grants for special projects	2,550	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
Adult basic education	(2)	(2)		(1)	(1)
Higher educational activities	[3] 229,923	443,900	433,900	408,900	413,900
Grants to States for community service and continuing education programs	10,000	20,000	10,000	5,200	10,000
Library assistance:					
(a) Strengthening higher education resources	10,000	25,000	25,000	19,800	25,000
(b) Grants for training in librarianship	1,000	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750
(c) Research and demonstration projects		3,550	3,550	3,550	3,550
(d) Strengthening college and research library resources	300	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Grants for strengthening developing institutions	5,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Student assistance:					
(a) Educational opportunity grants:					
(1) Grants to higher education institutions	58,000	119,500	119,500	112,000	112,000
(2) Identification and encouragement of educational talent	2,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
(b) Insured loans:					
(1) Advances for reserve funds	7,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
(2) Interest payments on insured loans	2,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000
(c) Work-study programs	[3] 99,123	134,100	134,100	134,100	134,100
Teacher programs:					
(a) Fellowships for teachers	15,000	37,500	37,500	25,000	25,000
(b) Strengthening teacher education programs	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Improvement of undergraduate instruction:					
(a) Grants to higher education institutions for acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling:					
(1) Television equipment	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
(2) Other equipment	13,500	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
(b) Institutes		2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
National Teachers Corps	9,500	31,272		7,500	7,500
Student loan insurance fund	550	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
Higher education student loans	[3] 500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Vocational student loans	[3] 50	200	200	200	200
Higher education facilities construction	632,700	722,744	722,744	722,744	722,744
Grants for construction of facilities:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes	100,760	99,660	99,660	99,660	99,660
Other higher educational facilities	357,240	353,340	353,340	353,340	353,340
Grants for construction of graduate facilities	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Construction loans	110,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Grants for State administrative expenses	2,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Technical services	2,700	2,744	2,744	2,744	2,744
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (grants to States)	11,950		11,950	11,950	11,950

Footnotes at end of table.

***Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education—Fiscal years 1966 and 1967 appropriations*—Continued**

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1966 appropriation	Fiscal year 1967			
		President's budget	House allowance	Senate allowance	Appropriation
Grants for libraries	55,000	57,500	76,000	57,500	76,000
Grants for library services	25,000	27,500	35,000	27,500	35,000
Grants for library construction	30,000	29,000	40,000	29,000	40,000
Interlibrary cooperation		375	375	375	375
Specialized State services:					
State institutional services		375	375	375	375
Services for physically handicapped		250	250	250	250
Payments to school districts	388,000	183,400	416,200	416,200	416,200
Payments to local educational agencies	366,000	158,900	391,700	391,700	391,700
Payments to other Federal agencies	22,000	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500
Assistance for school construction	50,078	22,937	22,937	22,937	22,937
Assistance to local educational agencies	41,870	12,317	12,317	12,317	12,317
Assistance for school construction on Federal properties	7,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Payments for technical services	708	620	620	620	620
Defense educational activities	412,608	273,544	431,357	446,357	446,357
Student loans:					
Contributions to loan funds	179,300	34,187	190,000	190,000	190,000
Loans to educational institutions	1,600		2,000	2,000	2,000
Cancellation of student loans	650				
Instructional assistance:					
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling:					
Grants to States	79,200	54,200	54,200	79,200	79,200
Loans to nonprofit private schools	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Grants to States for supervision and administration	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
Graduate fellowships	55,961	81,957	81,957	81,957	81,957
Guidance, counseling, and testing:					
Grants to States	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500
Institutes for counseling personnel	7,250	7,250	7,250	7,250	7,250
Advanced training:					
Language and area centers	11,200	12,700	12,700	12,700	12,700
Research	2,800	3,100	3,100	3,100	3,100
Educational media research	4,000	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400
Grants to States for statistical services	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
Institutes	34,897	40,000	40,000	30,000	30,000
Educational improvement for the handicapped	25,500	32,600	32,600	32,600	32,600
Training grants	19,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500
Research and demonstrations	6,000	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100
Research and training	70,000	80,000	80,000	70,000	70,000
Research, surveys, and demonstrations	42,000	59,600	59,600	51,600	51,600
Construction and equipment grants for research facilities	20,000	12,400	12,400	12,400	12,400
Research and training	8,000	8,000	8,000	6,000	6,000
Educational research (special foreign currency program)	1,000	1,800	1,800	1,000	1,000
Research in foreign education	500	765	765	500	500
Training, research, and study grants	500	1,035	1,035	500	500
Foreign language training and area studies: Research, training, and studies	2,000	3,500	3,500	3,000	3,000
Salaries and expenses	[3] 30,136	[4] 41,563	39,095	33,000	35,150
(Number of positions)	(2,192)	[4] (2,740)	(2,537)	(2,139)	(2,472)
Civil rights educational activities	8,000	11,115	8,000	8,000	8,000
Institutes for school personnel and grants to school boards	6,275	9,650	6,535	6,535	6,535
Administration	1,725	1,465	1,465	1,465	1,465
(Number of positions)	(90)	(92)	(92)	(92)	(92)
Arts and humanities educational activities	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Instructional assistance:					
Grants to States	440	440	440	440	440
Loans to nonprofit private schools	60	60	60	60	60
Teacher training institutes	500	500	500	500	500
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (permanent): Grants to States	2,550	2,550	[5] 2,550	[5] 2,550	2,550
Promotion of vocational education, act of Feb. 23, 1917 (permanent): Grants to States	7,161	7,161	[5] 7,161	[5] 7,161	7,161
Total Office of Education appropriations	3,342,097	3,513,087	3,926,445	3,865,300	3,901,675
(Total number of positions)	(2,282)	(2,832)	(2,629)	(2,231)	(2,564)

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[1] Maximum of $30,000,000 and 35 positions for adult basic education to be funded within total of $1,342,410,000.

[2] $21,100,000 appropriated in 1966 and $30,000,000 included in President's 1967 budget under Office of Economic Opportunity, and transferred to the Office of Education.

[3] Adjusted appropriation.

[4] Included $1,615,000 and 103 positions relating to civil rights compliance activities which were transferred to "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary" under the House and Senate action and appropriation.

[5] Permanent appropriation not requiring congressional action.

OCTOBER 21, 1966.

Is the Military Role of NATO Enough To Sustain It?

SPEECH

OF

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, more and more statesmen and scholars are pointing out the need to broaden the functions of NATO lest it fade away like all past military alliances.

One such is Prof. Leslie Lipson, a professor of political science at the University of California, Berkeley, who recently completed an assignment as director of studies of the Atlantic Institute in Paris. The Atlantic Institute is the internatinal, nongovernmental organization whose purpose is, as an "idea factory," to promote unified action by those nations on both sides of the Atlantic which are willing to cooperate regarding their own development and the discharge of their world responsibilities. Its chairman is John J. McCloy, former U.S. High Commissioner in Germany.

Professor Lipson is one of 26 foreign policy specialists who have cooperated in a series of studies of the future of the Atlantic community conducted by the House Republican Committee on NATO and the Atlantic Community.

As chairman of that committee, I wish to bring the Lipson study to your attention. Here it is:

THE COORDINATION OF FOREIGN POLICIES IN NATO

(By Leslie Lipson, Director of Studies, Atlantic Institute, Paris, on leave from the University of California, Berkeley)

In a group of allies, the successful coordination of foreign policies depends on (1) an accurate recognition of established facts and changing situations, (2) realistic analysis of the various national interests involved, and (3) a broad agreement on long-term objectives. This memorandum will attempt a review of NATO's achievements and prospects with these criteria in mind.

NATO was originally constituted because of the existence of a clear and present danger. Stalin had declared his open hostility to the Marshall Plan. The Communist Party had engineered its coup in Czechoslovakia. The large Communist Parties of France and Italy were hampering their governments and were fomenting industrial strife. It seemed probable that a Communist onslaught on western Europe was being prepared at a time when American forces had been substantially reduced, and this likelihood appeared ever more real in 1950 after the attack by North Korea on South Korea. Hence, the immediate motivation for the founding of NATO was the fear of invasion; and its initial functions, understandably and properly, were conceived in military terms.

Judged in this light, the record of NATO hitherto has been an unqualified success. Since its original purpose was to deter the Soviet Union from aggression against Western Europe, NATO has been fully vindicated by the results. The organization it established was an act of prevention, an insurance policy; and, precisely because of its existence, the calamity against which it offered protection never occurred. Nowadays, when the peoples of western Europe no longer live in apprehension of a Soviet military thrust, there are voices which proclaim that the shield can be dropped because the danger has lessened or has disappeared. But, if the NATO shield were in fact removed, or if, through the complacency of the member-governments, it were allowed to rust to the point of usefulness, would not the ensuing weakness of western Europe provide a temptation and whet anew the appetite of an aggressor?

If a city with a high crime-rate organizes its police force so effectively that crime is reduced, it does not then allow that force to disintegrate. But it will be wise to consider some measure of reorganization or redeployment. The same applies to NATO. The authors of this Alliance did not regard its framework as static or its provisions as unchangeable. In Article 10, they allowed for the possibility that other European States might be invited to join the Organization—as subsequently happened in the cases of Greece, Turkey, and West Germany. In Article 12, they stated that, after the Treaty had been in force for ten years, any Party could request that its terms be reviewed. Article 13 went further than this by permitting any member, after twenty years (i.e., in 1969), to give twelve months notice of its intention to withdraw from the Organization altogether. Thus far, only President de Gaulle has indicated that his Government might avail itself of this possibility.

The need for changes within NATO is due not only to the changes produced by NATO, but also to the evolution which has taken place both in western Europe and in the Communist world. Although the salient factors in this evolution are well-known, certain of their implications should be restated and evaluated together.

The economic recovery of western Europe is linked nowadays to two contradictory tendencies. While integrative associations, such as EEC, have been established, in some quarters these are matched by a resurgence of nationalistic sentiments which in turn give rise to a diversity of viewpoints on the subject of NATO's present capacity and future potential. This diversity is all to the good—as liberty itself is good—in promoting the maximum expression of ideas on which constructive cooperation may eventually be grounded. Even among those who are conscious of belonging to a broader community, divergences may legitimately arise from reasons of geographical location, defensive capability, economic resources, political tradition, and national culture—a list which is by no means exhaustive. It is such considerations which can often explain the different degrees of attachment on the part of particular countries or their governments to the concept of an Atlantic Community, or the varying emphases with which they uphold this policy or that. Feelings of national pride are none the less real—in small countries no less than in the great—and constitute a veritable political force, even though these may be based on unreal assessments of the objective situation. Likewise, a concept such as sovereignty may retain a symbolic appeal long after its logic has ceased to conform to the current laws of life.

The revival of self-confidence and the resulting assertiveness of western Europe are connected, paradoxically, with the possession of nuclear weapons by the U.S.S.R. In the "balance of terror", as it is called, between the United States and the Soviet Union, some Europeans believe they detect a situation which provides them with larger scope for diplomatic maneuver. From the premises that the nuclear weapons on the opposite sides cancel each other out, and that war between the two Super-Powers is for that reason improbable, the government of a small or medium-sized state may draw the conclusion that its security is guaranteed more or else automatically—whether it scrupulously follows the leader of the Alliance or not. That such a conclusion is almost certainly erroneous does not prevent it seeming persuasive to those who wish it were true and therefore act as if it were.

Viewed in another way, this style of thinking which, though typified by President de Gaulle, is by no means confied to him or to France, is a reaction, as unrealistic as it is excessive, to the undeniable fact that western Europe depends for its security on the United States. The crux of the problem can be stated thus: In an alliance composed of fifteen members, the bulk of the protection which all enjoy is provided essentially by the power of One. Yet, precisely because this is an Alliance which exalts the principle of freedom, because nearly all of the member-states are democracies, and because these are old nations with long memories and proud traditions, they do not readily resign themselves to complete dependence on another government in matters which may be vital, not merely to their security, but even to their survival. When people realize that decisions affecting peace or war can be taken in the capital of another country, over whose government they have no direct leverage or control, they tend to be hypercritical about decisions and the ways in which they are sometimes reached. While the privilege of deciding belongs to the suppliers of power, the prerogative of criticising remains with the consumers.

The foreign policies which one seeks to coordinate issue from the various member-states and are directed to solving certain central problems. The governments which are the most important to the United States—for the reason that their non-cooperation is, or would be, the source of the most acute difficulties—are Great Britain, France, and West Germany. The principal problems on which their agreement is sought are these: the reunification or continued division of Germany, military policy within NATO including the production and control of nuclear weapons, relations with the underdeveloped countries. The posture of the governments of our major allies, as well as the issues at stake in these questions, require some comment.

Among the Atlantic peoples, Great Britain occupies a unique position. This is a European country, situated so close to the continent as to share the influences of its commerce and culture. But it is also an island, with an ocean at its front door; and frequently throughout their modern history the avenues of opportunity have drawn the islanders towards the open sea. Linked by interest and propinquity to Europe, the British are united with North America by political and social affinity. Of them, one may say, adapting what Churchill has said of Canada, that they are the lynch-pin of the Atlantic world.

At the present time, the British confront a major turning-point in their long and spochal history. In Dean Acheson's phrase, they have lost an empire, but have not yet found a role. They need the association of a larger partnership, but are still unsure what form it will take, and what direction. By geography and history, alike, they are the natural members of an Atlantic grouping. But besides this more comprehensive union, they seek a place in smaller groups of more limited embrace.

For a decade and a half after the end of World War II, the British, when they looked beyond their island, felt closest to their Commonwealth. The United States, with which Britain prided itself on having a special relationship, occupied second place; and western Europe though geographically nearest, was psychologically a distant third. Recently, these priorities have been drastically shifted. Except for their traditional links with Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, the British are no longer at home in the Commonwealth which they once dominated and which appears more as a liability than as an asset. Hence, while continuing their close alignment with the United States, on whom they have become increasingly dependent for military and monetary support, they are now in the process of rediscovering the European continent where they have sought to establish commercial links. At the same time, however, the British retain from their imperial past a worldwide trading network, a series of military bases, and an influence derived from past experience and present example.

Some interesting comparisons can be made between the position of Britain and that of France under the presidency of General de Gaulle. Although the Gaullist regime has acquired the reputation of being our least accommodating European ally, actually there are certain similarities between French policy since 1958 and that of the British. France, too, has liquidated an empire, has recognized the Communist government of China, and is currently developing its own national force of rockets and nuclear bombs. As the seat of a culture which has gained international respect, they claim consideration, not only as a European people, but also as a world power.

These parallels are obscured, however, by two over-riding differences.

One of these, the extreme brusqueness of the General's diplomatic style, is attributable to traits of personality, which manifest themselves in much the same way whether in relations with Washington or London, or Brussels, or his domestic critics. The other salient characteristic of Gaullist policy has a deeper implication. It is the reassertion of an outlook which is strongly nationalistic, and, as such, stands opposed to any species of integration in larger unions, whether these be Atlantic or European. This resurgent nationalism, of which President de Gaulle has become the chief European exponent, unfortunately assumes the form of anti-Americanism for the reason that the pursuit of any separate national policy—be it strategic or diplomatic—must result in a challenge to the leadership in the Alliance of its strongest member.

It is, of course, easy to point out the contradictions in the Gaullist position and the unrealism of certain of its particulars. The General desires that Europe should be the equal partner of the United States, yet he is hostile to that European integration which alone could make equality genuine. He resents the fact of hegemony when it is exercised by the United States, but would welcome the hegemony of France. He insists on developing an independent French nuclear force, without recognizing that it cannot constitute by itself a deterrent to a would-be aggressor.

Yet, when all that has been said, there remains in the phenomenon of Gaullism an aspect which is not peculiar to the General himself or even to his country. In Germany, there are those in contemporary public life, who have been called Gaullists (Franz Josef Strauss is an example); and there are those at both extremes of the British political spectrum, the far Right as well as the far Left, who could qualify for the same label. Viewed in this light, the anti-American aspect of Gaullism exemplifies that general human reaction towards any power which is bigger and stronger and more successful—as was manifested in the past towards Great Britain and France and Germany in the days when hegemony was theirs. Along with gratitude and respect, envy and resentment are among the factors of which international politics must take account.

The relations of Germany both with the United States and with its European partners are another story. This is a people which bears a burden of guilt, but it is unevenly distributed. The new generation of young adults—those under 25 years of age—cannot be held responsible for the past excesses of German militarism or the crimes of Hitler. Innocent of such deeds, they aspire to a future in which they and their country will be treated as equals, whether as a wholly independent state or within any union or alliance. Among the older generation and those of middle-age, three points of view are discernible—nationalism, European unity, and close alignment with the United States. This last has been the official policy under Chancellors Adenauer and Erhard, because German security depends on American power. But that did not exclude a vigorous support for Europeanism by the Adenauer government, the climax being attained in the Franco-German treaty of reconciliation and cooperation.

The question of the future place of the German people in Europe was not settled by the defeat of Hitler's regime, and it was left to hang over from the bold war of Stalin's period, when were formed the two blocs which, despite a marked evolution, persist substantially today. Two of the vexed problems which illustrate so clearly both the need, and the difficulty, of coordinating foreign policies in the western Alliance are related directly to Germany. One is the choice between reunification or perpetuating the present division; the other concerns the production and control of nuclear weapons.

As to the former, weighty arguments exist on both sides of the question. In favor of runification is the moral claim of the Germans to be treated as a single people and to live under a common government. Grounded on the principle of justice, such a claim comes inappropriately from that older generation which in past years allowed the power of a unified German state to be turned to aggressive ends. But the plea for justice has a very different sound when it is voiced by the young who represent their country's future and cannot fairly be identified with the evils of yesterday. The reverse side of this argument should also be considered. If the two parts of Germany are not reunited, a sense of injustice is likely to be intensified. In that case, a mood could become widespread, from which a Nazi-style movement might once again originate and a new potential Führer could base his power on the frustrated desire to be reunited.

But a case can also be made against reunification. If the two parts were rejoined, the resulting state would unquestionably be the strongest in Europe west of the Soviet Union. That being so, the Germans would become the arbiters of the European continent. If they should choose to align them with the U.S.S.R., the balance of power in the western world would be titled decisively in Russia's favor. Conversely, if they aligned themselves with us, it would be titled against Russia just as decisively. Manifestly, it is dangerous for either the United States or the U.S.S.R. to permit such a situation to arise; and for that reason, and in this sense, both we and the Russians may be considered to have a tacit common interest in keeping Germany divided as at present.

It could be suggested, however, that a reunited Germany might be prevented from dominating its neighbors, if, as a condition of reunification, it were required by treaty to accept limitations on its future armaments and, perhaps, to pursue a policy of neutrality (for which Austria supplies a precedent). But the answer to this is that, if a future German government were to violate such a treaty, it could not be enforced—except at the price of a major war. In terms of power, Germany is not to be classified along with Austria, and restrictions which are practicable and acceptable in the one case would be meaningless as applied to the other.

Further, if Germany is ever to be reunified, one needs to consider the method by which that would be brought about. All responsible men will rule out the use of force since, if employed in that situation for that purpose, it could involve a high risk of escalating into a major war conducted with nuclear bombs. If, on the other hand, Germany is to be reunited by peaceful means, not only must its immediate neighbors consent, but so must the United States and the Soviet Union. In view of the well-known Russian fears of German power, arising from the memories of the two world wars of this century, is there any possibility that the Soviet Government would ever consent to reunification?

Only one situation can be envisaged in which that is likely—namely, if the Russians become obsessed with another fear which exceeds their fear of the Germans: This may possibly occur when the government of China has completed the development of its nuclear weapons and the missiles required for their delivery. It will then possess the means to challenge the Russian occupation of Siberia and may seek to expand into that region. In that eventuality, the Russians will need to secure their position in the west, so as to be able to turn their whole attention to eastern Asia. Conceivably, they may be ready to pay the price of letting East Germany go. Until that time comes, if indeed it ever does, it seems most probable that Germany will remain divided.

The production and control of nuclear weapons raises questions of which some are specially connected with the German problem, while others reach out to the political, economic and military foundations of the Alliance. The various members of NATO differ markedly in their attitudes to nuclear bombs. Some of the smaller states, such as Denmark, refuse to admit these weapons to their country, fearing that they would then be a prime target for Russian attack in the event of war. France, for nationalistic reasons, has produced some nuclear bombs and rockets of its own, but does not permit American weapons of this kind on its territory. Britain, like France, possesses its own nuclear arsenal; but, unlike France, does allow American bombs on British soil. West Germany neither manufactures nor owns bombs, but American bombs are located within its borders under American control.

Can a common policy be produced from such dissimilars? My answer to this question must seek reconciliation of opposites. The military and economic factors tend, on the whole, in one direction; potential and psychological factors, in another.

It has already been proven that several countries in the western world, besides the United States, possess the technoligical capacity to produce nuclear bombs and long-range rockets. But it has also become clear that only the strongest of the economies can bear the cost (in manpower, finance, and materials) without suffering strain and sacrifice elsewhere. Judged in terms of economies and technology, there are only two systems which can be justified in the western Alliance: (1) production by the United States alone, or (2) production by NATO, and under its auspices, in a joint arrangement of the participating member-states. Either one of these methods has the advantage that it is unified and centralized, and thereby avoids the risks of indefinite proliferation.

In the military sphere, the same case can be made for unity and centralization in such matters as the control and custody of nuclear bombs and decisions concerning their use. These bombs are annihilating. With rockets, they arrive like lightning. Hence, there are the soundest military reasons for instituting an integrated command. If all deterrents fail and if a nuclear attack should ever be launched against the West, effective defense and counter-measures would require both unity and speed. The more fingers there are on the trigger, the less is the likelihood that these requirements can be met.

But these military, economic and technological considerations are offset by political and psychological factors, which foster the spread of national nuclear systems and a consequent decentralization of command and control. People are understandably apprehensive if others have the power to take the decisions on which it depends whether they will live or die. They seek alternative means, therefore, to protect themselves against possible errors of judgment—whence an allied government may conclude that the possession of a national deterrent, however, limited in scope, affords some modicum of independence. In addition, a government which is nationalistic, and is influenced by considerations of prestige, may persuade itself that its status requires that it build a bomb of its own. Such feelings are understandable, though not justifiable. Still less justifiable is the international danger of indefinite proliferation which can result. It should be added that those European governments (i.e. France and Britain), whose policies in this field stimulate a German desire to do the same, are certainly those which strongly object to the production by Germans of a national nuclear bomb.

In sum, the following possibilities have to be considered: (1) Production and control of nuclear bombs solely by the United States for the NATO Allies. This runs counter to the national attitudes of certain European governments. (2) Continued proliferation of national nuclear systems within the Alliance. This involves the risks of independent action, and the dangers of indefinite nuclear proliferation. (3) A NATO solution. Production and control of all nuclear systems by members of the Alliance to be conducted solely under the authority and auspices of NATO. Questions: Would our Government agree to such an arrangement in principle? If so, could a satisfactory machinery be devised?

A third issue confronting the Alliance, and requiring some coordination of foreign policies, consists in the relations between the NATO countries and those of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Hitherto, apart from our confrontation with the Soviet Union over Berlin, one crisis only, that of Cyprus, has erupted inside the area of NATO jurisdiction which led to actual fighting and entailed the possibilities of wider conflict. In the Cyprus case, although all parties involved were members of NATO, it has not been NATO, but the U.N. which has taken the lead in mediating the conflict and dispatching a peace-keeping force to the troubled area. Outside the Atlantic and Mediterranean, situations continue to erupt which are of concern to the Alliance for the reasons that a civil war can erupt into a general war and a change of regime may alter the balance of power within a geographical region. Suez, the Congo, and currently Vietnam, are vivid reminders of this truth.

The question, then, for NATO is whether the Alliance, as such, can concert its policies so as to present a common front in coping with situations of this kind—and a common front implies both diplomatic measures and, where necessary, military action planned and executed in concert. To do this involves two requirements at least. First, there must be preliminary discussion—leading, one hopes, to eventual agreement—about the conditions in which joint intervention by the NATO Allies would be appropriate and desirable outside of the NATO area. Since the circumstances in the particular cases are likely to vary so much, it is impossible to be entirely specific in advance of the event. However, agreement might be reached, in broad terms, about such situations in general. Second, it should then be possible to institute a standing machinery which would make immediate recommendations or decisions about what NATO should do whenever a dangerous state of affairs erupts.

If any such arrangements are to function satisfactorily, what is abundantly clear, is that there must be the fullest and frankest prior consultation among Allies if their consent is sought for joint action. NATO is not a super-State and does not have the political power to take decisions on behalf of the member-governments. (When, and if, that stage is ever attained, we would have reached the point of the political integration of the Atlantic Community. That may be ultimately desirable, but it is not the present actuality.) For the time being, granted that NATO is an Alliance of separate States, their governments are not going to write a "blank check" authorizing any one of their number, even the leading power of the group, to act on their behalf in unforeseen contingencies. The United States may justifiably hope to obtain support for joint action if procedures are employed for prior consultation and consent, but not taking unilateral measures for others to follow. This is the essence of partnership in a society of democratically-minded peoples.

Finally, it may be suggested that there are other possible spheres of action which would involve a departure from NATO's established role to date, but are simply a logical extension of its original and underlying concepts. This memorandum opened with the assertion that NATO was designed in the face of an immediate danger. True enough—but, it has always contained the seeds of a larger vision. That vision is, or should be, the dedication to the values of western civilization and a determination to safeguard and develop them both within the Atlantic region and wherever the Atlantic peoples can transmit their influence and culture. Thus far, NATO has limited itself to the military function, which it has conducted with success. But it is now time to pose squarely the question: Is the military role enough? Should not NATO begin to cultivate more fruits from the seed.

It could plausibly be argued that NATO needs at this time to acquire a new élan by deliberately launching itself into new activities which are not military and which will broaden the purposes of the Organization and deepen its meaning. If that argument holds up after examination, what could these activities be?

For a start, two may be suggested here. The NATO members, belonging for the most part to the most highly developed region in the world, have an obligation, as well as a selfish interest, to assist the more backward areas. NATO could consider the advisability of embarking on a program of economic aid and technical assistance to some of the less highly developed States in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and this would have the advantage of engrafting onto NATO and introducing into its politics the persons and organizations whose specialties lie in economic and technical development and in human welfare.

In addition, since homo Atlanticus has distinguished himself by the evolution of his ethical ideals, political institutions, and creative culture, NATO could well address itself to the animating spirit of the Atlantic peoples—i.e. the values which they share and have developed in common in Western Europe and North America. Consequently, it would be entirely appropriate for NATO, and wholly consonant with the larger vision which inspired its inception, for the Organization henceforth to initiate new programs for intellectual cooperation and for educational and cultural exchanges. While it is essential to maintain the defensive shield that protects the body politic of western civilization, it is no less important to nourish the spirit that accords the entire enterprise its raison d'être.

Mr. Speaker, our committee is indebted to the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. CLEVELAND] for an analysis of the Lipson study. The gentleman is a member of our committee and also a member of the Committee on Public Works. I yield to Mr. CLEVELAND.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Professor Lipson's paper is a perceptive and challenging exposition of the current state of NATO affairs. He thoughtfully points out that NATO's very success in carrying out the mission for which it was created—defense against Communist expansion—is perhaps the main reason for the present difficulties.

The nations of the Alliance, enjoying a breathing spell behind the NATO shield and, in a rather curious way, secure beneath the nuclear "balance of terror" between the United States and the Soviet Union, are freer to follow individual, nationalistic goals. The wreckage of war has been swept away, and, although many scars of war are forever engraved on the landscapes and in the souls of the people, prosperity has come. A new generation has risen, free from the wounds and bitter memories of war.

The Communist aggressor has been balked and now appears at least to direct his attention toward internal problems—and to the rising threats against himself from the Far East.

Conditions are changed from the founding days of NATO. The monolithic equipoise for international communism is gone for the moment, along with its one-time wholly Russian color. The threat to free nations is not lessened but it has changed.

It is time for a new look; for adaptations to new circumstances; for recasting the Atlantic structure to gain a better expression and effectuation of our common hopes and goals.

I hope that my colleagues will give it careful study and, with my distinguished colleagues on the NATO Task Force, I invite and welcome their constructive comment and observations.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, this is the ninth and last of the Atlantic studies conducted by our committee. I trust these have been useful to the deliberation of the House of foreign policy. I yield back the remainder of my time.

The Real Issue

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the front page of a recent October issue of the Machinist, the official newspaper of the International Association of Machinists, is of timely interest and accordingly I commend it to my colleagues and readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD generally. It follows:

CAN YOU TALK ABOUT RACE WITHOUT LOSING YOUR TEMPER?

It's not easy.

Because there are people busy stirring up trouble. They deliberately anger you.

They plan it that way.

The extremists, the professional hate-peddlers and racists—they're all trying to blind you to the real issues of the 1966 political campaign.

Hate is not the real issue. Neither is prejudice or property or who lives in your neighborhood.

The real issue is progress.

Do we move ahead on education, medicare, jobs, social security and the whole important roster of social needs? Do we really attack the key problems of tax reform, consumer protection, automation and efficient public transportation?

Or do we simply forsake progress and cave in to the hate peddlers?

It's not easy to hear the voice of reason when unreasonable people are shouting hate in your ears. They pistol-whip you constantly about the race issue. They want you to focus your total attention on the race issue. Their plot is to persuade you to desert your real friends and vote their way.

Hate is their stock in trade. Hate is sand in your eyes.

If your Congressman or Senator voted for civil rights legislation, he's a target of the far right. They'll blame him for riots, civil disobedience and all the other social problems caused by generations of discrimination.

The hate-mongers ignore completely what your trade union emphasizes most: The 89th Congress is probably the best Congress since the critical Roosevelt days of 1933. This Congress has passed more legislation for the good of more people than any Congress in history.

The hate-peddlers figure you'll forget that fact. They think you're a patsy for their propaganda and a push-over for their plans to undermine progress and democracy.

They're using race to divide and conquer.

They're throwing the sand of hate into your eyes to obscure your vision and give them the chance to get rid of medicare, scuttle education programs, wreck job-creating legislation, beat down the minimum wage and stop dead in their tracks efforts to protect the consumer and reform our antiquated tax laws.

There's nothing new about the technique.

They tried it 30 years ago in Germany. And it worked.

The Honorable Frank Chelf

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, the last day of the 89th Congress marked the end of 22 years service in the House of Representatives for Kentucky's Frank Chelf. I have been extremely fortunate to be able to say I have spent 12 of those years serving alongside Frank on the distinguished House Judiciary Committee. In that regard, let me say that the committee and the House of Representatives will not be the same without him. His sage advice, his humor, his warm friendship will be extremely missed. Kentucky and the Nation will lose the able services of an admirable statesman. I am sorry to hear of his decision to retire from public service. I am confident that, irregardless of what side of the aisle he stands on, there is not an individual in this House who will not feel a vacuum when the name of Frank Chelf fails to appear on the roll of the 90th Congress.

ASW Weapons and Equipment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I have read with much interest the very fine article by Rear Adm. Constantine A. Karaberis, U.S. Navy, commander of the Antisubmarine Warfare Systems Project Office, which appears in the October 1966 issue of Navy magazine. I feel that my colleagues will also find the article of interest and I offer it for reprinting in the Congressional Record, as follows:

NAVY STRESSING DISCIPLINED MANAGEMENT FOR GREATER RELIABILITY OF ASW WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT

(By Rear Adm. Constantine A. Karaberis, U.S. Navy, Commander, ASW Systems Project Office)

Reliable antisubmarine warfare systems are essential to our Navy in meeting the submarine threat of today. They are even more important for the future. First and foremost, reliability is achieved in our ASW equipments by applying disciplined management to our technical efforts. Only thus can the research proven in the laboratories be translated into the reliable performance the Fleet operator needs.

In order to understand better the disciplined reliability management concept, it is desirable first to understand the ASW technical management structure.

For several years, Congress had urged that the organization and management of the widely dispersed ASW programs of the Navy receive a greater degree of coordination. Secretary of the Navy Paul H. Nitze took certain important actions in 1964 to strengthen the management of the effort by establishing the Office of the Director, ASW Programs (Vice Admiral C. B. Martell), under the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), and the Office of the Manager, ASW Systems Project, under the Chief of Naval Material (Vice Admiral I. J. Gallantin).

MANAGEMENT INTENSITY

The Manager, ASW Systems Project, is closely coupled with the Director, ASW Programs, and is responsive to his requirements for the development, production, installation and support of all ASW Systems.

The Manager, Anti-Submarine Warfare Systems Project (MASWSP), is charged with providing to almost all of the ASW material establishment the high degree of management intensity normally associated with the term "Project Management." However, instead of managing one project, as was the case with Polaris, the manager had virtually a hundred projects, some interrelated and some not. Furthermore, not only do these ASW systems cover the environmental spectrum from the bottom of the ocean to outer space, they also include billions of dollars worth of fleet inventories which must be maintained and updated.

Viewed in the light of the "span of control" concept, this far exceeds what any manager should undertake. However, it can be viewed not in the terms of "span of control" but in terms of "managerial responsibility," where the span is limited only by the number of project officers that can be instructed, guided and helped to reach the objectives of their own jobs.

The basic management of ASW programs can be divided into two categories. The first concerns the over-all management of the multitudinous projects within the purview of the ASW Systems Project. The second involves the management of individual programs, such as a specific torpedo project.

SOME OF THE PROBLEMS

The methods of management for reliability and the identifiable reliability problems of both categories are closely interrelated. As such, the principal reliability problems of MASWSP fall into several broad areas.

In every case, and of utmost importance, is the problem of *organization* and the *quantity* and *quality of people* within the organization. Of equal importance is the manager's ability to influence and control the *requirements* and the *restrictions* of time and resources. In addition, a very particular problem area in reliability management relates to contracting. In this area *unproven specifications,* limitations on *source selection,* and imbalance of *price vs. reliability* considerations contribute heavily to the problem. *Weak management,* the need for *motivation,* and the tendency to lose sight of the *limitations of the consumer* also add to the burdens of reliability management.

Although three of the most important ASW programs (the SQS–26 sonar, the MK 46 torpedo and the MK 48 torpedo) have individual program management staffs, it is obvious that there will never be sufficent personnel and other resources available to establish this type management organization for each project. In order to provide the disciplines of intensified project management, the MASWSP organization shown in Figure I has been established.

CONTROL IS FIRM

This organization is characterized by a strong Plans and Programs Group to insure that over-all planning exists and is adequate to insure that progress is measured against these plans, and to provide firm control of the ASW material budget.

Another distinctive feature is the employment of a Systems Engineering Group to provide systems integration and coordination, including control of interfaces within each system and between each system and its platform (ship, aircraft or fixed installation).

When the MASWSP organization came into being in mid-1964, a number of projects had been inherited which were in serious trouble. In reaching for weapon, equipment and system performance, our predecessors had lost control of costs, which skyrocketed, schedules, which experienced continuing excessive delays, and reliability, which worsened with each increase in equipment complexity. In an effort to establish the causes and find solutions, a series of Comprehensive and Technical Reviews were instituted. These were studies in depth of the technical, management and logistics support phases of these projects.

The findings and recommendations of these reviews have been the basis for determining the changes needed to get the projects back on the track. One major finding of all of these reviews was that the Navy management staffing had been inadequate in terms of numbers of people and depth of technical talent. Although success has been achieved in obtaining people of the highest quality for the ASW Systems Project, there has not been as much success in obtaining the quantity of people needed. A major effort is underway to augment the staffing of the principal ASW programs.

MATTER OF REQUIREMENTS

Other factors which significantly affect the success of management for reliability are the number and kind of requirements and restrictions imposed upon it. The requirements for ASW systems are generated by the Office of Chief of Naval Operations. It is incumbent upon the technical manager to recommend cancellation or stretch-out of marginal programs if the requirements exceed existing monetary and manpower resources.

A number of such recommendations have been made by the Manager, ASWSP, in cooperation with the Director of ASW Programs, and action has been taken to cancel, cut back or hold in abeyance certain projects. In most of these recommendations, reliability of equipment as it performed in the fleet or as it was predicted to perform has had a major influence.

If one tries to short-cut the normal development and production cycle, he comes face to face with the old saying, "If you want it bad, you'll get it bad." An example is the current situation with the new and highly important SQS–26 shipboard sonar. The sonar is an acoustic-type radar which provides a ship with its only means of detecting and tracking submarines. Our destroyers now employ weapons such as DASH, the radio-controlled torpedo-carrying helicopter, and ASROC, the rocket-launched torpedo, which have ranges beyond that consistently and reliably provided by present sonars.

Accordingly, there was great pressure to produce the SQS–26 sonar, which was to be capable of overcoming this critical range deficiency with a high degree of reliability. As a result, a production program was used to develop the SQS–26 sonar, which is a highly-complex equipment.

THE DISADVANTAGES

What were the consequences of such a program? First, when the program commenced several years ago, the Navy was unable to define the product it wanted, particularly in the areas of reliability and maintainability. Two experimental sonars were built, inadequately tested and installed on ships. The results were what you might expect—poor performance, poor reliability and poor maintainability.

While these models were being tested at sea, production equipment was coming off the line and being installed. Many change requirements were developed in the sea tests and, therefore, major retrofits are having to be provided for the installed equipments to bring them to a satisfactory condition. Meanwhile, largely as a result of the sea testing program, the desired end product has been better defined and the performance specifications for subsequent production buys have been changed significantly.

The result will be three different versions of the SQS–26 in the fleet. It is expected that all three versions will perform satisfactorily and that the reliability and maintainability of the third and most numerous version, the SQS–26CX, will be so improved that it will offset any complication to training and logistics support created by the existence of three models.

The first problem evidenced above is the necessity oftentimes for the technical manager to contract for production equipment with an unproven performance specification. The drawbacks associated with this approach include the inability of either the Navy or the contractor to forecast accurately just what is needed, and what the program will cost or what resources are required. Further, there is the inability to predict schedules. Stepped-up test programs, must be resorted to—much of the testing necessarily occurring after some production is underway.

HIGHER RISK

All of this means that a significantly higher risk is associated with a combined development and production program, particularly if it is tied to a new shipbuilding program, as is the case with the SQS–26: performance and reliability are both placed in jeopardy in such a situation. A lowering of the risk has been attempted, however, by including in the most recent SQS–26 contract specification very demanding requirements for high reliability and maintainability.

One of the goals of the ASW Systems Project is to improve significantly the quality of its specification. Progress is being made. The major effort that went into the preparation of the latest SQS–26 contract almost ten years ago goes a long way toward closing gaps in reliability, maintainability, configuration control and adeqaute testing. That it has been found necessary to make signficant changes, even in this contract, is an indication that there is still much to do.

Better specifications will go a long way toward solving another serious problem—that of numerous contractual changes subsequent to the signing of the contract. A review of major ASW programs leads to the conclusion that often either the Navy or the contractor has given inadequate thought to the preparation of the contract. The results are usually excessively higher-than-programmed costs and perhaps even worse, stretched-out schedules. The workload imposed upon contracting and technical personnel alike by these numerous contract changes is staggering.

Again, the only real solution is to eliminate insofar as is humanly possible the need for changes after a contract is signed. This means, in addition to the better specifications already mentioned, better source selection of contractors where competitive procurement is involved, and more realistic price bids on the part of industry.

NOT ALWAYS LOW BIDDER

In the matter of source selection, the emphasis within the ASW Systems Project has been and will continue to be on determining the most responsible contractor rather than in awarding to the low bidder.

With regard to the price bids from industry on fixed price contracts, the pressure that exists to submit low prices is recognized because price must always be a significant consideration. However, both the winning contractor and the Navy will encounter difficulty if the price does not reflect the Navy's firm determination to increase the reliability and maintainability of ASW equipments. To obtain these increases, industry must be prepared to test their equipment as never before.

No discussions of reliability management would be complete without considering the consumer—in this case, the sailors of the Fleet. While it is true that the solution of the problems mentioned must be ultimately directed toward supplying these sailors with high performance equipment in a timely fashion, this is not enough. They must be able to operate and maintain it. Their needs must first be understood and then satisfied by both industry and Navy management if future ASW systems are to be successful.

From its inception the staff of MASWSP has been purposely salted with recently detached fleet personnel in order that their experience with equipment performance be reflected in plans for reliability and in order to maintain a fluent dialogue with their operating counterparts. These timely inputs from the operating Fleet are thereby being incorporated directly into specifications and contracts emanating from MASWSP.

One of the prime reasons for establishment of the Antisubmarine Warfare Systems Project Office was to insure reliable equipment performance in the Fleet. The task was undertaken in a climate of poor equipment and weaponry performance and reliability. Antisubmarine warfare program management was non-existent in some areas, chronically weak in others, and project definition and contract specifications were, in general, poorly handled.

MASWSP has endeavored to organize the ASW program under disciplined reliability management: to evaluate and correct contracting procedures, to insure reliability through better specifications, more effective source selection techniques, and tighter controls, and to recognize and respond to the needs of the Navy's operating Antisubmarine Warfare Forces.

"America in the Marketplace," by Senator Paul Douglas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT F. KENNEDY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. **KENNEDY** of New York. Mr. President, Paul Douglas has served his country well and in a variety of ways matched by few living Americans. In his long career he has contributed significantly to the development of economic theory, to the reform of local politics in Chicago, to the military effort of a nation at war, and for the last 18 years to the deliberations of the U.S. Senate.

Now Paul Douglas has added a new chapter to an already admirable career of public service. Amid his other activities—leading the fight in 1965 and 1966 to protect the principle of "one man, one vote," continuing to speak out in favor of tax reform, and continuing to lead the way to new and meaningful civil rights legislation—Senator Douglas has found the time to write a distinguished new book about our Nation's role in international trade. "America in the Marketplace" is a thoughtful contribution to our thinking as a nation on questions concerning free trade.

President Kennedy once said that Paul Douglas is "one of the most gifted figures in the Senate in this century." "The country," he added, "will benefit by his service in the future."

These words are truer today, if it is possible, than when they were spoken. The record of the senior Senator from Illinois is more illustrious today than it was when he ran for his third term 6 years ago. His voice has always been one of clarity when others' were unclear and uncertain, and of reason when others would not engage in reasoned debate. Above all, he has always been a voice for what he believes is right. In an age where men too often shade their principles to suit political convenience, Paul Douglas has always spoken exactly what he believes.

Two of the reviews of Senator Douglas' book capture the spirit of this distinguished man, as well as describe his new writing venture. Bernard D. Nossiter, writing in Bookweek, and Richard L. Strout, writing in the Christian Science Monitor, have given thoughtful reviews of "America in the Marketplace."

So that other Members of the Senate may see them, I ask unanimous consent that these articles be placed in the RECORD at the close of my remarks.

There being no objection, the reviews were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Bookweek, Aug. 21, 1966]

THE PROFESSOR ON CAPITOL HILL

(By Bernard D. Nossiter)

("America in the Marketplace," by PAUL H. DOUGLAS. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 381 pp. $7.95.)

At a time when a Senator's ethical insensitivity again reaches the public prints, it is somehow reassuring to reflect on the career of PAUL DOUGLAS. A professor turned politician, DOUGLAS subscribes to and practices a kind of copy-book integrity that is almost naive. In his view there are no quixotic causes, only noble and ignoble ones. To attack privilege in the tax code or fight to compel lenders to publish their real credit charges are nottilts at windmills. In the Douglas optic, right reason should never lack advocacy simply because the prospect of success is faint. Like the late Estes Kefauver, whose contribution to a better ordered domestic economy is still unmeasured, DOUGLAS has been a butt for Washington commentators pretending hard-nosed realism. He is, they say, an habitual loser with a peculiar taste for defeat.

In fact, he has achieved some surprising triumphs in his three Senate terms. Over the Truman Administration's opposition, he freed the Federal Reserve from its status as a passive handmaiden to the Treasury (a victory that brings him wry amusement during his frequent tangles with Chairman Martin over abuses of that freedom). DOUGLAS' long fight for structural aid to chronically depressed areas was ultimately embodied in law. He managed to save at least part of the Indiana Dunes from rapacious steel companies. He has defeated the efforts of his colleague, DIRKSEN, to erode the Supreme Court's crucial one-man, one-vote decision. This, rather than DOUGLAS' tedious attempts to halt unlimited Senate debate, is his singular contribution to civil rights.

DOUGLAS has never wholly abandoned the academic role he once filled with distinction. Whether he is lecturing to a near-empty Senate floor or guiding the reports of the legislatively impotent Joint Economic Committee, DOUGLAS is a teacher. He has succeeded in helping educate the country on a broad range of domestic issues, preparing the way for triumphs attributed to others. For a man whose temperament and taste have barred him from the Senate establishment, DOUGLAS has had a remarkably fruitful legislative career.

His rugged simplicity and sound feel for the national scene have served him less well in foreign affairs. Like some other mid-Westerners of his generation, he tends to view foreign governments with suspicion. All, save perhaps the British, are self-seeking; in contrast, American foreign policy is generally the shining embodiment of disinterested virtue. Thus, the United States gives foreign aid from a full heart; other countries do so to dominate former colonies. Characteristically, his new book makes little distinction between China and the Soviet Union. Both are evil countries, bent on destroying democracies. He over-simplifies in Europe, too, where he sees America's nobler purposes frustrated by one narrow general in Paris.

"America in the Marketplace" is an extended essay on the major issues in trade and international finance. It reflects the Senator's strengths and weaknesses. The book is a thoughtful and often instructive guide to some of the most esoteric items on Washington's agenda, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Kennedy Round, America's balance of payments deficits, and international monetary reform. DOUGLAS is always lucid, generally fair, and frequently constructive. His proposal for an international central bank, creating money, like national central banks, to finance reserves and trade, may seem far-fetched now when the great powers can't even agree on simpler schemes. But in time, it would not be surprising if some such arrangement replaced the present haphazard operation of reserves, a lottery depending on unintended deficits of the United States and the output of newly mined gold.

DOUGLAS is a classical economist with a heritage going back to the 19th-century liberals. In trade, comparative advantage is the doctrine and free exchange is the policy. Like Cobden and Bright, DOUGLAS believes that free trade is more than a sound economic prescription, that it is invested with moral virtues. It bestows the blessings of peace on a world knit together by commerce. This view makes all the more curious his suspicion of any effort to include the Communist world in a trading community.

Free trade, of course, was designed by Britons when England was the world's most economically advanced nation. As she began losing this advantage, Britain abandoned this doctrine and embraced that of Imperial Preference. DOUGLAS records all this but somehow slides past its contemporary implications for nations less favored than the United States and particularly the poor or "developing" countries.

Thus, he dismisses a whole series of demands the poor are making to protect and expand their export earnings—devices like price supports for their single crops, preferential entry for their finished goods in the markets of the rich, and compensatory payments to make up for swings in raw materials prices. For DOUGLAS, such schemes violate the rules of free competition and comparative advantage. In fact, doctrinaire application of liberal principles could condemn the developing world to an eternal and uncertain fate as producers of foodstuffs, fibers, and raw materials. Free competition implies equality among buyers and sellers. But poor nations are disadvantaged sellers, offering their wares in more or less classically competitive markets and confronting relatively inelastic demand. They are also disadvantaged buyers, purchasing finished goods from rigged, oligopolistic, or cartelized sellers. As a result, the terms of trade tend to worsen against the poor. Losses from this source alone, it has been estimated, have outweighed all the aid given by the rich in the past 10 years.

Despite my quarrels with some of the Senator's ideas, this is an exceptionally useful book. It raises most of the central trade questions, places them in the appropriate historical and theoretical setting, and invites the very kind of argument I have engaged in here. DOUGLAS' new book is another contribution from a man who has already enriched American public life.

"The tenets and spirit of mercantilism are still so strong in the modern world that governments, for reasons of prestige and internal politics, inevitably seek to obtain a surplus in their balance of payments. They also desire to accumulate as much of the international currency as possible as a reserve against possible contingencies and, like the medieval monarchs, as an aid in time of war. But it is clearly impossible for all countries to have such a surplus, since for every sale there must be a purchase and for every claim an obligation. It is no more possible for every nation to show such a surplus than it is for every college football team to win all its games. Just as every victory carries with it another's defeat, so does the surplus of one nation require that others must show deficits.

"This proved to be a hard lesson for nations to learn as they emerged from medievalism. It seems to be almost as hard for them to learn it today."—PAUL H. DOUGLAS, from "America in the Marketplace."

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 20, 1966]

FROM THE BOOK REVIEWER'S SHELF: TRADE TALK FROM A HARDHEADED LIBERAL

(By Richard L. Strout)

"America in the Marketplace," by Senator PAUL DOUGLAS. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, $6.95.)

So far as this reporter knows, no former president of the American Economic Association ever sat in the U.S. Senate before PAUL DOUGLAS (D) of Illinois, nor is it customary for a candidate in the throes of a campaign to bring out a learned book. This Senator DOUGLAS has now done in "America in the Marketplace: Trade Tariffs and the Balance of Payments."

Senator DOUGLAS is an anomaly in many ways. His rugged, white-maned figure makes him conspicuous on the Senate floor. While a professor at the University of Chicago he became alderman from the Fifth Ward. He is a Quaker who enlisted as a private in the marines, advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and got two wounds and a bronze star for bravery in action. He is author of a well-known text, "The Theory of Wages." And, in the Senate, he is a liberal who takes a hawk line on Vietnam.

These contrasts appear in his current book, a rather specialized volume on international economics, in which he adopts a tough (if philosophical) approach toward Gen. Charles de Gaulle with an undercurrent of hopeful idealism for better world understanding, plus more trade.

It has nothing to do with the present volume but deserves to be stated that Mr. DOUGLAS is presently running against Republican Charles Percy, Illinois industrialist and former Douglas student.

"By and large," notes Senator DOUGLAS sadly, "there has been a loss during these last years in the will of nations to cooperate in the field of trade and international finance. If we are not to revert to a period of crass mercantilism, we should move forward on as wide a scale as possible. Thus far our own national record has been a good one."

This is the basic message of the book. It reveals the philosophy he has applied in three important Senate committees: Banking, Finance, and Joint Economic.

"Despite all the frustrations and provocations," he tells impatient Americans, "we should not be weary of well-doing. It is in the broader interests of the world to cooperate."

Just the same, Senator DOUGLAS isn't ready yet, as perhaps most other Congressional liberals are, to push trade with Soviet Russia, Castro's Cuba, or Red China in the hope of softening them up. Nor would he, it appears, make many concessions to General de Gaulle. In sections dealing with trade and tariffs, the balance of payments, or the international monetary system, Senator DOUGLAS comes up against this formidable antagonist. Some observers feel that France is following a logical postwar course; not Mr. DOUGLAS.

"The General is becoming more and more anti-American," he declares briefly in reviewing the efforts to break down trade barriers. His advice: cooperate with France if possible in trade and the world monetary system, but "while the presence of France is highly desirable, it is not indispensable."

If this specialized book is a campaign document it is the strangest one ever penned. And yet it reveals an unusual Senator, perhaps a unique one. He is committed in heart and mind to international cooperation based on commerce and finance, and yet he approaches it warily. "Let us be on guard," he warns, "against the efforts of those who would tear down the international fabric of fair trade and mutual helpfulness."

The President's Club

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. GOODELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, I am enclosing in the RECORD at this point a list of contributors to the President's Club. The list has been compiled from the records of the Clerk of the House and shows contributions for the period June 1, 1966, to August 31, 1966.

The names have been arranged alphabetically by States.

This information supplements an earlier list of President's Club contributors inserted in the RECORD at page 20516 on August 31, 1966, and the President's Club of New York which was inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, part II, for October 20, 1966, at page 27118.

The list follows:

ARIZONA

Lewis W. Douglas, Southern Arizona Building, Tucson, July 13, 1966: $1,000.

CALIFORNIA

John Baluff, 121 E. 6th Street, Los Angeles, June 6, 1966: $1,000.

Cyril Magnin, 770 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, June 16, 1966: $1,400.

President's Club of California, 911 Foothill Rd., Beverly Hills, June 29, 1966: $5,000.

President's Club of California, 911 Foothill Rd., Beverly Hills, July 13, 1966: $30,000.

President's Club of California, 911 Foothill Rd., Beverly Hills, August 5, 1966: $12,500.

A. J. Rockwell, 111 Sutter Street, San Francisco, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

Walter H. Shorenstein, 111 Pine St., San Francisco, August 5, 1966: $3,500.

Kenneth Traude, 2832 Giant Road, San Pablo, June 6, 1966: $1,000.

Robert W. Walker, 114 Sausome St., San Francisco, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

COLORADO

Katherine Komfala, 607 Floral Ave., Canon City, June 16, 1966: $1,000.

Joseph K. Turecek, Byers, August 23, 1966: $1,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Clayton Burwell, 720 Federal Bar Bldg., Washington, D.C., July 15, 1966: $1,000.

True Davis, 2860 Woodlawn Avenue, Washington, D.C., July 28, 1966: $1,000.

Clyde T. Ellis, 2101 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C., August 23, 1966: $1,000.

William L. Kohler, 1700 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., July 28, 1966: $1,000.

Joseph E. Mills, 1260 4th Street, N.E., Washington, D.C., August 12, 1966: $1,000.

Joseph J. O'Connel, 1001 Conn. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., July 28, 1966: $1,000.

FLORIDA

Arthur Courshon, 1701 Meridian Ave., Miami Beach, July 28, 1966: $1,000.

Linwood Willis, 411 East Monroe St., Jacksonville, July 22, 1966: $1,000.

GEORGIA

Wilfred J. Gregson, 622 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, August 12, 1966: $2,500.

Eric Meyerhoff, 128 Habersham St., Savannah, July 22, 1966: $1,000.

ILLINOIS

Hugh Banner, 236 Ridgeland Avenue, Oak Park, June 10, 1966: $1,000.

Martin Gecht, 402 Sunset Lane, Glencoe, June 16, 1966: $1,000.

Andrew Machata, 5401 W. Shubert Ave., Chicago, June 6, 1966: $1,000.

Walter Murphy, 1937 Kennilworth Ave., Wilmette, June 10, 1966.

Clair Roddewig, 10128 S. Hoyne St., Chicago, June 6, 1966: $1,000.

Bernard Sack, 4950 Chicago Beach, Chicago, June 6, 1966: $1,000.

Alfred Shaw, One E. Wacker Dr., Chicago, July 13, 1966: $2,000.

IOWA

Andy Anderson, Denison, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

Mrs. Ramona Barry, Danbury, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

Carleton Beh, 832 Des Moines Bldg., Des Moines, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

E. C. Cappola, 934 Sixth St., Des Moines, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

R. J. Cashman, Charles City, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

John Chrystal, Coon Rapids, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

Hy Diamond, 934–6th Ave., Des Moines, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

Luther Glanton, 818–15th St., Des Moines, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

Kenneth Grandquist, 4108 Beaver St., Des *Moines, July 1, 1966: $1,000.*

John Grubb, 7400 Benton Drive, Des Moines, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

Max Guernsey, 415 Washington St., Waterloo, June 21, 1966: $1,000.

John Hanson, Manning, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

Harold Hughes, 2900 Grand Avenue, Des *Moines, July 1, 1966: $1,000.*

William Knapp, 4130 Beaver Ave., Des Moines, July 1, 1966: $4,000.

Allen Kroblin, 2125 Commercial St., Waterloo, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

Richard Levitt, 207 Ninth St., Des Moines, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

John Locher, 619 Highley Bldg., Cedar Rapids, July 13, 1966: $1,000.

R. Y. Long, 111–10th St., Des Moines, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

Gerald Mattox, Marshalltown, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

Max McCord, Indianola, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

Jake More, 419 Hotel Ft. Des Moines, Des Moines, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

H. C. Petersen, Mapleton, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

Joseph F. Rosenfield, 3500 Fleur Dr., Des Moines, July 1, 1966: $3,000.

Arthur Sanford, 1925 Summit St., Sioux City, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

William Wimer, 707 Central Nat'l Bank Bldg., Des Moines, August 23, 1966: $1,000.

Eldon Woltz, 4100 Oak Forest Dr., Des Moines, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

KANSAS

A. K. Blosser, Jr., 4100 Woodbury Court, Topeka, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

Floyd Breeding, P.O. Box 811, Elkhart, June 16, 1966: $1,000.

Ross Clemmons, 222 Westridge Drive, Topeka, June 21, 1966: $1,000.

Samuel Cohen, 4125 Gage Center Dr., Topeka, June 21, 1966: $1,000.

Norbert R. Dreiling, P.O. Box 367, Hays, July 13, 1966: $1,000.

Newell A. George, 1819 New Jersey St., Kansas City, July 28, 1966: $1,000.

Andrew Gray, Richland, June 21, 1966: $1,000.

Elmer Hoge, P.O. Box 4365, Overland Park, July 28, 1966: $1,000.

Robert Monroe, 6536 Grenada Drive, Prairie Village, June 21, 1966: $1,000.

Bruce Roberts, 201 Greenway Road, Salina, June 21, 1966: $1,000.

L. V. Thompson, 424 Westchester Rd., Topeka, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

MARYLAND

Charles Cavanagh, Jr., 2317 Arcola Avenue, Silver Spring, June 10, 1966: $800.

Charles Cavanagh, Jr., 2317 Arcola Avenue, Silver Spring, July 13, 1966: $200.

Joseph Goldstein, Cedar Beach Farm, Prince Frederick, June 24, 1966: $1,000.

Mark M. Mayers, 318 E. 25th St., Baltimore, July 28, 1966: $1,000.

Ed Melton, 9200 Rose Hill Dr., Bethesda, June 6, 1966: $1,000.

MASSACHUSETTS

Peter Cloherty, 12 South St., Brighton, June 21, 1966: $1,000.

Joseph Leone, Jr., 2 Powderhill Road, Methuen, July 22, 1966: $1,000.

Stanislaw Suchecki, 49 Franconia St., Dorchester, June 6, 1966: $1,000.

MICHIGAN

James Gerity, Jr., 121 West Maumee St., Adrian, August 12, 1966: $2,000.

James Livingston, 3107 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit: June 10, 1966: $1,000.

Malcolmn R. Stirton, 181 Lothrop Road, Grosse Pointe Farms, August 12, 1966: $1,000.

MISSOURI

Anthony Buford, 7 North Brentwood Blvd., Clayton, July 28, 1966: $1,000.

John Burke, 1242 Pierce Ave., St. Louis, July 28, 1966: $1,000.

James R. Downes, 4402 McPherson, St. Louis, July 28, 1966: $1,000.

John Lawler, 1242, Pierce St., St. Louis, July 28 1966: $1,000.

Dan Long, 1242 Pierce Ave., St. Louis, August 12, 1966: $1,000.

John H. Lyons, 17 Devondale St., St. Louis, *July 28, 1966: $1,000.*

Joseph J. McGee, 4900 Oak St., Kansas City, August 12, 1966: $1,000.

Lloyd L. Ragsdale, 1904 Tower Grove, St. Louis, July 28, 1966: $1,000.

Mark Robeson, 92d at State Line, Kansas City, July 22, 1966: $1,000.

George Seaton, 1647 Hornsby St., St. Louis, July 28, 1966: $1,000.

Morris A. Shenker, 408 Olive St., St. Louis, July 28, 1966: $1,000.

Edward Steska, 6633 Tholozan St., St. Louis, July 28, 1966: $1,000.

MONTANA

Kenneth Knight, 111 W. Third St. N., Great Falls, June 7, 1966: $1,000.

NEBRASKA

John Atkins, 3820 California St., Omaha, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

Kenneth Clark, 1414 Sharp Building, Lincoln, June 29, 1966: $2,000.

Richard Drysdale, 173 S. 92d St., Omaha, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

John Mainelli, 8424 Loveland Drive, Omaha, July 1, 1966, $1,000.

John P. Munnelly, 5216 S. 38th St., Omaha, July 1, 1966: $1,000.

Julian Novak, 2525 Dody St., Omaha, June 21, 1966: $1,000.

W. A. Richardson, 1751 S. 87th St., Omaha, June 21, 1966: $1,000.

Theodore Richling, City National Bank Building, Omaha, June 21, 1966: $1,000.

Marvin Werve, Omaha National Bank, Omaha, June 21, 1966: $1,000.

Dick Youngscap, 1515 Sharp Building, Lincoln, June 29, 1966: $1,000.

NEW JERSEY

Elizabeth Seabrook, R.D. 1, Grissom Rd., Salem, July 15, 1966: $3,000.

John Seabrook, Bridgeton, July 16, 1966: $1,000.

Richard Switlik, 88 S. Main St., Allentown, August 12, 1966: $1,000.

Martin Weiner, 935 Allenwood Rd., Clifton, August 30, 1966: $1,000.

NEW YORK

Lester Avent, Time & Life Bldg., New York, July 13, 1966: $2,500.

Charles Bassine, 1 W. 34th St., New York, June 29, 1966: $5,000.

Mrs. Charles Bassine, 1 W. 34th St., New York, June 29, 1966: $5,000.

Robert Benjamin, 729 7th Ave., New York, June 16, 1966: $5,000.

George Bunker, 277 Park Avenue, New York, June 10, 1966: $1,000.

Milton R. Cohen, 200 E. 71st St., New York, June 24, 1966: $250.

Gardner Cowles, 488 Madison Ave., New York, June 24, 1966: $1,000.

David Fischoff, 162 Woodlawn Ave., New Rochelle, June 10, 1966: $2,500.

Mrs. David Fischoff, 162 Woodlawn Ave., New Rochelle, June 10, 1966: $2,500.

Jay Fischoff, 162 Woodlawn Avenue, New Rochelle, June 24, 1966: $1,200.

Richard Fischoff, 162 Woodlawn Ave., New Rochelle, June 24, 1966: $1,200.

Mrs. Eleanor Fitzsimmons, 60 E. 9th St., New York, July 28, 1966: $1,000.

George Frankel, 530 5th Avenue, New York, June 16, 1966: $5,000.

William Goldfine, 40 East 84th St., New York, June 24, 1966: $250.

Mrs. Ester Kay, 857 Fifth Avenue, New York, June 16, 1966: $2,500.

Manny Kay, 857 Fifth Avenue, New York, June 16, 1966: $2,500.

Edward Kean, 189–02 64th Avenue, Fresh Meadows, Queens, June 24, 1966: $100.

Arthur Krim, 729 Seventh Avenue, New York, June 16, 1966, $2,500.

Mrs. Mathilde Krim, 729 Seventh Avenue, New York, June 16, 1966: $2,500.

Mary Lasker, 29 Beekman Place, New York, June 7, 1966: $3,000.

Robert Lehman, 1 William Street, New York, June 21, 1966: $5,000.

Francis Levien, 200 Park Avénue, New York, June 16, 1966: $2,500.

Joseph Levy, 20 Broad Street, New York, June 7, 1966: $5,000.

Norman F. Levy, 1160 Park Avenue, New York, June 24, 1966: $500.

Joseph Love, 1333 Broadway, New York, June 24, 1966: $1,660.

William Luddy, 58 Gedney Park Dr., White Plains, June 7, 1966: $1,000.

Edward J. Mallin, 295 Madison Avenue, New York, June 24, 1966: $250.

Andre Meyer, 44 Wall Street, New York, June 7, 1966: $2,500.

Richard Meyro, 24 Westbrook Road, Kings Point, June 24, 1966: $1,000.

Mrs. Richard Meyro, 24 Westbrook Road, Kings Point, June 24, 1966: $1,000.

Joseph N. Pagliaro, 3 East 54th St., New York, June 24, 1966: $500.

Robert H. Pines, 2011 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, August 5, 1966: $1,000.

Meshulum Riklis, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York, July 15, 1966: $5,000.

Robert Simon, 941 Park Avenue, New York, June 6, 1966: $3,000.

Mrs. Robert Simon, 941 Park Avenue, New York, June 6, 1966: $2,000.

Herbert Singer, 10 E. 56th Street, New York, June 29, 1966: $3,000.

Stanley Stahl, 277 Park Avenue, New York, June 24, 1966: $500.

Ralph Stolkin, Hotel Carlyle, New York, June 21, 1966: $5,000.

Alfred Streslin, 595 Madison Avenue, New York, June 7, 1966: $2,500.

Mrs. Alfred Streslin, 595 Madison Avenue, New York, June 7, 1966: $2,500.

Sylvan Tizian, 202 East 44th Street, New York, June 6, 1966: $1,000.

Louis Weintraub, 635 Madison Avenue, New York, July 28, 1966: $1,000.

Mrs. Louis Weintraub, 635 Madson Avenue, New York, July 28, 1966: $1,000.

Mrs. E. Weisl, 120 Broadway, New York, June 6, 1966: $2,500.

Edwin Weisl, 120 Broadway, New York, June 6, 1966: $2,500.

NORTH CAROLINA

Dwight Phillips, 308 West Palmer Street, Charlotte, July 15, 1966: $1,000.

Asa Spaulding, 1608 Lincoln Street, Durham, August 5, 1966: $250.

OHIO

John Bentia, 2043 South Union Street, Alliance, July 28, 1966: $1,000.

Thomas J. Burke, 7778 Rock Hill Lane, Cincinnati, August 30, 1966: $1,000.

Joe Kanter, 690 Northland Road, Cincinnati, June 24, 1966: $1,000.

William C. Stafford, 2 Stanley Lane, Cincinnati, July 28, 1966: $1,000.

Ben D. Zevin, 502 Capital Bank Bldg., Cleveland, August 5, 1966: $1,000.

OKLAHOMA

George Blake, P.O. Box 708, Ponca City, July 28, 1966: $1,000.

OREGON

Kenneth Kadow, 2041 S.W. 58th Avenue, Portland, June 6, 1966: $1,000.

Jim Mitchell, 2300 N.W. 30th Avenue, Portland, June 6, 1966: $1,000.

PENNSYLVANIA

Dayl Dockey, Berwick, August 5, 1966: $1,000.

John F. Dockey, Berwick, August 5, 1966: $1,000.

Richard L. Dommel, 1172 South State Street, Ephrata, August 5, 1966: $1,000.

Robert W. Dommel, 1174 South State Street, Ephrata, August 5, 1966: $1,000.

George Ewing, Jr., 611 Maplewood Road, Wayne, June 10, 1966: $1,000.

Robert Vincent, Jr., Benton, August 5, 1966: $1,000.

RHODE ISLAND

Howard Holmes, Turks Head Building, Providence, June 21, 1966: $1,000.

TEXAS

George Allen, 2527 Ross Avenue, Dallas, June 16, 1966: $250.

Lorin Allen, 65 McCall Avenue, Memphis, June 16, 1966: $1,000.

Adrian Barnes, P.O. Box 146, Killeen, June 16, 1966: $1,000.

C. J. Clark, 1802 N. Washington, Dallas, June 16, 1966: $250.

T. C. Clark, 12703 Preston Road, Dallas: $250.

Ted Connell, Box 666, Killeen, June 16, 1966: $1,000.

David H. Foster, 7440 Stonecrest, Dallas, July 13, 1966: $1,000.

R. H. Fulton, 4915 19th Street, Lubbock, June 21, 1966: $1,000.

E. Wilson Germany, P.O. Box 12266, Dallas, July 13, 1966: $1,000.

Paul Goode, P.O. Box 633, Killeen; June 16, 1966: $1,000.

A. J. Hall, 906 Oakhill Drive, Killeen, June 16, 1966: $1,000.

Tom Hanley, 5635 Yolanda Circle, Dallas, August 12, 1966: $1,000.

Stanley Hansen, P.O. Box 633, Killeen, June 16, 1966: $1,000.

D. E. Hughes, Jr., P.O. Box 45911, Houston, August 12, 1966: $1,000.

John Jones, Jr., 74 Huntley Drive, Houston, June 24, 1966, $1,000.

Henry C. Josey, 829 N. Rosemary, Bryan, July 28, 1966: $1,000.

Dee J. Kelly, Petroleum Bldg., Fort Worth, June 16, 1966: $5,000.

Walter Lacy, Jr., Citizens Natl. Bank, Waco, July 22, 1966: $1,000.

Zac Lentz, 1304 N. Navarro St., Victoria, June 24, 1966: $2,000.

Mrs. Zac Lentz, 1304 N. Navarro St., Victoria, June 24, 1966: $1,250.

W. W. Lynch, 2010 Fidelity Union Life Building, Dallas, July 13, 1966: $1,000.

Frank Mayborn, P.O. Box 868, Temple, June 16, 1966: $1,000.

Jack Morriss, 1104 W. Highway, Killeen, June 16, 1966: $1,000.

T. O. Murphy, 3224 20th St., Lubbock, August 30, 1966: $1,000.

J. D. Nyquist, 7440 Stonecrest Dr., Dallas, July 15, 1966: $1,000.

Robert Phillips, 3900 Pinedale Place, Tyler, June 6, 1966: $1,000.

Carl L. Phinney, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Dallas, July 13, 1966: $1,000.

Clark Potter, 316 N. 34th St., Killeen, June 16, 1966: $1,000.

J. H. Roberts, Jr., 4225 Shenandoah, Dallas, August 12, 1966: $2,000.

W. W. Roodhouse, 7440 Stonecrest, Dallas, July 15, 1966: $1,000.

Roy Smith, P.O. Box 937, Killeen, June 16, 1966: $2,000.

Robert Storey, 2700 Republic Bank Bldg., Dallas, June 6, 1966: $1,000.

J. B. Thomas, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, July 13, 1966: $1,000.

William Yowell, P.O. Box 605, Killeen, June 16, 1966: $1,000.

VIRGINIA

Henry A. Florence, 2317 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, June 13, 1966: $1,000.

MISCELLANEOUS

Angier B. Duke, American Embassy, Madrid, Spain, August 12, 1966: $1,000.

Jacques Wolfgang, 10 Rue Guillaume Tell, Geneva, Switzerland, August 5, 1966: $1,000.

The Second Inter-American Conference of the Partners of the Alliance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK CHURCH

OF IDAHO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, an important statement on the work of the Second Inter-American Conference of the Partners of the Alliance in Brazil last month was made by the Director of the Partners program, Mr. James H. Boren, at the closing plenary session. Addressing the delegates from 16 nations, Boren stressed the role of the citizen in the Alliance for Progress. I commend Mr. Boren's statement to the attention of my colleagues because of the truth of its message and the challenge it directs to all Americans, and ask unanimous consent to insert it in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS OF JAMES H. BOREN, DIRECTOR OF THE PARTNERS OF THE ALLIANCE PROGRAMS, AT THE CONCLUDING PLENARY SESSION OF THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF THE PARTNERS OF THE ALLIANCE, SEPTEMBER 22, 1966, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

Mr. Marcus, Dr. Guimarães, this has been an exciting conference—exciting because of the high level of enthusiasm and because that enthusiasm has been channeled into constructive sessions of the working committees.

You have been exchanging ideas and project techniques. You have been seeking practical solutions to problems that are common to all the partnerships. And you, the Partners of the private community, have been running your conference.

Less than 3 years ago, the Partners of the Alliance was only an idea—and today the concept of the Partners can be seen as a working reality. For me, as an official of the Agency for International Development, it has been a matter of great pride to see the effective way in which this conference has dealt with practical problems but more important is the way in which you yourselves have conducted the entire conference.

You have not looked to those of us who are government officials for answers, nor have you served as a rubber stamp for some program package which we have asked you to approve. None of you would accept such a method of operation, and, indeed, it would be absolutely contrary to the Partners concept to suggest it.

Under the able leadership of your cochairmen Mr. Marcus and Dr. Guimarães, you have developed a plan of action and you are working to solve problems rather than merely adopting resolutions describing problems. Those of us in the Partners office of A.I.D. who have had the privilege of working with you as your servicing staff, wish to salute you for the great work you have begun. From every side, however, we must be ever alert to the dangers that we may face and we must be willing to take certain risks if the program is to play the pioneering role of trying new and fresh approaches to old problems.

We must resist any move which would tend to evaluate this program in terms of dollars and cents. The report on the Partners of the Alliance which was issued June 27, 1966, by Congressman Armistead Selden, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs of the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs presents the matter in a succinct way. The report states:

"The value of the Partners of the Alliance program lies not in the price tag that can be affixed to contributions of hardware, scholarships, or technical assistance, or to a statement of cash flow. The 'treasure' of the program is to be found in that body of intangible values which comes from the citizens of the Americas working together in the spirit of the Alliance for Progress."

There will always be those who insist upon measuring progress solely in balance-sheet terms and who contend that progress is not progress unless measurable on the charts of the economist. The truly sound and practical economist, however, is the first to recognize and acknowledge the limits of his professional tools, and he is the first to recognize that there are important elements of human progress which cannot be measured in quantitative terms.

There are those who seek the financial participation of the private sector, but who also say other citizen participation is not worth the time, effort and cost involved. Effective professionals in the field of economic development recognize the fact that the private citizens who constitute the body politic are the ultimate sovereign power in development funding from both public and private sources.

To those men who cling to the comfort and safety of a "don't rock the boat" approach and who recoil at the idea of the nonprofessional or average citizen participating in the development process, I say that the Partners of the Alliance have demonstrated that the people of the Americas—at the citizen level—can contribute to development.

Joint venture investments and commercial relationships are an important part of the Partners program and more attention will be given to this element of the partnerships in the months ahead. In fact, one of the great accomplishments of this conference has been the step taken to establish a permanent action center for promoting investments and business relationships. This is being done, however, as one part of the total partnership program.

The Conference was successful in every respect. We were particularly gratified with the work of the five committees, in: Health; Human Resources; Business and Industry; Organization and Projects; and Agriculture and Cooperatives. Committees made the successful transition from the ideal to the real, approaching problems from a practical down-to-earth point of view.

Although much has been done, and many new areas of Partner interest have been identified—still much remains to be done by the expanding Partners program in the years ahead.

I congratulate you for the accomplishments which are already yours but I congratulate you even more for your determination to move from this new thrust toward creative contributions to the success of the greatest undertaking in the history of the hemisphere—the Alliance for Progress. The ideals of the Alliance are real, attainable and dynamic—and you as Partners of the Alliance are a part of the greatness of it as you work in a practical way to translate ideals into reality.

Soviet Submarine Challenge

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, appearing in the October 1966 issue of Navy magazine, is a very impressive article by Vice Adm. Charles B. Martell, Director of Antisubmarine Warfare Programs, on the continuing Soviet submarine challenge and the vital role for the CVS carrier. I have read it with much interest and I want to commend its reading to my colleagues. The article follows:

Martell Says Some Fail To See the Urgency in ASW Effort—Admiral Cites Continuing Soviet Submarine Challenge on Wide Front—Emphasizes Vital Role for the CVS Carrier

(By Vice Adm. Charles B. Martell, U.S. Navy, Director, ASW Warfare Programs)

There has been an increase in the last two years of the potential threat posed by the Soviet Navy to the free world's vital sea lanes. In any major conflict, the main goal of offensive Soviet naval strategy would be to isolate North America from Europe and Asia and to project her power across the sea. The United States dependence on the sea for transport has greatly influenced the attention and priority given to the Soviet submarine threat. Growth of this submarine force is the product of careful long-range planning and the allocation of high priorities to naval material and industrial efforts.

Tempered by a historical review of world powers and their use of the sea, the Soviets have clearly revealed their desire to advance their capability at sea. This not only encompasses defensive warfare, but their actions of the last few years discloses their intent to increase their capability to conduct offensive warfare.

They are building modern submarines, some nuclear-powered, at an impressive rate.

The Soviets are spending billions on submarine modernization, building efforts and submarine oriented research and development.

They are building modern support tenders capable of delivering missiles and torpedoes and giving logistics support on the high seas.

They are pursuing an aggressive operational program at sea. Their area of operations has shifted from local to distant areas including the Mediterranean and the Philippine Sea. This pattern of operations will give them confidence and experience and may point out deficiencies that will result in improvement of their overall effectiveness. We can look for new concepts, new equipment and possible new logistic support efforts as a result of this endeavor.

The Soviets are vigorously conducting oceanographic research in all oceans and principal seas. There is a clear focus of attention on particular oceanic areas, which suggests that in addition to the scientific basis for their work there are also naval requirements.

OUR SEA ARM OF DEFENSE

The Soviets know full well that we will use our sea arm of defense. Communist expansion in Cuba met sea power. Communist aggression in Viet Nam is now realizing the total impact of sea power and should aggressor submarines become active off Viet Nam, they, too, would be met by antisubmarine warfare (ASW) forces now on station. This capability to react at sea is a national asset of great significance. This option, to react at sea, will continue to exist only if we stay prepared to contain or defeat the submarine.

It becomes difficult to convince some that there is a sense of urgency surrounding antisubmarine warfare. Technology improves the submarine daily, hence ASW efforts must precede these developments. It will be a sad day if we do not maintain the measure of superiority that we now have and if we don't move forward in this deadly business.

In the war in Viet Nam, I cannot emphasize too strongly that the unrestricted freeway of ships transiting this vast ocean area is the key to effective sustained operations. Our sealift supply lines to South Viet Nam have not been attacked. If this should happen, any weakness in our ability to protect this life line will affect both land and naval operations. Ninety-eight percent of the material required to support our fighting men arrives there by ship.

OVERSEAS SUPPORT SEALIFT

The ASW effort off Viet Nam falls under the first objective of our antisubmarine warfare forces—support of overseas operations. Sufficient forces are maintained in the Far East to insure that our ships can continue unrestricted operations. The force includes destroyers, land-based patrol squadrons, submarines and one CVS [ASW carrier] group on a continuing basis. The forces are flexible and also play an important role in supporting amphibious assaults, shore bombardment, rescue of downed pilots, surveillance and early warning missions.

WAR AT SEA

The next important objective of our worldwide antisubmarine warfare effort is the area of our capability to defeat the enemy in a war at sea. We face the possibility of a war at sea under conditions in which there is no associated land action. Secretary of the Navy Nitze discussed this type of engagement in Navy—The Magazine of Sea Power last year.

This type of guerrilla war at sea is a war of attrition, as is the guerrilla land war in Viet Nam. Superior forces in large numbers are required to seek out and destroy aggressor submarines and this type war must be pursued until losses are such that an enemy does not have the will or forces to continue.

A close look at the use of the submarine in World War II by Germany and Japan documents the type of loss required to defeat an underwater enemy. It is different from a land war where a large loss can be inflicted on a battalion of men and the unit loses its effectiveness and finally succumbs, surrenders or is captured. You do not kill part of the submarine but a total effort must be brought to bear to kill its full capability.

As an example, 87 per cent of the German U-Boats were sunk before this war of attrition was ended. In the case of Japan, 91 per cent of their operational submarines were lost to enemy action. Additionally, the German U-Boat command lost 70 per cent of its assigned personnel. This was the day when the conventional submarine was tied to operations near the surface with a requirement that portions of the submarine would be exposed from time to time. The submarine was not a true submersible. Today, we have a far different weapon system—a nuclear submarine—a true submersible, not restricted by the need to operate near the surface. It surfaces only for logistic support or for a new crew.

DEFEND THE HOMELAND

The last major objective of our ASW forces is to contribute to the defense of the continental United States against that portion of the ballistic missile threat launched from submarines. Operations in this area also require an extensive ASW effort.

Forces must be available to conduct overall surveillance of the oceans to locate submarines and keep track of their movement when there is any increase in submarine activity. Close surveillance forces must be available to deploy with underwater kill potential should aggressor submarines come within an area of possible launch site.

The Navy's role in submarine launched missile defense is to maintain the ability to kill the launch platform. We have capabilities in other areas, such as intercepting the missile during boost and flight; however, the most effective defense is achieved by increasing our general ASW offensive capability. This approach appears to yield a much higher chance of success than to develop a new counter to the submarine launched ballistic missile from the ground up. If you kill the launch platform, you eliminate the missile threat. Additionally, this is the least likely threat to our control of the seas in the least likely kind of war. Once ballistic missiles are used against the continental United States, all-out war ensues with the full strike capability of the United States directed toward any potential enemy.

I recently discussed these items with Mr. Prina (Editor, NAVY) and the logical question followed, "Well, what are you doing about all this?" .

We have made significant progress in the the last two years. This has particularly been noticed in:

(1) Better management and systems development approach.

(2) Improved techniques to determine true capability of our ASW assets.

(3) Systems approach to equipment development resulting in better equipment delivered to the fleet.

(4) Resources directed to programs that yield the greatest readiness return to meet the evaluated future underwater threat.

Our approach to the problem has changed with centralized management and direction on all ASW efforts. The efforts of the past were diffused; now they at least have focus. We are learning where we are and what we need to meet the threat of the future.

Program justification by cost-effective analysis is a real challenge. This we attempt to do by various studies and analysis which draw from operational data to support a position. The Navy is just beginning to realize the importance of studies and their use as an effective tool to document a position, to accelerate programs, to direct R&D efforts and to assist in identifying specific problem areas.

NEED VARIETY OF TOOLS

No one weapon system can solve the ASW problem. To counter an illusive submarine requires a multitude of adversaries. As an enemy will capitalize on tactical mistakes in the field, so will he capitalize on mistakes in ASW force level and composition decisions. Accordingly, we must know the true and valid capability of each major ASW system. There must not be a weak area in the entire annulus. When a war starts, we fight with what we have. Let us never forget that it takes four to five years to put new warships and modern fighting equipment in the battle. Mistakes in judgment and direction of effort today can lead to impotent forces for the future, thus we must plan accurately today to meet future ASW objectives.

In the so-called "wars of liberation," the opponent has the advantage of challenging the United States to a duel and, as in the days of Andrew Jackson, the opponent chooses time, place and weapon. In the face of this uncertainty, our dueling inventory must be varied, ready anytime and any place, with the best that industry can produce.

Intelligence is a key factor in our ASW decision-making process, both in selecting the right weapon to deliver to the Fleet and in locating and killing the deadly submarines at sea. The Viet Nam war has again reemphasized the value of intelligence. What would it be worth if we possessed a "blue dye" that could be sprayed over Viet Nam and turn the enemy blue? Such an occurrence would change the entire war.

A superior force reacting to intelligence yields success. We must see the problem, apply our resources, and utilize the best management techniques to insure that we maintain superior ASW forces.

In the face of a growing and increasingly sophisticated Communist world submarine threat, we are continually updating our forces to meet the potential threat posed by the submarine. Our surface and subsurface forces are both developing with increasing capability. One of the major areas of our present direction of effort is to update the role of the antisubmarine carrier (CVS). Our ASW carrier has been and will continue to be a most important part of our offensive ASW assets for many years. Considering this, it then is obvious that the effectiveness of the CVS system must equal or surpass the patrol plane system.

CVS IS VITAL

As aircraft are the primary long-range search vehicles, we must maintain high performance planes on the CVS. A bigger, faster, longer-ranged aircraft (VSX), equipped with advanced electronics, is now being considered to replace the present S-2 and provide a greater capability to cope with any nuclear adversary. This is a vital program in updating the effectiveness of the CVS.

We have a good land-based P-3 Orion aircraft that we are updating and modifying to give us greater capability in the 1970's. This land-based patrol plane has a very important role in ASW, but it cannot, and I emphasize again, it cannot replace the CVS system.

The CVS is essential to pursue offensive ASW in areas of the world where land bases are not available, where land bases may be destroyed in time of war or in those areas of pure military significance where air superiority can only be attained by mutually supporting operations of an attack carrier/ASW carrier team. In brief, the same arguments that support the CVA as a mobile air base are also applicable to the role of the CVS. Without this effective arm, serious gaps in our ASW strategy would occur.

Representative SIKES speaking at the Congressional Hearings of the Fiscal Year 1967 defense appropriations bill put it correctly when he said:

"ASW continues to be a plodding, slow, tedious, exacting science which simply will not respond to demands for monumental steps forward. . . ."

In my opinion, and in the opinion of most military experts, this ocean medium conceals one of the most deadly weapon systems in existence today. If this is true, the sense of urgency becomes apparent to make the best in ASW systems better. The challenge continues.

Film America Foundation, Inc.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

Hon. EVERETT McKINLEY DIRKSEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I wish to inform my colleagues of a new foundation which I personally believe will sell to other peoples of the world—this is the Film America Foundation, Inc., which is an educational program to film and distribute to all Americans, and to peoples of all nations, a 47-film, classic series, color-sound, motion picture encyclopedic library, of the "American National Scenic and Seashore Park System."

Every civilized nation has made outstanding cultural and esthetic contributions which ultimately received worldwide recognition and acclaim.

A nation's good and ever-enduring works not only become points of pride for those in the countries which possess them, but, in a larger sense, they become the possessions of all of the peoples of the world who appreciate and cherish them, and make long journeys to view them.

On balance, and as time passes and as historical judgments are made of American accomplishments, our national parks, and our efforts to conserve and preserve our natural wonders for posterity, must rank foremost in a long list of achievements.

American land conservation progressed under successive, far-seeing Presidential leaders, with the approval of the majority of the American public. Nevertheless, the full import of our conservation efforts generally is not recognized even to this day. In short, all of us are aware of our bountiful heritage of vast areas of natural beauty to a degree, but few, either in our country or overseas, realize what our heritage adds up to in total.

Here are some benchmarks against which to measure the magnitude of this accomplishment.

The land areas preserved for American national parks, parkways, historic sites, and memorials, are equal to—

One-third the land area of Yugoslavia;

Three-fifths the land area of Greece;

Three-fourths the land area of Bulgaria;

As large as Scotland; larger than the Republic of Panama;

About the same as Portugal; equal to the land area of Austria;

Four times the size of the State of Israel;

Three times the extent of Belgium; they occupy more land than three Netherlands;

Twice as big as all of Switzerland; two times the size of Denmark.

The Film America Foundation, Inc., will produce 38 color-sound motion picture films, covering each of America's 32 national scenic parks, and the six national seashore parks. Top commentators will narrate the voice portions. Each film will run for one-half hour.

In addition to the individual park productions, there will be composite films of the parks covering the following:

"Green Sanctuaries"—the great forest parks;

"Fires Beneath the Earth"—park volcanic wonders;

"The Neverlasting Hills"—the mountainous parks;

"The Underground World"—the caves of the parks;

"Discipline of the Desert"—deserts of the parks;

"The Ice Moves Down"—the glacier parks;

"Savor of the Tropics"—Everglades National Park; and

"Freedom's Shores"—the seashore parks.

Titles for the above composite films, except "Freedom's Shores," are from the book, "The National Parks: What They Mean to You and Me," by Freeman Tilden, a renowned author on the parks.

Finally, a 47th film, an atlas composite of the park system in general, featuring the most inspiring gradeur and the most magnificent scenes of the outstanding parks, will be produced.

Film America Foundation, Inc., will produce the first complete educational color-sound film library of the natural beauty and wonders of all of America's national scenic and seashore parks.

The films will be presented to the U.S. Department of the Interior as an outright gift to the American people. A two-pronged program assures widespread distribution.

With an initial potential audience, at home and abroad, in excess of 200 million, the cost per viewer, of all 47 foundation films, will be a fraction of a cent.

Finally, in addition to reawakening pride in country at home, and demonstrating to Americans why we are what we are, the impressive impact of the films on audiences, at home and abroad, will stimulate travel within the United States, and will prompt more visits from those overseas.

"While America Sleeps—Foundations Crumble"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, there has recently come to my attention an excellent little book which portrays the impact of the 1965 amendments to the immigration law. This book, "While America Sleeps—Foundations Crumble," by Mary Barclay Erb, confirms the warnings which a few of us gave at the time of the passage of the 1965 law; namely, that it would result in a shift of our immigration stream from northern and western Europe to southern and eastern Europe, Asia, and Africa. Although the 1965 law has been in effect only a year, Mrs. Erb dramatically reveals the consequences which we are beginning to experience by the admissions in disproportionate numbers of aliens from countries which have customs, traditions, and ideology totally different from our own. I strongly recommend this book for all who are concerned with the future of our Nation. It may be procured at nominal cost from the American Committee on Immigration Policies, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Education

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN C. KUNKEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, in recent years, there has been a tremendous amount of discussion and debate on the subject of "Education." This has taken place all over the country. It has echoed and reechoed through this Chamber as the Congress has enacted one bill after another in this field. A great many measures have been passed. I have supported practically every one of them.

But a Congressman's thoughts are not always on legislating. He has other thoughts, too, at the times these measures are considered.

In the midst of all of the discussion and debate—inside or outside of the Congress—it has occurred to me that we often overlook a most important point or two. This has to do with the individual's own responsibility for getting an education. It is a responsibility he has not only to himself but to his country. It is completely aside from what the Government does or does not do. If it is not energetically exercised, then, for the individual, what the Government does is really of little meaning—of little avail.

In two of my radio broadcasts and newsletters around the first of the year, I explored this subject in the context of the need for every young person to get an education equipping him for college—and to go to college if at all possible.

During my 18 years in the Congress, many young people have come to me seeking advice. They have been trying to decide upon a career, or how far to go on with their schooling—any number of things. The best advice I can give is contained in those two newsletters. I submit them for the Record:

Hon. John C. Kunkel Reports From Washington, Congressman, 16th District, Pennsylvania

EDUCATION—PART I

December 30, 1965.—The Congress—particularly over the last two or three years—has considered and enacted a great deal of legislation in the field of education. This has stimulated much thinking among Members of Congress on this subject, and in this report and in my next one I would like to convey just a few of my own thoughts to you. Two aspects stand out most clearly in my mind. I will confine my comments to them.

The first has to do with the fact that it is tremendously important in these times for every youngster to get all of the education he possibly can—and in large part I mean a broad education which develops within him the ability to think, and to learn, and therefore to adjust himself readily to changing situations. This goes for those youngsters who will not be going to college as well as for those who will. For the future lives of all of our young people are going to be profoundly affected by the swift and almost revolutionary changes taking place in our society and in our economy, and these changes will continue with ever increasing rapidity.

The ways in which these changes could reshape our nation in the next ten, twenty, or thirty years are practically beyond imagination. For that reason, it is my further contention that right from the start—regardless of his supposed capabilities—each and every young man or woman should have it in his head that he is going to go to college.

Now I do not offer this thought as an educator or as a sociologist, for I am neither. I offer it simply as a Member of Congress, part of whose job over the years has been to observe the changes occurring in our economy. You know, it is said that a Member of Congress is a jack of all trades—a master of none. That is certainly true, and I can tell you that nowadays a Congressman has to be a jack of many, many more trades than he used to be.

To give you an idea of what I mean: When I first entered Congress some years ago, automation was no great problem. The fight against unemployment then was an exercise in trying to stimulate the economy and, in the meantime, providing temporary jobs through make-work programs. Hardly a thought was given to upgrading people's skills to fit jobs going begging. Why? Because there were no jobs going begging. The closest we were getting to outer space was in an airplane flying at maybe 15,000 feet. Computers? Electronics? Never heard of those words. Education? That was of little concern then at the Federal level. A young man in those days could leave high school early and expect eventually to fit into a trade that would keep him going a lifetime.

But all of this soon changed radically. The Second World War touched off a whole broad range of technological and scientific advancements. The progress of the past quarter of a century has brought us into what some call the "space age". Others call it the "second industrial revolution". The new age is epitomized by our employment of nuclear energy, by our launching of men into space—by our preparations to go to the moon—and beyond. Even more important for the average person is the fact that the spectacular events we read about in these fields today are backed up by a gigantic new complex of research and aerospace and electronics industries. Moreover, the products of these new industries reach into our everyday lives as well as into space, and the job opportunities that have opened up were never even dreamed of a few short years ago.

But the transition into this age has been a painful one, and undoubtedly still more agonizing adjustments lie ahead. New industrial processes and fuels are replacing the old. Machines increasingly are taking over many of the jobs formerly performed by people. Even new machines are out-moded in short order. All over the country—and Pennsylvania is no exception—we have seen the adverse effects these changes can have on the lives of people. Many men trained for only one job, and who held that job for a number of years, have been thrown out of work. Their families have suffered. This has happened in many industries since World War II, but let me mention just three. For example, in the soft coal industry—partly because the production of each worker has risen nearly 100%—there are now some 260,000 fewer coal mining jobs than there were twenty years ago. During a short span of ten years, although steel production remained at approximately the same level, the number of jobs in that industry declined by 80,000, or about 14% of the total labor force. Within a period of fifteen years, employment in the railroad industry was cut nearly in half. The number of railroad jobs fell from 1,400,000 down to about 730,000.

While all of this has been happening, many new jobs—probably more than enough to fill the gap—have been opening up in our new industries. But these jobs require different education and newer skills. So the emphasis of the Federal government, so far as the unemployment problem is concerned, has shifted to retraining programs—in other words, upgrading the skills of people so that they can fill the new jobs that are open and waiting. This will go on and on. That is why I have supported our training programs so consistently and so vigorously.

For much the same reason, greater emphasis has come to be placed in recent years upon education. The changes in our economy have created a huge demand for professional people—for people with managerial ability—for scientists and technicians and for people to operate the new machines, just to mention a few. The fact is that white collar workers—from medical doctors and nuclear physicists all across the spectrum through stenographers and file clerks—have been in the majority since 1956—just nine years ago—and the trend is accelerating. It is estimated that within the next five years, they will outnumber blue collar workers by more than 25%.

For young people, there are important lessons in all of these developments—the main lesson being that our economy and its job patterns are changing swiftly, and anyone who is not prepared to adjust to these changes is going to be left in the dust. Relating this fact of life to the question of education, it seems to me, first, that it is unwise to try to gauge a youngster's capabilities at an early age and to direct him in a narrow channel toward any particular type of occupation. For what we might think is the practical thing to do in that respect today may turn out ten or twenty years from now to have been completely impractical and possibly tragic.

The wiser course, I believe, is to prepare our young people for any eventualities they may face as young adults or in later years. This requires a broad education—first, of the type that develops the ability to think and to adjust to new situations quickly, and second, of the type that stimulates the desire to learn and widens the horizons of the mind. In my estimation, the most important part of this foundation is the ability to read and to comprehend. If a youngster gained nothing more from his early training than an ability to read well and a desire to read widely, he would be well on his way toward becoming an educated citizen.

In addition to equipping a young person for the problems he will face in the workaday world, a broad education is an important step toward college. Many youngsters, of course, may feel now that they are not college material or will not want to go to college. My feeling is that this is a decision they should forever postpone—and furthermore, that they should stop selling themselves short. Their goal—if not to go to college—should at least be to get the kind of training that is necessary for entering upon a higher education. It will stand them in good stead no matter what the future brings. What is more, in these changing times, the aptitudes and interests they develop as they go along are quite likely to fit right in with future career opportunities which do require a college education. Many of these opportunities undoubtedly are not even foreseen today, and many jobs in existence now are going to require more education in the future.

It is one thing for a youngster to prepare himself for college and then decide not to go. But it is quite another thing—and a tragic thing, indeed—if he fails to prepare himself and then decides he wants a college education or learns that the career which interests him requires it. For that youngster, it may be too late, and the world may have passed him by.

Hon. John C. Kunkel Reports From Washington, Congressman, 16th District, Pennsylvania

EDUCATION—PART II

January 6, 1966.—Not long ago, I received a wonderful letter from one of my young appointees to the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs. He told me about the progress he is making, and I would like to present part of his letter to you: "When I arrived at the Academy," he wrote, "I thought I was fully prepared for everything and anything that could happen. I soon realized that I was very unprepared. The trick of getting through the Academy is being able to adjust easily and quickly to the changing environment. Initially," his letter goes on, "I had a difficult time but after a short period of time I found myself doing all right. During these last three months I have been accomplishing tasks that I thought I never had the capacly to do. . . . Conditions here are rough and trying but I have the confidence in myself that I can succeed in anything I undertake. I will be here as long as the 'Class of 69' is."

In answer to his letter, I wrote to him as follows: "Being able to adjust easily and quickly to a changing environment is not only important at the Academy, but it is essential in almost every phase of your life. This is particularly true in this day and age when everything is changing with such startling rapidity. If you have learned how to do this, you have taken a long step forward in making your whole career a success."

For several reasons, it seemed to me that this exchange of letters would be appropriate for leading off this week's report, which is the second of two I have prepared on the subject of education.

First, this young man at the Academy apparently is learning a lesson significant for all young people, and that is the necessity of being able to adjust quickly to new situations. Last week, I discussed this in the context of the astounding changes taking place in our economy and the need for every youngster to get a broad education and to go to college if at all possible. Second, the letter from this young Academy cadet reflected a desire to learn. It is a quality I am sure we want to see in all of our young people. Finally, his letter reflected, in my judgment, a sense of personal responsibility, which is terrifically important. It is this attribute which I want to explore with you today.

First, let me say that I suppose it would be easier for me—and require less thought—if I simply told you about the various education programs enacted by this Congress. However, information of that kind is easy to come by, and if you would like to read about these programs, I will certainly be only too glad to send you material on them. But my point is this: When we talk in those terms—in terms of what the government is doing about education—I think we are too apt to forget the really vital thing. And that is the individual role which each of us personally must play in this matter of education. For when you really think about it, education is the personal responsibility of each and every one of us—from kindergartners all the way up through the teachers and parents and, indeed, even the grandparents.

I am sure our teachers and our school boards fully recognize their responsibilities. They are doing a marvelous job day in and day out—often in the face of difficult circumstances. I am sure, also, that parents and grandparents need not be reminded that part of their responsibility is to support our schools in every way possible. So let me go one step further. It seems to me that parents make their greatest contribution when they create an attitude and an atmosphere in the home that encourages their children to acquire knowledge and, above all, to think. Now I know this is not easy for many parents because it requires a desire to learn on their own part, and it can be difficult to find the time and energy for re-introducing oneself to the world of knowledge and ideas after a long, hard day's work has left you tired mentally and physically. But in my judgment, it is extremely important. It can take the form, for example, of reading a book or magazine or just the newspaper, next thinking about what you read and then discussing it with your children—not with the purpose of instilling opinions but with the purpose of learning with them and training them to form their own opinions intelligently and with discrimination.

But the greatest responsibility of all rests upon our young people themselves. Our teachers can do their job. Parents can provide all of the encouragement it is possible to give. Our schools and our government can provide the best education programs and equipment imaginable. But education still cannot be handed to anyone on a silver platter. It is a thing that cannot be given so much as it can be acquired. And after all is said and done, it is up to the student himself. Nobody can get an education for him.

I have previously discussed the need for education primarily in terms of developing the ability to adjust in a swift-moving economy. For the young person who still wonders whether getting an education is worth the effort, let me reduce it to more practical terms.

Most of us remember just a few years ago when it used to be said that for the average youngster a high school diploma was the key to a good job and a reasonable degree of success and security. Well, the ante now has been upped by four years to a college degree—or to at least two years of college combined with intensive vocational training. Indeed, for many occupations which formerly were not looked upon as professions, four years of college nowadays is not enough.

From the standpoint of earning capacity and material well being—if from no other standpoint—young people surely owe it to themselves to get as much education as possible. For the statistics show that for every additional year of schooling, future earnings go up. According to the latest figures I obtained from the United States Office of Education, the average college graduate will earn about $452,000 during his lifetime, while the average high school graduate is earning $272,000. The difference is $180,000, or about $4,000 a year—and that is not peanuts. In other words, the college graduate will be earning $5.00 in the same time it takes a high school graduate to earn $3.00.

Now I do not mean to indicate that money is everything. But in connection with this practical, down-to-earth business of making a home and raising a family, I do mean to say that the opportunities for education that are lost today can certainly compound a family's financial problems a hundred-fold in future years. It is no wonder that just a year or so ago, for the first time in history, more than half of our high school graduates entered college. When the fall semester began this September, the figure was over 53%. While not all of these young people will complete four years of college, it is estimated that nearly 22% of this year's crop of high school graduates will receive bachelor degrees. And that percentage is going up fast.

Not only do young people owe it to themselves to get a good education. They owe it to their country as well. The destiny of the United States is going to lie in the degree to which our people are educated, as much as anything else, and the great accomplishments of our country in future times are going to require an educated citizenry. You no doubt have heard it said that the quality and strength of a society is the sum total of the qualities and strengths of its individual members.

To that I would add the thought that the way for a nation to progress is for individuals to progress. Surely there shall be no occasion for future historians to say of the United States that we were like that former king of beasts—the dinosaur—which could not adapt when the climate changed and, therefore, became as extinct as the dodo. Nor do we ever want it said that any of our young people now coming up became dinosaurs in a modern civilization.

Congressman Lindley Beckworth

SPEECH
OF
HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, it is with genuine regret for me and the Members of the House to note the departure from this great body of our very esteemed colleague and dear friend, Congressman LINDLEY BECKWORTH, of Texas, who has served in the Congress with outstanding distinction for many years.

Certainly there could be no more devoted, patriotic, or able representative of the people than LINDLEY BECKWORTH. His record here, since he first came to serve in these historic Halls, has been one of great achievement and complete fidelity to duty.

He has served his constituency, his great State, and our beloved Nation with admirable ability and a spirit of dedication, patriotism, and loyalty second to none. He has been a real leader and a most effective legislator, keenly aware of contemporary problems and ever zealous in pursuing viable solutions for them in the interest of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, certainly, no one who has ever served in this body could possibly excel him in his long, sustained, very able labors for the people, and his many long-continued, noteworthy contributions to our deliberations and to the cause of God and country, to which we are pledged.

I know of no man who ever served here who was more genuinely and deeply respected, admired, and loved by the Members of this great body, and indeed by all who had the high privilege of working with him in the many important tasks to which he was committed and has performed with the highest sense of responsibility and outstanding ability.

LINDLEY BECKWORTH is a man of charming, friendly personal qualities, a truly magnetic personality, a warmhearted companion, a considerate, gracious, and loyal friend and a great American.

We will miss him very much in this body and I hope we will have the pleasure of seeing him frequently.

As he leaves us, I am happy and proud to note, to recognize, and to laud the unforgettable record of accomplishment that he has made while a Member of the House.

The people of his district and State and of the Nation itself have been fortunate indeed to have such a fine, distinguished, gifted gentleman and such an effective, sound, wise, humane representative serving them in the Halls of Congress as LINDLEY BECKWORTH.

I heartily congratulate him upon his fine service and wish for him and his devoted family all choicest blessings of continued good health, happiness, and peace for many years to come.

Naming of James J. Nance, of Cleveland, as 1966 Banker of the Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I call attention to the fact that James J. Nance, chairman and chief executive of the Central National Bank of Cleveland, has been named Banker of the Year for 1966, at the 92d Annual Convention of the American Bankers Association in San Francisco by Finance magazine. The Banker of the Year Award described Mr. Nance as a man who had demonstrated vision and performance, the basic criteria of the award, and to these points I wish to attest.

Jim Nance is not only a banker; he has had a great career as an industrialist in the appliance and automobile manufacturing fields. It should be recognized that this Ohioan, Mr. Speaker, has also been a success as an effective worker in civic and public affairs.

He has won the 50 Famous Sons of Ohio Award, and the National Horatio Alger Award, the Governor of Ohio's Award for outstanding achievements in business and industry, and the Appliance Man of the Year Award. Indeed, James J. Nance is a leading citizen of Ohio and Cleveland. Further distinction can be placed upon him for his role in founding the organization and programs for the Ohio Research and Development Foundation, now a State agency. As its president Mr. Nance led the plans for Ohio in stimulating research and development activities among Ohio's industry. Further, Mr. Speaker, Jim Nance helped draft plans for the Greater Cleveland Growth Board to work for the industrial and commercial growth of Greater Cleveland. Since then both Mr. Nance and the Central National Bank have worked with the Growth Board for the industrial advancement and prosperity of Cleveland.

Mr. Nance could also be awarded a community vote of thanks, it is my feeling Mr. Speaker, for his community spirit in sponsoring telecasts of complete performances of the world famous Cleveland Orchestra. He also helped bring international tennis matches to his hometown. He merits praise and commendation for his recent decision to build a new $22 million bank building to inspire the rejuvenation of downtown Cleveland. Finally, Mr. Speaker, I could praise Jim Nance for his unstinting efforts, and one of his greatest goals in getting a $200 million State university started in the heart of downtown Cleveland. I believe, along with James J. Nance, as the Central National Bank's chairman, and also as the chairman of the board of trustees of the Cleveland State University, that the most important industry in the Nation is education.

I take this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to recognize and pay tribute to a fine gentleman whose service to his community as a civic leader and in his professional capacity has deserved and won the recognition and gratitude of his fellow citizens. Mr. Nance is a man of great wisdom, who has an aptitude for penetrating the future. His perspicacity has been a challenge to his associates—he has not only devoted his efforts to present-day problems, he peers into the future and plans for our future generations. I am happy to salute my fellow Clevelander, Mr. James J. Nance, upon the addition of his newest award as Banker of the Year.

Best Wishes to Leo W. O'Brien and Eugene J. Keogh

SPEECH
OF
HON. CHARLOTTE T. REID
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mrs. REID of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as this 89th Congress closes, we say goodby to two of our colleagues, LEO W. O'BRIEN and EUGENE J. KEOGH, who have served the House faithfully and well for many years. We shall miss them but we understand their desire to return to private life.

It has been a pleasure for me to serve with LEO O'BRIEN on the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, where he was chairman of the Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs of which I was also a member. I shall never forget the many courtesies which he extended to me and other members of the subcommittee. It was a privilege to work with him.

As you know, EUGENE KEOGH has served with distinction for 30 years. When I attended my first session of the House in 1963, he was one of the first of my new colleagues to introduce himself, and this warm and friendly gesture will always be remembered.

May I extend to both Mr. O'BRIEN and Mr. KEOGH my best wishes for many years of health and happiness in their well-earned retirement.

Mainstay of Maritime Industry Retires

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM M. COLMER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, on October 21, last, the maritime industry lost one of its most effective advocates with the retirement of Monro B. Lanier from Ingalls Shipbuilding Corp.—a division of Litton Industries, Pascagoula, Miss.

Mr. Lanier helped organize the corporation in 1938 and became its first president. He served in that capacity until 1957 when he was elected vice chairman of the board.

When Litton Industries acquired the Pascagoula Shipyard in 1961, Mr. Lanier was named honorary vice chairman of the board, and at the time of his retirement he was serving as a member of Ingalls' board of directors and as special consultant to the president, Ellis B. Gardner.

Over the past quarter of a century Mr. Lanier has been prominent in a number of national maritime organizations promoting a strong merchant marine as a vital arm of the Nation's security program. He is a vice president of the Society of Naval Architects & Marine Engineers. The society awarded him the coveted Vice Admiral "Jerry" Land Medal in 1962 for his outstanding accomplishments in the marine field. He has served as a director of the Shipbuilders Council of America and as a national director of the Navy League of the United States. He has been a member of the Advisory Council on Naval Affairs, 6th Naval District, U.S. Navy, and vice president and director of the Atlantic, Gulf & Great Lakes Shipbuilding Association, and one of the governors of the American Bureau of Shipping.

Monro Bannister Lanier was born in Huntsville, Ala., December 9, 1886. He was educated at the University of Alabama and the University of the South.

After serving in a managerial capacity with various Alabama coal companies and with the Freeport Sulphur Co. he accepted a position in 1937 as executive vice president of Ingalls Iron Works Co., Birmingham, Ala., in charge of sales, procurement, and the development of a shipbuilding division, which led to the establishment of the Pascagoula, Miss., Shipyard.

The Ingall's Shipbuilding Corp. played a vital role during World War II in the construction both of Navy and merchant ships. It has recently been engaged in constructing fleet type nuclear submarines, amphibious ships, including a helicopter carrier, and LSD's for the Navy, a new exploratory vessel for the Fish and Wildlife Service, and automated merchant ships.

Monro Lanier has been a guiding spirit in the growth of Ingall's Shipbuilding Corp. and of the economic development of southeast Mississippi. He has been a good citizen both of my hometown of Pascagoula and of his adopted State of Mississippi. We will all miss him and the benefit of his counsel.

Mr. Speaker, for a job well done as a responsible citizen of the business community of Mississippi and of the Nation, I salute Monro B. Lanier and wish for him bon voyage in the years ahead.

A Tribute to a Great Congressman—Hon. Frank Chelf

SPEECH

OF

HON. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, the famous Bluegrass Commonwealth of Kentucky has been the birthplace of great statesmen and great Americans. It has produced men of such stature as Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Henry Clay, our beloved friend and colleague, Alben W. Barkley, and more recently, Frank Chelf, who is now retiring from this body where he has served for 22 years as friend, mentor, colleague, and dedicated public servant.

When I was elected to the Congress from my own State of Maryland, I soon found a lasting friend in the very able and distinguished Representative from the Fourth District of Kentucky. He is a true gentleman and won the hearts of all of us, irrespective of political affiliations, by his graciousness, gentility, and charm.

During his 22 years in Congress, he has given unstintingly of himself to further the highest ideals of American democracy. He has championed many causes to bring a better life to all Americans. His keen legal mind, his outstanding ability as a legislator and statesman, his persuasiveness during debate have earned our respect and admiration.

After the 89th Congress has passed into history, we will no longer have the benefit of his counsel and experience. We will be poorer as a result of his absence. We will miss him sorely.

There is inspiration in the life of Frank Chelf. His childhood began in an orphanage, and today he is the dean of the Kentucky delegation to the Congress. His career—as a student, a lawyer, a prosecuting attorney, a soldier, and a Congressman—is marked by success as a result of his ability and excellent character.

Frank Chelf was the youngest man ever elected from the Fourth District of Kentucky during its 153 years as a political entity in Congress. In his last election, the people of his district gave him the largest majority ever accorded a candidate since 1813. He also carried every county in his district, even those formerly found in the Republican column. This, alone, is an outstanding tribute to a great and good man.

Frank's record may be summed up in these words from the scriptures "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." May God bless him abundantly with many more years of health, happiness, and success.

United Association of Plumbers and Pipe Fitters

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WM. J. RANDALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, on August 8 of this year, I addressed the opening session of the 29th convention of the United Association of Plumbers and Pipe Fitters at the Municipal Auditorium in Kansas City, Mo. I was gratified by the enthusiastic response on the part of the 2,900 delegates present to my remarks concerning national building codes and national plumbing codes. It is my firm belief, born of considerable experience in the construction industry, that all the talk about national building codes and need for progress in building technology is inspired not so much by the sincere desire to help the poor as by the sincere desire of commercial interests to push the sale of new and untested, and often inferior, building materials. The new materials and the new technology may lower a little bit the cost of building but it will not result in even good, much less better, construction.

Subsequently, the same union convention voted unanimously to reject every kind of uniform or national plumbing code, and adopted the position that plumbing codes are properly a matter for State and local determination.

A few days ago, Mr. Peter T. Schoemann, the general president of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters International Union, spelled out the position of his organization in a letter to Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare John W. Gardner.

I will note here that the American Standards Association, referred to in the letter, passed out of existence late this past summer, and all of its functions, including the revision of the National Plumbing Code, have been taken over by its successor, the newly formed United States of America Standards Institute. With this qualification, under leave to extend my remarks, I include Mr. Schoemann's letter in the Record:

United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada,
Washington, D.C., October 12, 1966.

Hon. John W. Gardner,
Secretary, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

"Dear Mr. Secretary: For many years the Public Health Service, a subordinate agency of your Department, has played a leading role in the development and promotion of the National Plumbing Code.

For your information, following an action taken by the 29th Convention of our international union in Kansas City, Missouri, this past August 12, 1966, we can no longer give active or passive encouragement to the work of plumbing code revision. The resolution, as adopted by our convention, did not mention your Department or PHS; it simply opposed every uniform or national plumbing code and all efforts to evolve such a code.

I am well aware that the work of code revision currently carried on under the auspices of the American Standards Association is not a project of the federal government, but rather one in which PHS participates with a number of nongovernmental organizations. Nevertheless, the role of PHS in recent years has been considerable and it has been sufficient to identify the National Plumbing Code as enjoying, in some fashion or other, the approval of the federal government.

While the current 1955 National Plumbing Code of the American Standards Association is not a government document, the proposed revision of that 1955 code was published by the Government Printing Office in 1963 as Public Health Service Publication No. 1038. The proposed revision was developed by a committee organized by PHS, namely, the Public Health Service Technical Committee on Plumbing Standards. Since the proposed revision, as printed by GPO, sells for 45 cents, while the earlier privately published document sells for $3.50, it is easy to see that the National Plumbing Code is popularly identified more as a government than as a private venture.

I would urge, therefore, in accord with the position adopted by our organization, that the printing and circulation of PHS Publication No. 1038 be terminated, if at all possible. If this is not possible, we would ask you Department to refrain at least from publishing the completed revision as a PHS or Federal document.

In fact, we would like to see PHS and your Department sever all relationship with so-called Sectional Committee A40 of the American Standards Association, the committee which is currently converting the proposed revision into the completed revision. It is well-known in the industry that PHS has served as a secretariat to this ASA Sectional Committee, furnishing clerical services and the like, and we would ask that PHS end this relationship also.

You may wonder why our organization has recently adopted this stance, inasmuch as we were represented on the former PHS Technical Committee on Plumbing Standards in an industry liaison capacity. The chief reason is that there has been a change of climate with respect to national codes. At one time the National Plumbing Code was little more than an advisory document for the guidance of State and local code authorities. More recently, however, there has developed within various Federal agencies a broad-scale campaign for a national building code which would be enforced upon localities by use of the various powers of the Federal Government. Among such agencies, I might cite especially the National Commission on Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress. This Commission went so far as to advocate that building trades "workers" who lost their jobs because of a national building code could be retrained for other jobs at Federal expense.

Our position is that building codes and plumbing codes are properly a subject for State and local regulation. We are well on the way to a full-fledged Federal code when the authority and prestige of a Federal agency is supplied to any model or uniform code.

You will understand then that our position proceeds from no animosity toward PHS or your Department, but rather from our obligation to our membership which requires us to oppose every form of national plumbing code. Even a privately developed code recnized as authoritative within the industry could easily be adopted by a Federal agency and enforced with Federal powers, if the movement for a national building code should make further progress. It is therefore the ASA code revision work as such which we oppose, though I realize that the most your Department can do is to withdraw from the work and cease to give it Federal approval and sanction.

We have refrained this year from pleading our cause before the Appropriations Committees of the two Houses of Congress, since we felt that your Department might find a better use for moneys earmarked for the National Plumbing Code, and we did not wish to cause you needless trouble by objecting to congressional approval of your budget.

I can only say that, if the ASA work of National Plumbing Code revision proceeds to its contemplated conclusion, we will have no choice but to oppose this code and the PHS role at every opportunity, and to strongly urge our affiliated local unions to fight against its adoption as a local or State code in their own respective localities. The local unions will not need much urging.

Respectfully yours,
Peter T. Schoemann,
General President.

The Unfinished Business

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN C. KUNKEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, with the adjournment of the 89th Congress, we hear many accolades for its accomplishments. During these last weeks, we heard repeatedly that the Congress was putting the finishing touches on its work for the year. Certainly there have been many accomplishments. Much good has come out of the past 2 years.

But what I wish to speak about today is the unfinished business of this Congress, and those aspects of its record—combined with failures on the part of the administration—that constitute sad neglect of one of the biggest tasks of all. That unfinished business has to do with the grave challenge of inflation confronting our country.

Inflation not only is working a present hardship on our people by reducing the purchasing power of the dollar; it is also threatening the future economic health of the Nation—and therefore our ability to sustain our position of world leadership. This broad, general problem should be deserving of as much concern by the next Congress as any other it faces.

Late last year, the foremost symptoms started appearing. The cost of living began rising at an unusually rapid clip. The war in Vietnam was growing. Defense expenditures were multiplying. It seemed obvious to me—as I am sure it must have to most people—that a considerable degree of restraint was needed in the fiscal policies of our Government. Wars have always forced curtailment of domestic programs.

It was therefore with a feeling of great shock and wonderment that I sat in this Chamber on the evening of last January 13 and heard the President deliver his annual state of the Union message. That message utterly failed to give recognition to the country's true situation.

Prior to this occasion, there was much newspaper discussion as to how the President might handle the question of "guns or butter." Frankly, I did not see how he could possibly offer much domestic butter. But the next day, I was compelled to make the following statements about the President's message in my weekly report to my constituents:

> As it turned out, he didn't even choose to strike a moderate balance between the two. Instead, he emphasized both. He went "whole hog" for guns on the one hand and butter plus cheesecake and ice cream on the other. His speech was basically a campaign document for next November's elections. It promised everything for everybody. In general terms, it spoke not only of economizing but also of fully implementing and financing programs both old and new. It avoided any clear recognition of the likelihood that, at some places along the line, there would have to be some "give."

Mr. Speaker, I will say this to the credit—or should I say discredit—of the administration and its heavy majorities in the Congress. They have pretty well kept faith with the spirit of the President's message of last January. But in doing so, to what a sorry pass they have brought us. Into what a deep, dark hole of trouble they have dug this Nation.

In my judgment, they have led us to the verge of a domestic crisis overshadowing even our international crisis—assuming, as I think we must, that the Vietnam war will continue for some time. By their fiscal profligacy—almost totally unbalanced by measures of restraint—they have brought us to the point where drastic action is going to have to be taken to keep our economy from flying completely out of hand. Essentially, we have three choices.

One course we can follow is that of fiscal austerity—a cutback of Federal spending. A large dose of this is what I have been advocating for many months. Republicans generally in the Congress have been advocating the same thing, but to no avail. Unfortunately, we are to the point now where—if this were the only course taken—it would require by far the grandest and most severe austerity measures any government ever imposed upon itself. It is questionable whether this is in the cards politically.

A more likely prospect is a mammoth increase of taxes on personal and corporate income. Even this will not dampen inflation unless the revenue is used to reduce borrowing and to place us on more of a pay-as-you-go basis rather than being thrown into more new programs. A third alternative is the imposition of a statutory system of wage and price controls. This is a possibility I do not rule out at all, if the demands of the war upon our economy continue growing at the present rate much longer.

That sad part of it is that drastic action—when finally forced upon the Nation—can have particularly adverse effects—upon certain groups of individuals—marginal businesses and low-income taxpayers, for example—and can cause dislocations from which some segments of our economy may be a long time recovering. This is one of the ironies in the administration's failure to face the problem. Had it applied restraints gradually and progressively over these months, it would not now be confronted with such hard choices. Instead of that, the administration has been living on dreams and hopes—dreams that Vietnam would go away soon and hopes that it could avoid tramping on any toes before the November elections and at the same time avert any serious consequences. I submit that the day of reckoning has just about arrived.

From the time the United States started moving into Vietnam on a massive scale in the spring of 1965, the heating up of our economy became virtually inevitable. The first clear danger signals showed up around the turn of the year. The cost of living began a steady, rapid climb. In August, the last month for which figures are available, the Consumer Price Index was 3.8 points higher than in August of 1965. This is the biggest year-to-year increase since the Korean war, 15 years ago.

Consumer prices since January have been increasing at a ruinous annual rate of nearly 4 percent. That is about three times as fast as the average increase for the years 1960 through 1965. Food that cost the housewife $10 in March of 1965 cost her $10.72 in March of this year. For that same food, she now has to pay upward of $10.90—almost 10 percent more than a year and a half ago.

Wholesale prices also have been advancing at an annual rate of approximately 4 percent this year—10 times as fast as they advanced between 1960 and 1965. This is laying the groundwork for still more increases in retail prices.

The jumps in the cost of living are the same thing as a hidden tax. They reduce the value of the disposable income and savings of our wage earners and all other people. Our retired persons living on fixed incomes—social security, pensions, and so on—are the hardest hit of all. They have no real opportunity to go out and earn more money to make up the difference. Think, too, of the people the poverty programs are supposed to help. With prices going up, they are shoved back one or two steps in their standard of living every time they take a step forward.

A continuation of escalating prices also holds the danger of a slowdown of consumer buying that could lead us into a recession. Present interest rates—the highest in 45 years—already have discouraged buying in many fields and have brought depression upon the homebuilding industry. In addition, higher costs here at home are pricing more American-made products out of the world market. When these goods cannot be sold abroad, the people in our own industries who produce them are thereby priced right out of their jobs. Our economy is further threatened, as a result, by the increasing deterioration of our international balance-of-payments position and the depletion of our gold stocks which now amount to less than half of what we owe abroad. All of this undermines confidence in the dollar and brings into question our ability to maintain economic stability in the future.

Mr. Speaker, the 89th Congress may go down in history as one of the most productive of all. Legislative quality in too many instances has been nothing to write home about, but there is no question about quantity. There have been some accomplishments in which I was more happy to take part.

But the 89th Congress also may be distinguished by the blame it shares with the Johnson administration for the neglect of a most basic and overriding problem—inflation. Since that problem became obvious at the beginning of this year, the record of the administration and the Democratic majority in this Congress has been to aggravate it on all occasions except those few when it chose to temporize. A review of that record is instructive. It involves approximately two dozen pieces of legislation and key rollcall votes bearing upon fiscal policy.

In February, the House passed the Tax Adjustment Act, increasing the withholding of personal income taxes on a graduated scale, accelerating payment of corporation taxes, and suspending the previously enacted reductions of excise taxes on automobiles and telephone service for 1966 and 1967. This bill did not increase income taxes. It merely sped up their collection on a nonrecurring basis. It was billed both as a method of paying for Vietnam war costs and as an anti-inflation measure. I felt there was no choice but to support it, although I did vote for a recommittal motion to delete the automobile and telephone taxes as being unnecessary to the objectives. The bill was designed to increase Government revenues by some $1.1 billion this year and by $4.8 billion in fiscal 1968.

Hardly had this bill cleared the House, however, before the administration was asking us for special appropriations which, for 1 year, would total more than three times the amount brought in by the Tax Adjustment Act for 2 years.

First, there was a supplemental appropriation of $4.8 billion for Vietnam that cleared the House on March 1. Then, only 2 weeks later, came another supplemental of $13.1 billion. This one, too, was primarily for military needs in Vietnam, although it also included $415 million in foreign aid funds for Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and the Dominican Republic. In addition, by the end of March, the House had passed a supplemental appropriation of nearly $2.8 billion to meet shortages in domestic programs. I should point out that all of these bills were completely outside of the regular appropriations process. They were emergency requests for extra funds above and beyond those anticipated in the budget.

So, within a month and a half, the House had acted to increase Government revenues by not quite $6 billion over a period of 2 years. But it had also acted to increase expenditures by nearly $21 billion for 1 year. Surely, the handwriting should have been on the wall for everybody to see. Our outgo was far exceeding our income. The 37-day pause in our bombing of North Vietnam had ended. War costs were soaring. Prices were on their way up. We had definitely entered an inflationary period.

Soon thereafter, there began a series of Republican moves to cut back on Government spending. In part, these took the form of recommittal motions on regular departmental appropriation bills. The motions were designed to hold expenditures to a level 5 percent below budget estimates.

The first two tests in this drive came on April 6. The motions were offered on the appropriation bills for the Department of the Interior and for the Treasury and Post Office Departments. I supported these moves. But they were defeated. I supported identical motions later in the session on appropriation bills for the District of Columbia and for the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments. But they also were defeated. In each case, the more than 2 to 1 Democratic majority in the House worked for the administration, as it did almost without exception throughout the whole 89th Congress. It was simply too much of an advantage to overcome.

Late in the session, on the public works appropriations bill, a different kind of attempt was made to cut expenditures. This was a motion essentially to delete items added to the House bill by the Senate and thereby reduce the total amount by $23.6 million. I supported this, too. It was rejected like all the rest.

On only one occasion did I break away from the Republican position on these bills. That was on May 5, when the appropriation measure for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare came before the House. In that case, I pondered this question right up to the last minute—in fact, to such a late stage of the proceedings that it required me to go to the Speaker's desk to change a vote I had cast.

The thing that had me worried on this bill was the section providing the impacted areas funds for school districts in which there are large numbers of Federal employees and servicemen. This has been an excellent program over the years. I know from my own experience how vital it is for schools throughout the country and how they have come to rely heavily on these funds year after year. It has been a great help to schools in my own district, particularly the Middletown schools. But the President requested only $183 million for it. The Appropriations Committee recommended $416 million in order to keep the program operating as it has in the past. My concern was that the motion for a 5-percent reduction, although it applied to the whole bill overall, would be used by the administration as an excuse to make an especially drastic cutback on impacted areas aid to the schools, as it had already proposed to do.

With few exceptions, Members seldom vote against appropriation bills on final passage. But in this case I did. This measure totaled $10½ billion. Unlike the other bills I have mentioned, which were below the amounts requested by the administration, this one was $490 million above the request. Certainly here was an instance where we could reject a bill and force the committee to come back with a more reasonable figure. It included funds for a number of new programs as yet untried and untested. Particularly at a time like this, we can well afford to go slow in getting such programs started. The impacted areas program, on the other hand, is one of long-proven merit. It should not be sacrificed. On final passage of the bill, however, I was on the short end of the vote.

There was only one other appropriation bill against which I voted. This was for the independent agencies and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It came up on May 10. It included only $2 million for rent supplement payments in fiscal 1967, but it increased the contract authority—in other words, our commitment of funds in the future—from $12 million to $32 million. This is one of those schemes which, when once started, is likely to mushroom practically out of sight. Again, I felt we could ill afford it.

When the Senate-House conference report on this bill came before us on August 18, another Republican move was made that had my support. This was a motion to delete language authorizing sale of $3.2 billion of participations in pools of Government assets—mainly loans—held by the agencies covered by the bill. This motion was defeated by administration forces despite the fact it was clear by that time that such sales were ill-adivsed and harmful to the economy.

This harks back to what I consider the greatest debacle of this session of Congress—an act which, in the midst of growing inflation, found the Democratic Party retreating under the pressures of that problem rather than advancing against it. This was the Participation Sales Act, passed by the House on May 18 and opening the door to a whole new system of back-door, deficit financing. It gave approval to an administration plan to place $4.2 billion worth of Government loans and similar assets in a pool and then sell participations from that pool to private investors. This extra revenue would make the budget deficit picture look considerably brighter.

But, besides other dangers in the plan, it was obvious that the high interest rates under which these participations were to be sold would attract investment funds away from other segments of the economy, including the homebuilding industry which already was in deep trouble as a result of tight money. As it turned out, interest rates on these participation offerings soared to nearly 6 percent, the highest in history on Government paper. This caused further turmoil in the investment market. The embarrassment was too much, and the Administration suspended the sales. No one likes to say "I told you so," but to my recollection this was the only bill this year on which the Republicans united solidly in opposition to an administration measure without the loss of a single vote.

But still, as matters went from bad to worse, the administration continued to postpone and avoid making hard decisions. It continued failing to deal effectively with the root causes of our economic chaos. It resorted to piecemeal measures and patchwork, attempting only to cover up the symptoms.

An example of this was a bill the Congress processed during August to permit the Federal National Mortgage Association to purchase up to $4.8 billion of additional FHA and VA mortgages. In that the FNMA must borrow funds to do this, it puts a further drain on the Treasury. But the homebuilding industry had sunk into a depressed condition. High interest rates, siphoning investment funds into other fields, had caused a severe shortage of mortgage money. The idea of the additional FNMA mortgage purchases was to set free large amounts of private investment funds which would be ploughed back into financing still more mortgages. Hopefully, this will help get the industry back on its feet. While it is far from being a final solution, this measure had my support.

But the next attempt at treating symptoms, approved by the Congress during September, consisted of completely artificial devices for limiting interest rates paid by banks and certain other financial institutions on deposits and share accounts. This bill, to remain in effect only 1 year, did not have my support. Like water finding its level, many of the savings and investments affected by the measure will go seeking higher rates of return in other markets. What great panacea the administration will offer for these dislocations is yet to be seen.

Amid much sound and fury, the administration early last month offered still another piece of patchwork. This was the bill, passed by the House on September 30, to suspend until 1968 the 7-percent investment tax credit on industrial machinery and equipment, as well as the provisions for accelerated depreciation on new industrial and commercial buildings. It was trumpeted as an anti-inflation measure in that it would dampen the capital-goods boom.

Exactly what results will flow from it, however, are questions wide open to debate. Only one thing is certain. It will not place any immediate curb on inflation. Its real effects will not actually be felt for at least 8 months or more. This is because of the long leadtimes involved in the capital goods market—in other words, the long period between the time machinery is ordered and the time it is delivered and paid for. The same applies to industrial and commercial buildings. Thus, for the latter half or possibly two-thirds of next year, the measure undoubtedly will have an effect. But also undoubtedly during that period, industries will be placing large batches of orders for deliveries early in 1968 when they will be able to take advantage of restoration of the tax credits. This slowdown of purchases, followed by a sudden speedup could cause dislocations we cannot foresee now—not to mention the inflationary impact of the resumption of these provisions. Weighing the lack of immediate advantages of this bill with respect to the inflation problem—and considering also the possible long-term disadvantages—I decided to oppose it.

Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to be able to support many of the major legislative accomplishments of this Congress during the past session—particularly in those areas where we were building upon long-established programs of proven merit. These included the amendments to our higher education, library services and construction, food-for-peace programs, the Allied Health Professions Training Assistance Act, U.S. participation in the Asian Development Bank, the new provisions for equal employment opportunity, for rejuvenation of the Small Business Administration, and the bill to encourage studies and research in the international field.

From my own committee—the Committee on Public Works—there was considerable legislation with which I was proud to be associated. This included the new water pollution control measure, the bill accepting the marvelous Hirshhorn art collection and authorizing a museum and sculpture garden for it, the Highway Safety Act, the amendments to the Federal-aid highway program, and the Disaster Relief Act.

Just a few of the other measures that had my support were these: The new program of educational and other assistance for veterans, establishment of a Cabinet-level Department of Transportation, the Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act, pay raises for Federal workers, veterans' pension increases, the freedom of information bill, and the truth in packaging legislation.

Our foreign assistance program was another of our continuing efforts which I supported. Over the years, our aid programs abroad, on the whole, have been highly successful. They have contributed greatly to peace by helping to create stability in many countries. There is a continuing need for them in view of persistent Communist subversion, particularly in the underdeveloped regions of the world. Certainly, in the absence of the program, we would have spent much more money—and moreover, lost many more lives—stopping Communist aggression by military means. The program has helped to make the recipient countries much less vulnerable to such aggression. A number of them now are not only self-supporting but are making contributions of their own to the underdeveloped nations. This further strengthens prospects for stability and peace.

But on the foreign-aid measures, as on a number of other programs I supported on final passage, attempts to tighten the pursestrings had my backing. One of these attempts was a recommittal motion on the foreign-aid authorization bill in July. It was designed to limit authorizations to 1 year instead of 2 years for all programs except the Alliance for Progress and the Development Loan Fund—also to cut $250 million from the $1 billion proposed for each of the next 5 years of the Development Loan Fund. Although this motion was defeated, its purposes were substantially upheld, as was my position, after the bill had gone through the Senate and was put in final form. The Development Loan Fund authorization was reduced to $685 million for 1967. That Fund and the Alliance for Progress gained authorizations for only the next 3 years instead of 5, and all other programs were placed on a 1-year instead of 2-year basis.

In September, a recommittal motion on the foreign aid appropriations bill, to reduce total economic assistance by 10 percent, also had my support. It passed by a count of 187 to 182. Out of all the skirmishes on the House floor over appropriation matters, this was practically the only Republican victory of major consequence during the entire 2d session of the 89th Congress. I voted for it because it seems to me the tighter we can make the foreign aid budget, the better. It forces the administrators of the program to establish stricter priorities, to cut out waste, and to get finer results out of every dollar spent. The difficulty of doing this was highlighted again, however, when even this $45 million cut was restored in the final bill.

One of the hardest decisions for me during the entire second session concerned my position on the amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act. These include an increase of the minimum wage from $1.25 to $1.60 an hour on February 1, 1968, for workers presently covered. They bring some 8 million employees under minimum wage coverage for the first time. In view of the inflation problem, it seemed to me that extension of coverage to additional workers was as far as we should have gone.

Even the President, in his original message on this subject, recommended only that coverage be extended to 4½ million additional workers. Extremely cautious on the question of boosting the minimum, he said:

> The Congress should consider carefully the effect of higher minimum wage rates on the incomes of those employed and also on costs and prices and on job opportunities likely for the flood of teenagers now entering our labor force.

Unquestionably, the increase will limit job opportunities. Past experience with this tells us that many employers will have difficulty meeting the higher rates. They will try to get by with fewer employees and will look for other ways, including automation, to get production out.

But my primary concern was with the inflationary impact. Here there was the question of whether the upward pressures on costs and prices will still exist when this sizable boost of 35 cents an hour in the minimum rate goes into effect early in 1968. An important factor in this question is whether the Vietnam war will still be raging at that time, with all of the heavy expenditures that entails.

One problem is that the increase of the minimum will mean salary increases reverberating all the way up through our wage structure. When workers at the bottom of the scale receive a raise, then those at the level just above them, having more skills and more job responsibility naturally will expect a raise also. It will work this way all along the line, up to the top. This will drive production costs and prices still further upward.

Never before in our history has the national minimum wage been increased during a time of inflation or a time of war. When past minimum wage laws were enacted—in 1938, 1949, 1955, and 1961—we were in periods of relative price stability. There were no wars in progress. Military expenditures were not putting a heavy strain on our economy. In my judgment—particularly since the new increase will not take effect until February of 1968, anyway—we would have been well advised to delay this action until inflationary pressures have abated, or at least until the situation in Vietnam becomes more clear and we have a better idea of what our military requirements are going to be.

The question of how long the war will last, of course, has an important bearing on all of the issues I have raised. I hope and pray the war will end quickly. I wish the administration could have assured us many months ago that the conflict would be over soon. The problem of inflation—the problem of heavy Government expenditures contributing to inflation—would not have caused me such grave concern in that case. My attitude on certain pieces of legislation that have come before this 89th Congress would have been different.

But we have received no such assurances. The fact is that no one can tell us when the war will end. General informed opinion in Washington is that the war will continue to escalate for some time to come. No one can say with certainty that the inflationary pressures upon our economy will fade away in the near future. To assume that this problem will somehow take care of itself would be folly. Unless there is a sudden, favorable break in the Vietnam war picture, restraints of an exceptionally harsh and severe nature will have to be applied to the economy by the next Congress. I hope this will not be necessary. I am afraid it will be.

The Honorable Frank Chelf

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague from the Fourth District of Kentucky, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CHELF], is retiring after having served 10 terms in the Congress.

I want to pay tribute to my colleague as he concludes a great record of service in the Congress. He has served capably and faithfully and has worked hard to make Congress an even more effective instrument of the people.

FRANK CHELF leaves the Congress with a great record of service and commitment to the Nation, to his district, and to his State. As second ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, he made great contributions to the development of legislation in matters within the purview of that committee.

The gentleman from Kentucky is a great friend, a distinguished colleague. We shall miss him. He carries with him our wishes for the best of good luck and for every success as he retires to his beloved and native State of Kentucky.

Inspiring Celebration of Franco-American Veterans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include therein my remarks in part at the 20th anniversary banquet of the Franco-American War Veterans Post at Leominster, Mass., September 10, 1966.

This celebration was indeed a most remarkable occasion for me and the many others who were in attendance. The program was admirably conducted by Mr. Victor Leger, veterans' service agent at Leominster and an outstanding leader in veteran and civic affairs.

It was attended by noted spiritual leaders, able and distinguished dignitaries of local, State, and Federal governments including Hon. Laurie J. Cormier, former mayor of Leominster, now regional director for New England of civil defense, with headquarters at Harvard, Mass.; His Honor Mayor Ralph W. Crossman, State Representative Robert W. Mahan, member of the Massachusetts General Court; members of the city council; National and State commanders; president of the auxiliary and other high officials of the Franco-American War Veterans; and a host of fraternal, civic, business, and charitable leaders and a very large enthusiastic audience comprised of the members, and their families, and friends.

The program was in the best American tradition and I may say, also, in the best tradition of the beautiful city in which this event was held.

The program, which sounded a very high patriotic note, consisted of some very thoughtful, eloquent addresses interspersed with humorous references. The prevailing atmosphere was one of sober reflection on the serious problems of the country with emphasis on the principles, ideals, and objectives of the Nation and the rich contributions to our way of life of these wonderful Franco-American people.

It is in gatherings like this that one finds the positive side of American life, the pattern of patriotism and loyalty to country that have made us the great nation that we are, and above all, the spirit of devotion to our free institutions and the determination to defend and retain them that is so much a part of our way of life.

We can be grateful indeed that this spirit, vitalized by our veterans, lives in the hearts of the American people and exemplifies the unalterable resolution of our great, free people to safeguard their precious legacy of freedom and to face our problems, difficult as they are, with unflinching loyalty and devotion to this country and all it stands for.

My remarks follow:

REMARKS IN PART OF CONGRESSMAN PHILIP J. PHILBIN, AT 20TH ANNIVERSARY BANQUET OF FRANCO-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS POST 13, OF LEOMINSTER, MASS., SEPTEMBER 10, 1966

(At the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Franco-American War Veterans at Leominster last night, Congressman PHILIP J. PHILBIN highly lauded the members of the Post for their patriotism, inspiring devotion to American institutions and outstanding service in war and peace.)

You and your comrades gallantly served in the past to defend this nation, end the scourge of war and establish lasting peace. For this, the American people will be forever deeply grateful. So this is an occasion of joyous celebration, gratitude and renewed faith for all of us.

With great patriotic devotion and sacrifice you fought to reach the great goals of freedom and to build a world in which the rule of law would prevail over selfish, territorial conquest and aggression, where war would be outlawed.

Yet the high hopes and oft-repeated assurances we had have not been realized in the modern world. Unfortunately, there are those animated by fierce desire and intent to dominate and control all other nations and impose their tyrannical will not only upon their own helpless subjects, but upon the freedom-loving peoples of the earth.

These ruthless well-organized forces seek to fasten their iron grip upon the weak and the helpless, believing that, by this strategy, in time they can make themselves masters of the entire world and bring every nation and every people under their cruel dictatorship.

What is happening today in Vietnam is merely a part of that plan. The same is true of the insurrections, revolutions and violent upsets that are being fostered in other parts of the world.

Our great nation seeks no domination over others, in fact, the contrary is true. We seek to live in peace, in amity and in friendship with all nations, especially those which are truly desirous of promoting friendly relationships and the climate of progress and plenty in which every nation can enjoy the cherished benefits of freedom, peace and justice.

The American people, like all freedom-loving peoples, must be deeply concerned by the designs and efforts of Communist aggressors, because our own security and our own freedom are challenged by those who are moving now in so many ways and places to destroy all freedom and to substitute violence, force and regimentation for law and order, and to make slaves and subjects out of free men and women everywhere.

By all means, let us continue to strive with all our vigor, energy and resource to establish just peace in Vietnam and throughout the world. While we have tried very hard, time and time again, to induce the Communists of Hanoi to come to the peace table and treat with us to stop fighting and settle existing problems on some honorable, decent basis, our earnest, repeated pleas for peace and justice still remain unanswered.

Let us hope and pray that the day will be soon at hand when this government in concert with other governments and the United Nations, will be able to prevail upon the aggressors to desist from their assaults on the helpless and the weak, upon the integrity and security of this nation and other nations of the free world, and join to institute a peace that will endure, so that all peoples everywhere can live in total peace and turn their attention to building a better world for all.

While the nation is enjoying unprecedented prosperity we are beset by vexing problems of inflationary surge, the high cost of living, high interest rates and other unwelcome conditions attributable to the rapid growth and expansion of the nation.

Government and the people must and will cooperate whole-heartedly to attack and solve these problems, and I think we must be especially careful in the process, so far as the federal government is concerned, that in our efforts to combat runaway inflation, we may avoid unloosing recessionary forces in the economy that could well work in the opposite direction and put a damper on present prospects for continued prosperity.

There has never been a time when we have been faced by so many perplexing problems, both international and domestic. But I think that we can rely on the people at every level, to join in an understanding way with the efforts that we will continue to make to maintain and project prosperity, balance in our economy, pursue sound, practical fiscal policies, concern for the problems of health, well-being and education, including the pollution of our streams, for the handicapped and the unfortunate that live among us, to fight discrimination, hatred and denial of common justice, and, above all, to make sure that our great nation is kept strong, vigorous and healthy in every respect, militarily, economically, spiritually and patriotically, so that we may grow and prosper in every way, and so that, above all, we may maintain, guard and protect the security and free institutions of this unequalled citadel of liberty.

As we work zealously and unceasingly for peace and justice in the world, and for that security and freedom for which you, your valiant comrades and so many Americans struggled and sacrificed since the very foundations of this government, let us renew and rededicate our faith and loyalty and stand firm for God and country.

I will always remember with deepest gratitude the honor you have paid me in inviting me here to this wonderful twentieth celebration of your outstanding organization and I want to assure you not only of my friendship and admiration but of my wholehearted cooperation with you in all your endeavors.

May you enjoy many more celebrations of your fine post and continue your great work for many years to come.

The Honorable Frank Chelf

SPEECH

OF

HON. CHARLOTTE T. REID

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mrs. REID of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, after 22 years of faithful and dedicated service in the House of Representatives, my good friend and colleague, the Honorable FRANK CHELF, is returning to private life. Congressman CHELF is a sincere, warm, and friendly person whom I admire and respect. He is a gentleman who has served with integrity and devotion—and one who will be missed in these Halls of Congress. I shall always value his friendship, and shall never forget the many courtesies which he extended to me.

Therefore, it is with a feeling of deep regret that I say goodby to my friend, FRANK CHELF. It has been a pleasure for me to serve in the Congress with this distinguished legislator—and I wish him good luck, good health, and happiness in the coming years.

Southbridge Post Office Dedication

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include therein my remarks in part at dedication exercises of the enlarged and modernized post office at Southbridge, Mass.

REMARKS IN PART OF CONGRESSMAN PHILIP J. PHILBIN AT DEDICATION OF NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING, SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS., MAY 29, 1966

It is a very high privilege, honor and pleasure for me to join you today for the dedication of this beautiful new Southbridge Post Office and I want to assure you that I deeply cherish the opportunity afforded me to participate in these very impressive dedicatory exercises.

Southbridge is a truly great American community with fine traditions, dynamic economy, efficient public services and officials, sterling leadership at every level in the public service, industry, and business and the professional ranks, and loyal devoted people who could not be excelled anywhere. This town is beautiful beyond measure, known far and wide for its progressive outlook and public spirit and its loyalty to spiritual ideals.

And in the person of our distinguished friend, Hon. Paul Benoit, it has a very able, outstanding postmaster, and very capable, experienced, dedicated postal employees whom we highly esteem.

I think we can all agree, therefore, that Southbridge is entitled to this beautiful new postal facility that we so proudly dedicate today to the use and for the benefit of Southbridge postal patrons and the general public.

I want to compliment the Committee, the Postmaster, and our great Post Office Department for arranging this fine program to dedicate this new building to the service of the postal patrons and the people of Southbridge.

In a festive spirit, we may well rejoice in the completion of this beautiful building, and I take special pleasure in expressing my heartiest congratulations, great satisfaction and deep gratitude to all those who joined in making this worthwhile project possible.

As you all well know, I am especially happy today to witness the fulfillment of this very meritorious postal project which we have sponsored and promoted for some time past. And in that sense, today is the fulfillment of our dreams and our plans, and I want to extend special appreciation and thanks to every individual and group who participated in making this new post office a reality—government and local officials, the architects and contractors, the workers and all those who contributed to this very happy result. We have a fine well constructed building—well designed to provide the postal facilities we need for local postal services.

At the same time, we must note that buildings, equipment, appurtenances alone, however modern and well implemented, do not meet the total needs of the patrons and the people who require postal services.

Most important of all, is the assurance we have of capable, efficient, experienced, faithful postal workers at every level who are so essential in making this building and these beautiful postal facilities the meaningful effective public agency that it is, and will be, to provide the many indispensable services which our great Post Office Department provides for the American people.

It is appropriate to note that this great Department, now headed by a valued friend and a distinguished son of Massachusetts, the Hon. Lawrence F. O'Brien, and implemented by so many able distinguished leaders at the regional and local level, and dedicated personnel at every level, is without doubt the most efficient, most outstanding postal system in the entire world.

Notwithstanding the many problems occasioned by increased population, our expanding economy, the advance of science, and the need for new techniques, and we will have to meet and face these problems, it should be clearly understood that we, in and out of the Congress, propose in behalf of the people to maintain this great postal system of ours at maximum efficiency and usefulness—keep its leadership vigorous and progressive, its personnel well paid, efficient and helpful, and this entire system—the greatest in the world—I repeat, given that support by the Congress and the people which it is entitled to enjoy.

This, then, is a great occasion for Southbridge, and it marks a splendid advance in postal facilities here. We are all very grateful, and this is a good time, as we dedicate this beautiful building, to re-dedicate ourselves to the great government, of which it is a part, and the high ideals of freedom and justice for which our government stands.

We live in a time of turmoil and strife, but it must also be for us, and for the nation, a time of resolution and determination. Let it be clearly understood by those who assail and challenge us, and who are working so hard to undermine and destroy the foundations of this great citadel of freedom that it is our unswerving purpose to defend our rich heritage.

Let no one ever doubt or miscalculate, the loyalty, the devotion, and the firm, unalterable commitment of the American people to uphold our country and our free way of life and the cause of human freedom and justice.

As we strive for peace with all our hearts and energies, let us remain strong in every sense, militarily, economically and spiritually, and let us firmly embrace the truths, principles and blessings for which this nation stands, so that no power on earth can ever deprive us of the precious birthright of freedom that we cherish so deeply.

The mission of this bright, new facility is to serve the people of Southbridge and the general public. Let our mission be in these troublous days, unswerving, loyal devotion to the preservation and defense of the cause for which so many Americans have struggled and died—freedom, justice and peace in this country and the world.

And on this day before Memorial Day, a time dedicated prayerfully to our honored dead, a day of remembrance of our loved ones, let us solemnly resolve that the sacrifices of these great heroes, the dead and the living, the past and the present, shall not be in vain.

Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

SPEECH

OF

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of the 69th Congress, on March 4, 1925, the Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., began his service as a Member of the House of Representatives. The time was only 6 years after the end of World War I, and the United States was beginning to enjoy the economic boom that was to last until that tragic crash of 1929. The distinguished congressional career of JOE MARTIN, begun on that day, has continued throughout the great depression, World War II, and the cold war of the past two decades. For 30 years of that time, since I first came to this body, I have known and respected JOE MARTIN in a way that completely dissolved barriers of political party affiliation.

During many trying days for the United States JOE MARTIN was not only a stalwart support for his party but for the people of the entire country. As minority leader for 20 years he never permitted partisan considerations to interfere with his duties as an American. During World War II, our enemies were constantly shaken by the solidarity of the Congress which was largely the result of JOE MARTIN's patriotism. His almost unprecedented close relation with our beloved Speaker Sam Rayburn was firmly based on mutual respect and understanding. Like Sam Rayburn, he is, above all, a man of his word.

The people of Massachusetts and all the United States are losing the services of a dedicated and able legislator.

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in wishing JOE MARTIN good health and success upon his retirement from his distinguished and long service in this body.

Association for Allied Military Friends

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALTER H. MOELLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MOELLER. Mr. Speaker, since the beginning of the 89th Congress, it has been my honor to be affiliated with a group of men who have undertaken to initiate a befriending program for the thousands of allied servicemen from 50 nations who are visiting and studying at 100 installations throughout this country under the military assistance program.

After meeting with hundreds of these men in the last 2 years, I completely concur with Defense Secretary McNamara's summation of the situation when he stated before congressional committees in 1963:

> In all probability the greatest return on our military assistance investment—dollar for dollar—comes from the training of selected officers and key specialists in the United States schools and installations. These students are hand-picked by their governments; they are the coming leaders in their nations. It is beyond price to the United States to make friends of such individuals.

To this end, I have joined with Mr. Hollis W. Burt, Bethesda, Md.; Col. James W. Milner, Arlington, Va.; Mr. Frank W. Mueller, Falls Church, Va.; Mr. Randolph E. Stime, Seattle, Wash.; and Rev. C. Parker Wright, Paradise, Pa., in forming the Association for Allied Military Friends. As a nonprofit, tax-exempt organization under the laws of the District of Columbia, the association has been primarily involved in overall research as to where best the civilian community may assist the Department of Defense in providing these guests with adequate information and personal friendships which lead to a balanced understanding of our American way of life.

During this time it has been gratifying to find hundreds of community groups assisting the local commanding officers in this befriending process. I believe that such action symbolizes and makes practical the American concern for, and interest in, its friends and neighbors from all over the world. To open one's home to a stranger is to open one's heart to a neighbor. I find personal satisfaction in this form of simple, yet meaningful, expression of true hospitality.

In closing, I want to commend such action as another means of building a better world.

Don Tellefson—A Real Champion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention today to a man whose life epitomized the very meaning of humanity.

Don Tellefson, of Maquoketa, Iowa, was offering the troubled youth of his community guidance, assistance, and support long before the economic opportunity program was conceived. And he will be remembered as a person who demonstrated to everyone who knew him the greatness which can exist in man's relationship to man.

It was a privilege for me to know him as a friend and community leader. In an editorial on October 8, his hometown newspaper, the Jackson Sentinel, captured the spirit of Don Tellefson and the affection which his community held for him, and I include this tribute at this point in the RECORD:

DON TELLEFSON—A REAL CHAMPION

> Don Tellefson will be deeply missed by lots and lots of people from the greater Maquoketa area. His tremendous support of his chosen community, its schools, its youth, and his church, will never be forgotten by those who had the privilege of working with him on one or more of his interests.
>
> In his capacity as an area representative for a large corporation (AGRICO), Don could have remained aloof from community activities. In contrast to most of us, he could have said he didn't owe Maquoketa anything . . . even his living.
>
> But Don wasn't that kind of a fellow . . . and neither was he the kind of fellow who was willing to do the work but wanted all the credit, and wanted everything done his way or else.

He was tall, big, gregarious, understanding, considerate, thoughtful and he had a lot of patience with people . . . especially young people.

The Jackson county District Court appointed Don as the juvenile probation officer quite a few years ago and if they had looked the whole country over they would never have found a better one. He and Bette raised two wonderful boys of their own, but they were also concerned about other youths . . . youths who often didn't have the right kind of guidance because of a broken home or some other obvious reason.

When one of the boys (or sometimes girls) were getting into a bit of trouble with the law and appeared headed for more of the same, Don utilized all of his forceful personality and salesmanship in "selling" them on going the right way. And if some sort of a constructive job seemed to be at least part of the answer, Don utilized his close personal friendship with just about every Marquoketa business and professional man to secure that job for a youth.

Sometimes money was desperately needed . . . but more often the need to find a skill, to achieve pride in the ability to do, to be important, to be depended upon, and to be respected . . . was just as important or even more important. We all seek that in life. And sometimes youths with many of the so-called advantages, can be far more cruel than adults in their treatment of fellow youths who don't have the proper reputation, the proper clothes or just belong to the "wrong crowd".

It's rather hard to get accepted in the "right crowd" after you've been earmarked as a member of the "wrong crowd". But Don Tellefson helped lots of youths do it . . . and he helped a lot of parents achieve a greater concern in their children.

A former athlete himself who liked to see Marquoketa win, Iowa win, and Wisconsin win (if they weren't playing Iowa), Don still saw football and other sports in their proper perspective, as games where you respected your opponents and displayed the same courtesies and sportsmanship that one would in other endeavors.

One of Don's closest friends summed it up in five words, "It was a joy to be with him."

Don brought a lot of light with him when he came in the door. It was always a welcome interlude whether a dull or busy day. If someone had told him that, he would have dismissed it as just the reflection off his prematurely bald head.

He never took any credit. He left in all in the hearts and minds, and in the memories of countless adults and youths who will always remember him as one of the greatest champions in the art of living for one's fellow man.—Bob Melvold

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The Honorable D. R. (Billy) Matthews

SPEECH

OF

HON. PORTER HARDY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to our good and valued friend, Billy Matthews. I share with my colleagues deep regret that he will not be with us next year.

I have admired Billy for his integrity, his forthrightness, his sincerity, and his perpetual good humor. But, most of all, I have appreciated him for his genuine friendship.

I join with others in wishing him unbounded personal satisfaction and a full measure of success in whatever undertakings he may pursue during the years ahead.

Mrs. Lyle Roberts

SPEECH

OF

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, one of the outstanding citizens of the Miami metropolitan area and of the State of Florida is the distinguished chairman of the Dade County School Board, Mrs. Lyle Roberts.

Mrs. Roberts is a great lady, an outstanding citizen, and a powerful force for better education in our State. She is a warm human being, a woman of remarkable commonsense, and the symbol of integrity and effective good government in our community.

Recently, Mrs. Roberts announced that she would not be able to continue as chairman of our Dade County School Board and in characteristic fashion announced her retirement from the chairmanship and her decision not to run for another term on the board in time for the community to seek a replacement.

Many of us feel that Jane Roberts is irreplaceable, and this is strikingly indicated in the comments upon her career which appeared in our newspapers. So that my colleagues and all who read this Record may know of this remarkable public servant, I include, following my remarks, these newspaper articles and an article which appeared on Mrs. Roberts in the publication of our county schools:

[From the Miami News, Oct. 20, 1966]

School Board Head Won't Run Again

(By Louise Blanchard, reporter of the Miami News)

School Board Chairman Jane Roberts said today she will not seek reelection when her terms ends in two years and that she will not serve as chairman when the board reorganizes in January.

She has served on the board since August 1957 and as chairman since January 1961.

The two announcements are expected to touch off political maneuvering in two areas among possible candidates throughout Dade County for Mrs. Roberts' at-large position on the board; and among the other six board members for the chairmanship.

"I'm anxious to go ahead and say it because I'm definitely going to do it," Mrs. Roberts said.

She suggested that the interval of nearly two years before the next Democratic primary will provide an opportunity "to get some capable people" as candidates for the board.

Mrs. Roberts, president-elect of the Florida School Boards Association, is slated to take office Nov. 13 in Cocoa.

"I can't do both jobs, especially in a legislative year," she said.

The 1967 Legislature will convene April 3. Its 60-day session will be followed by a constitutional revision session. Both the school boards association and the Dade board will seek specific legislation at both sessions, a fact that means a great deal of work for the chief officer of each group.

Mrs. Roberts is one of two at-large members of the seven-member board. All members are elected by countywide vote, but five are required to live in specific residence districts. The other two may live anywhere in the county. Mrs. Roberts' decision not to run removes formidable opposition and clears the way for any Dade resident who feels qualified to seek the position. In the first Democratic primary in 1964, Mrs. Roberts far outdistanced five opponents.

[From the Miami Herald, Oct. 21, 1966]

Chairman Says She's Tired—Mrs. Roberts Won't Run for New School Board Term

(By Jeff Antevil, Herald staff writer)

Mrs. Jane Roberts, blunt-spoken leader of Dade's School Board for the past four years, said Thursday she will not seek another two-year term as chairman.

"I am tired," Mrs. Roberts said, confirming that she will bow out when the seven-member board reorganizes in January.

The veteran board member also repeated publicly what she has been saying in private for many months—she will not seek reelection to the board when her present four-year term expires in 1968.

"I am announcing my decision this early," she said, "to give other people a chance to consider running for the board."

Mrs. Roberts stressed that she is not unhappy with Dade's school system or with her experiences since she was named to the school board in 1957.

"I've gotten a tremendous amount of satisfaction from serving on the board," she declared. "I have loved every minute of it and expect to continue loving every minute until my term expires."

The chairman, who served as one of two members-at-large on the board, won election in 1958, 1960 and 1964. She is the wife of contractor Lyle Roberts.

Only two board members—Mrs. Anna Brenner Meyers and Mrs. Helene Vosloh—have served longer on the policy-making board for Florida's second-largest governmental operation.

Mrs. Roberts said her duties as president of the Florida School Board Assn. next year also influenced her decision not to continue serving as chairman.

She said she will make no recommendations on a possible successor.

C. T. McCrimmon, a hospital administrator, is presently serving as vice-chairman of the board.

[From the Miami Herald, Oct. 22, 1966]

A Loss for All From School Board

The decision of Mrs. Jane Roberts to step down as chairman of the School Board in January and not seek reelection when her term expires in 1968 is regrettable.

Mrs. Roberts has been an outstanding board member since 1957. As chairman she has given sensible and tactful leadership through a trying period, with an eye on the pupils' welfare as well as the interest of the public which pays the bills.

With two more years remaining, Mrs. Roberts will continue to help direct one of the nation's largest school systems. If events do not change her plans to retire to private life, the loss will be a large one.

[From the Miami News]

Time To Say "Thank You"

(By Jack Kassewitz, chief editorial writer of the Miami News)

Jane Roberts has had an uncounted number of telephone calls in the week since she announced she would not seek reelection as chairman of the Dade School Board. But not a single call has been from a parent with a child in the public schools.

All of the callers have been other public servants, expressing their regret over her decision but telling her they "fully understand." And while perhaps the elected officials do understand, we have the strange feeling the public doesn't.

Too often the public thinks it "owns" its officials. In her 10 years of service to the community on the School Board, (and at no salary!) Mrs. Roberts learned that a telephone call in the middle of the night is a form of harassment practiced widely by irate parents. She has been the butt of scurrilous mail and garbage heaped upon the front lawn of her Coral Gables home.

MANY COMPLAIN

Parents telephone to complain about poor bus service, about the quality of food in the cafeterias, library fines, or perhaps a shortage of parking spaces for their children's cars. But no one ever says "Thank You" for leading the school system to a point of excellence enjoyed by no other Florida community—and by few others in the nation.

We wouldn't be so naive as to think Jane Roberts did it all herself. She had help from a majority of the board members and successfully met the challenge of a social revolution. First there was integration and then there was the influx of Cuban children.

In between were the controversies over textbooks, sometimes with the noisy right wing element in Dade County, other times with the equally noisy liberals of the left. On several occasions the board was forced to raise taxes. And then there was the Bible-reading suit which split the county. All this time the telephone calls in the night never stopped.

To her great credit Mrs. Roberts, the mother of four children, stood firm. She is not exactly the silent type and she offered leadership which brought dramatic progress in the decade. During this time the school system grew from 128,000 students to 208,000 students. In 1957 Dade was spending $47 millions on its education. Today the figure is close to $125 million. We had 137 school buildings. Today the total is 208, and still growing. Classroom teachers have increased in number from 5,300 to almost 9,000.

THANKLESS JOB

Mrs. Roberts conceived and established the Quality Education Committee, which studied the needs of curriculum, manpower, and housing, and pressed for implementation of the recommendations. The board brought into being the Miami-Dade Junior College which not only enjoys national recognition but provides a new source of education for thousands of young people who might have quit upon graduation from high school.

A public official's lot is a thankless one. Jane Roberts' experiences make understandable why more outstanding people refuse to offer themselves to the electorate. The abuse isn't worth it. And we write this with the knowledge of 10 years' personal friendship.

[From the Miami News]

JANE ROBERTS

(By Bill Baggs)

A lady, Jane Roberts, sits in what many of us believe is the most important public chair around here.

Mrs. Roberts is chairman of the School Board.

The mere size of the work is suggested by the School Board budget, $125,000,000, which is the second largest budget in the state. Only the budget of the state itself is larger.

More vital, the board oversees what kind of schoolhouse is there for your child. This year, 208,000 young people are seeking education in the public schools.

Mrs. Roberts sits on top of all this.

And now she intends to be chairman no more.

SINCE 1961

Her reasons are various. She dislikes the idea of the annual squabble to determine who who gets to be chairman, although she probably would be renamed again. She's been chairman since 1961. She is probably tired of the late night calls from irritated parents. She is president-elect of the Florida School Boards Association and possibly thinks her influence in smaller counties could improve the state of education there.

A testimonial to Jane Roberts was made last year by a brace of touring scholars from the University of Chicago. They were examining the school districts of the South, and one explained:

"The two excellent large school districts we found were in Miami and Atlanta. Miami was at least a shade the better of the two."

As much as anyone, Jane Roberts is responsible.

One of her finest gifts to the children and parents here was the idea of a Quality Education Comimttee. It was Jane Roberts' idea. The work of the committee didn't draw the headlines of, say, the Sheriff's Department, but its influence is far greater in the life of Dade County.

RACIAL ISSUE

And the committee came to the board with several recommendations to make better the school system here. It also was critical of the board, from time to time, and only a few months ago, a member of the Quality Education Committee was up before the board with warm criticism of how the board permitted a poor use of television in the schools.

Jane Roberts came to the board as the racial issue was nudging the public schoolhouse. She led the integration of the first school. No speeches. No explanations. She was obeying the law. The school was integrated without incident and set the pattern for an honest application of the pupil assignment law.

The public offices which get the attention can be found in City Hall or the Courthouse.

But the ladies and gentlemen of the School Board have the greatest duty of all . . . the minds and bodies of the young. No political work is more vital.

And for many seasons now, Mrs. Roberts managed this delicate work with a sense and commitment which has distinguished her. The children have had a splendid advocate in this lady.

[From the Miami News]

A CHANGING SCHOOL BOARD

(By Louise Blanchard, education writer of the Miami News)

Officially and unofficially, the School Board has long taken the position that its job is to educate children and everything else is secondary.

Look for a change in that policy.

The change will not mean that education is neglected. State law says it's illegal for a school board to spend tax money for anything that isn't directly related to the educational program. The law stands, and the board members know it.

But the board is likely to give weight to some other factors in a community—and a world—where everything changes faster than ever before.

Superintendent Joe Hall hinted at this possibility last month. Board Chairman Jane Roberts came right out and said it a few days ago.

After a long meeting with parents, Dr. Hall suggested a new approach in school desegregation:

In a given area of the county, white and Negro pupils would be assigned to each school in about the same proportion. He said he would oppose such a policy on a countywide basis because it would mean too much school bus transportation.

Dr. Hall emphasized that he was not recommending the new approach "as a policy the School Board should adopt this day," but as something citizens and the board should think about.

Previous decisions about school desegregation have been based largely on educational factors.

The decision to phase out several small Negro high schools, for example, was made in part because it is not possible to provide so good an education in a small high school as in a larger one. (But nobody knows exactly how large a high school should be, or whether there is an ideal size.)

Last week the Miami Housing Authority asked the Community Relations Board to call for a top-level, countywide study to deal with Miami's urban problems. It said the school system should be included among those making the study.

Mrs. Roberts said she strongly favored the proposal and predicted the School Board will cooperate. Then she went on:

"We've always said the school system was only responsible for educating children. But the problems of big cities are growing. Schools are going to have to be responsible for more than just education."

She said she did not know whether Dr. Hall "would feel he could move into this area unless the board took a definite stand."

There's no getting away from this:

Housing patterns are affected by the school sites the board chooses and by the school attendance boundaries it draws. The board certainly should have enough information so that it can judge what results each such decision is likely to have.

To get this information, it will need to work with the Community Relations Board and the other agencies involved in the proposed study.

A change in emphasis, at least, is necessary.

Mrs. Roberts said last week that she will not serve as chairman after next January and that she will not seek reelection when her term ends in two years.

In nine years as a board member, Mrs. Roberts has never been a candidate for "Florida's Most Tactful Politician."

She has a mind of her own and is usually willing to express it in public. She is rarely taken in by sham.

Despite these apparent political disabilities, she was reelected to the School Board every time she ran. Some of Florida's less outspoken politicians might want to think that over.

KNOW YOUR SCHOOL BOARD: "THE CHILD IS WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT"

(NOTE.—This is the first in a series of profiles on members of the Board of Public Instruction. These seven men and women devote countless hours to the task of setting policies for a school system that is seventh largest in the nation and which comprises the largest business operation in Florida . . . outside the state government itself.

(Quest, the superintendent's newsletter, Dade County Public Schools. Dr. Joe Hall, superintendent. Editorial staff: Director of Public Information, Joy Reese Shaw; Editor, Kenneth J. Smith; Staff Assistant, Pauline Wilson; Production, Lois Griffin, Duplicating Dept. Head.

(Board of Public Instruction: Mrs. Lyle Roberts, Chairman; G. Holmes Braddock; Jack D. Gordon; James H. Hendrie; C. T. McCrimmon; Mrs. Anna Brenner Meyers; Mrs. Helene Vosloh.)

At a recent national education meeting, the chairman of Dade County's school board was on the podium making a major address.

She was tired from a heavy schedule. She had rushed to make the plane. And prepared texts are not her favorite cup of tea.

Suddenly she paused, looked at the audience, and declared: "I'm sorry but I've just got to take off my shoes."

This is Jane Roberts—direct, unpretentious, and, right, wrong or indifferent, always herself.

Being true to oneself is important to the woman who became the first member of the distaff sex to serve as chairman of Dade's school board and who will become the president of the Florida School Board Association in November.

"If I think I'm right . . . even if I'm wrong . . . if I have voted or taken an action that I honestly believed to be the best possible under a given set of circumstances at a given time regardless of whether it was a popular action, then I am content with myself. If I feel uncertainty about an issue, then I realize I should look deeper."

Being a member of a school board with the complexities of Dade's is a heavy responsibility. Being chairman is even more so.

Of the public, Mrs. Roberts says: "My theory is that people—even if they disagree violently—believe me to be sincere. Sincerity—that's the important thing."

In private life, Jane is Mrs. Lyle Roberts, wife of a Coral Gables contractor, secretary-treasurer of the contracting firm, and mother of four. She has a married son and daughter, and two school-age children, Anne . . . a senior at Gables who wins plaudits as a tennis star and plans a teaching career . . . and Peggy, a seventh grader at Ponce who wants to become a journalist.

Jane Roberts is as full of surprises as a pinata.

Daughter of a doctor, she was born in the mining town of Eckman, West Virginia.

"We came wtih the Hatfields and the McCoys," she kids.

She has two brothers, both doctors, and she herself packed many a miner off to the hospital by ambulance when her father wasn't there, but never entertained Florence Nightingale ambitions.

She loves business, bookkeeping . . . . . and music.

She is a skilled pianist . . . . . studied piano and organ at the University of Miami and before that at Hannah More Academy in a program then under the direction of Peabody Conservatory . . . . . once won a music scholarship . . . . and came close to making a career of music.

"I took honest stock of my talent and found it was not of professional calibre."

Her mother was a gifted vocalist and one of Jane's prize possessions is the concert grand piano which was her father's engagement gift to her mother. And it is there, on those keys, that she sometimes plays away the inevitable cares and anxieties that accompany public life.

The board chairman attributes whatever success she has enjoyed—and it has been considerable—to the fact that she could never outsmart anyone "so I just outdumbed them."

She "out-dumbed" her teachers so effectively in Eckman that she skipped the second grade, did the third and fourth in one year, and was ready for high school at 12.

From there, she was sent to Hannah More Academy, a girls' school in Baltimore, where she graduated, despite her insistence that "70 was passing—I usually made 69½."

In Eckman, Jane Stevens was one of three students in her class whose parents spoke English. The rest only spoke Polish . . . . . Italian . . . . . Mexican . . . . . Hungarian.

Jane and her brothers wanted to be, tried to be and were part of the town and environment. But it wasn't always easy.

When she had to be driven 40 miles away to music lessons—by a chauffeur, Jane would lie down on the floor in the back of the car until she got out of town because she was embarrassed.

She credits her father's philosophy with helping her and her brothers to keep perspective.

"He always taught us that we were the oddballs." He himself would go out with the drivers of the mine mules and learned to speak their language "so he could tell them to take two teaspoons after meals."

Though she ponders educational problems seriously, the board chairman has an irrepressible sense of humor which frequently pops out at board meetings. She is an inveterate reader, switching off to biographies and novels when she occasionally feels inundated with the floodtides of educational reading now necessary to keep abreast. She doesn't play cards, but loves crossword puzzles.

She can be tough and she can be tender. Though she hides the tenderness on the floor of the car. "It embarrasses me to pay compliments. It's one of my faults."

She is so direct, she can be blunt. "I really don't mean to be." But there is a quality of shyness in her. She shuns TV cameras most of the time . . . . . "and I hate prepared speeches." While she acquits herself well, she prefers to and fro with people—questions and answers.

Above all, she is an action-oriented woman. Grass does not grow where her feet tread, even though she may kick off her shoes for a spell.

Next year, Mrs. Roberts will round out a full decade of board service. She was appointed to the school board in 1957 by Governor LeRoy Collins, after two years of service as the first woman to be named to the Dade County Budget Board. She was elected to the school board in 1958 and again in 1960, becoming chairman in 1961.

It has been a ten-year period which might well be termed the "Dynamic Decade," the "Dramatic Decade" or the "Dynamite Decade," both nationally and locally.

During the ten-year period, Mrs. Roberts has seen the school system leap from 128,042 children to an enrollment of more than 204,000. The year she came on the board, Dade enrolled 13,482 new children and built 20 new schools. It was a little like parachuting into a hurricane which never really stopped blowing.

Hard on the heels of this spectacular growth came integration . . . . . the now famous Bible-reading suit . . . . . the textbook controversy. And, as if things weren't rocking enough on these shores, there came the Cuban crisis with the dramatic influx of refugee children into local schools.

All of these have taken patience, wisdom and constant planning on the part of school board members, and administrators . . . . . and strong leadership. But if Jane Roberts has picked up migrains during these pressure years, she also has picked up acclaim for her efforts. In 1960, she was named Dade's "Outstanding Woman of the Year" by the Miami News and joined its permanent Hall of Honor. In 1962, she was voted Theta Sigma Phi's "Headliner Award" followed by the David H. Hendrick "outstanding citizen" award presented by the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Coral Gables. In 1963, she was voted a commendation award in general education by the Dade County Classroom Teachers Association and an Honorary Life Membership in the Congress of Parents and Teachers.

"It has been a trying time—but it has been an exciting time," sizes up the chairman.

Among the most significant accomplishments of her board terms, she sees establishment of the citizens Quality Education Committee and implementation of many of its recommendations, and the acquisition of government property for Miami-Dade Junior College and the launching of an institution which has rocketed to national recognition and an enrollment of some 20,000 students.

From her vantage point behind the gavel, what does she see as the greatest strength of the school system? "Our flexibility—the ability to change and meet change. And people—staff people who are able to see beyond themselves and their own opinions or prejudices."

Its greatest danger? "Probably the same. We can move too fast in too many directions and lose our basic bearings. We must never take our focus off the child. The child is what it's all about."

Her viewpoint on teacher militancy which is claiming national attention: "Sometimes teachers ask too much and sometimes school boards give too little. The problem is to know the difference."

And what, if she had to spell it out, would be her greatest current concern in education?

"The child in the middle. So much attention is being give the gifted, the disadvantaged, that I worry about the child in the middle—the solid child—the child who grows up to be the bulwark of our American society, to be a member of the majority who will be called upon to make the sound, common-sense decisions of the future. Are we giving enough attention to the average child?"

She paused and a smile broke across the features which had grown suddenly serious with the subject.

"You know what I always say? The least common of the senses is common sense."

Tribute to Senator Saltonstall

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. RICHARD B. RUSSELL

OF GEORGIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia. Mr. President, I am sure all of us have much more than a tinge of sadness as we contemplate that the next session of the Congress will find us without the benefit of the presence of the senior Senator from Massachusetts.

There are periods in the life of any institution when it is graced by a person whose virtues are such that he earns a special place in the hearts of his contemporaries. The service of LEVERETT SALTONSTALL in this body covers such a period.

The coincidence of our committee assignments—to Appropriations, and to first, Naval Affairs, and then Armed Services—has caused the Senator from Georgia to enjoy an intimate association with the Senator from Massachusetts. During this association, the Senator from Massachusetts has been in the role of chairman and in the role of the ranking minority member. In both, he has been the exemplar of courtesy, cooperation, and constructive achievement. I hold for him a warm personal affection and a profound professional respect.

As one reflects on the qualities a great Senator should possess, it is hard to name one not personified in LEVERETT SALTONSTALL.

Certainly we understand and respect his reasons for not offering for reelection. He richly deserves a less strenuous and demanding life than a Member of this body can lead. But his decision deprives our country, the State of Massachusetts, and the U.S. Senate of a noble soul and heart and spirit.

No matter how earnestly or eloquently spoken, words of tribute are inadequate recognition for the hard work, the disappointments, and the frustrations that are a part of the life of a conscientious public official. The compensating rewards to men of high principle are inner satisfactions. In my almost 34 years of service in this body, I have had the pleasure of serving with more than 400 Members. As much as any one of them, LEVERETT SALTONSTALL has justification for feeling the satisfaction and the sense of accomplishment that come from a job well done.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my opening statement at the last meeting of the Committee on Armed Services on Tuesday, October 18, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Perhaps it is unwise to begin any session of the Committee on a sentimental note, but the Chair must observe that this is probably the last meeting of the Committee where we will be blessed by the attendance of the senior Senator from Massachusetts.

It is impossible for me to give expression to the affection, esteem, and respect in which this Senator is held by the Chair as well as all the members of this Committee.

Senator SALTONSTALL has graced this Committee since it was created. Before that the Chair had the pleasure of serving with him on the Committee on Naval Affairs. Both as a ranking minority member and as a Committee Chairman, Senator SALTONSTALL could hardly have been more cooperative. The relations between us have been better than could be expected between any two men.

His contributions to the work of this Committee and to the maintenance of our defense system are engraved on the statutes of the period that he has served in the Congress.

Not only that, but his enrichment of our personal lives as a result of our association will be with us always.

We wish for you, LEVERETT, and for Mrs. Saltonstall, peace of mind and good health in the less strenuous life that you so richly deserve. But we will keenly miss you here at this table.

FRA Praises Military Medical Care Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, the Military Medical Benefits Amendments of 1966, drafted by the subcommittee I happen to chair, has received strong praise from the Fleet Reserve Association. In an editorial, "Hospital Rights—A Reality," in the recently-arrived issue of Naval Affairs, the FRA magazine, it is pointed out that the new medical care law provides military families with "much more" than they ever had before in the way of medical coverage.

The editorial is significant, Mr. Speaker, because there has been misunderstanding on the part of some military personnel about the new law. Some people even felt it was taking benefits away. Nothing could be further from the truth. The new law adds important new benefits to the military medical program and at the same time continues all benefits in effect before the bill passed.

The editorial is significant, additionally, because the FRA, as spokesman for 66,000 enlisted careermen, has given far more attention to medical care problems than any other military organization. It was the FRA which first brought the problem to national attention. If FRA says the new law is a good bill, it is a good bill.

As the editorial says, all military personnel must now join together to make the new law work as it was designed to work.

The editorial follows:

HOSPITAL RIGHTS—A REALITY

Three years and ten days after the Fleet Reserve Association initiated its "Hospital Rights" program, President Johnson signed the Military Health Benefits Act. Thus, on 1 October 1966, H.R. 14088 became Public Law 89–614. The Fleet Reserve Association takes justifiable pride in this legislation because it was the F.R.A., and the F.R.A. alone, which first brought this problem to national attention.

In 1963 the F.R.A. published the fact-laden pamphlet, "Military Retirement Hospital Rights." The F.R.A. conducted the revealing survey of 54,000 active and retired career servicemen. The F.R.A. petitioned the House Committee on Armed Services to investigate the problem. The F.R.A. was the first to initiate corrective legislation—remember H.R. 10707, H.R. 10737 and H.R. 10763 of the 88th Congress? The F.R.A. was a key witness at every open hearing.

Now our battle is won. Some proponents of the law say it is the greatest piece of military personnel legislation ever to be enacted. Others are criticizing the new law, crying that it falls far short of what military personnel should receive. Speaking from a vantage point that is akin to a proud parent at a christening, we say the new law gives us much more than we had on 30 September 1966!

We can agree with both sides because we sincerely feel that the law does not provide adequately for retiree bed space in military hospitals nor for the retiree and his spouse after they reach age 65. By the same token, we have gained benefits that we did not hope for at the inception of our program.

We remind our readers that the passage of the law does not complete our task. We must assure that the provisions of the law are equitably implemented. We must study the effects of the law to assure that it accomplishes its intent. If it does not, we must work to amend it.

If anyone has a right to criticize this law, we feel we have. But after forty-two years of representing the career Sailor and Marine, we know that the legislative process is a combination of compromise and the possible. Let us all work as diligently to make this law provide equal benefits to all as we worked to have it enacted. In this was we serve our members and our nation best.—R. W. N.

The Honorable Frank Chelf

SPEECH
OF
HON. PORTER HARDY, JR.
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to our good and valued friend, FRANK CHELF. I share with my colleagues deep regret that he has decided to retire and will not be with us next year.

I have admired FRANK for his integrity, his forthrightness, and his depth of sincerity, but most of all I have appreciated him for his genuine friendship.

I join with others in wishing him unbounded personal satisfaction and a full measure of success in whatever undertakings he may pursue during the years ahead.

General Ambrose on the National Guard

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include therein a very thoughtful and timely address by Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Ambrose, the able and distinguished adjutant general of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, delivered before the Rotary Club at Belmont, Mass.

I greatly appreciate the general's fine contribution which deserves the most careful consideration of those interested in the national defense:

I am most happy to have the opportunity of talking with you tonight about the National Guard in general, and to speak with particular reference to the current controversy resulting from Congressional proposals to call up National Guardsmen and other members of organized reserve units as individuals for service in the Vietnam War. Before getting into the details of the callup proposal, I think it important that I give you a rapid background summary of the role and mission of the National Guard.

I. BACKGROUND

The National Guard is the oldest, largest, best organized and best equipped reserve force of the Army and the Air Force, with 400,000 men (including 23 divisions and many smaller units) in the Army National Guard, and 90,000 in the Air National Guard. Every National Guardsman is a volunteer.

In accordance with the constitutional requirement that the several states have control of the command and discipline of the militia in peace time, the National Guard provides a unique and effective example of our federal system in action, whereby both the National government and the several states share in the responsibility for national defense. In peace time, the governor of a state is commander in chief of his National Guard, and selects its officers in accordance with prescribed federal qualifications. The state administers the discipline in accordance with federal law. While the troops are paid, uniformed and equipped at federal expense, the states provide the armories and other training facilities and often supplement the federal grants. Over 90% of our National Guardsmen are part time citizen soldiers and airmen, who contribute to the national defense, initially through their voluntary selection of the reserve program as a means of fulfilling their six-year military obligation, and often thereafter as a continuing service to nation and state after their obligation has been completed. Of our fulltime employees, some are civilians, most are military and most are federally paid. Each National Guard unit is available (1) to its state in case of internal disorder or emergency and (2) to the active Army and Air Force when called or ordered into federal service.

The Adjutant General of each state is a state officer, who acts as chief of staff to the governor, in his capacity as commander in chief, and who on behalf of the governor operates the military establishment of the state. It is thus my responsibility to be the fulltime head of a military force, composed of 17,000 Massachusetts citizen soldiers and citizen airmen, 1,300 fulltime employees 73 armories, 5 air bases, 2 depots, 2 camps, 2 Nike-Hercules missile batteries, $100,000,000 worth of federally-owned weapons and combat equipment, $50,000,000 worth of state-owned buildings and facilities, with a $20,000,000 federal budget and a $2,000,000 state budget.

In our Army National Guard, we have 15,000 officers and men, including a small state headquarters, one complete infantry division (the 26th "Yankee", our largest organization with 11,000 men), an artillery group of three battalions, two engineer battalions, a signal battalion, a truck-transport battalion, and a missile battalion, whose two Nike-Hercules batteries (at Lincoln and Hull) provide most of the air defense of the Commonwealth on a fulltime, round-the-clock basis.

Our Massachusetts Air National Guard is composed of 2,000 officers and men, including a small headquarters, a complete tactical fighter wing of two groups (each with 25 F-84 fighters) and a highly-sophisticated communications group, consisting of long-range radio, construction and tactical air control elements.

II. UNIT INTEGRITY

As you can see, the National Guard consists not of individual replacements, but of individuals organized as units—and I would like to emphasize that this is the whole point of the current controversy—not whether reserve units should be called, but whether individuals should be called from their reserve units.

If his unit is called into federal service, no National Guardsman has any legitimate right to complain—unit callup and employment is what we are all preparing for—and this is how the National Guard has always been used—in the Civil War, the Spanish American War, World Wars I and II, Korea and Berlin. It is our business—full timers and part timers alike (and mostly part timers are involved)—to be able at all times to furnish completely organized, well-trained, fully-equipped, fully-manned, combat ready fighting teams. As one who served for 18 years in a battalion as a part-timer, I know that this is not an easy job—it is like running a business—you have to recruit people, train them, retrain them, persuade them to stay on when no longer obligated—all to the end that the particular unit will have, in all its elements, completely qualified young soldiers, led by trained and experienced older officers and noncommissioned officers, who train the soldiers and who will lead them in combat. Thus we are able to furnish, either to the state for local emergencies or to the USA for war or emergency, completely organized units that can take the field in four hours (in the case of Nike batteries) to four months (in the case of a division). We are limited in our capabilities only by limitations placed by the federal government on our strength (which varies from 100% to 80% to 50%), on our equipment in terms of quality and quantity, and on our full-time employees in terms of funds to support them.

The current Congressional proposals would destroy the effectiveness of our units by permitting the individual callup of individual guardsmen without calling their units. The Russell-Saltonstall amendment, adopted by the Senate but rejected by the House, would have permitted individual callup of 75% of our officers and 93% of our enlisted men. A less devastating House proposition would permit the callup of 2,300 recently-enlisted recruits for whom the Army has been unable to provide active duty training, totalling 15% of our strength. Since most of our units, including the entire 26th Division, are already limited to 80% strength, a further 15% reduction would reduce them to about ⅔ of their authorized strength. In our collective judgment, units thus decimated would become almost totally ineffective as units, either for federal combat service or for state emergencies—and recent years have demonstrated an increasing dependence upon the National Guard for maintenance of internal security as well as for assistance in national disasters. If these young soldiers, who have already received most of their basic training from their own units in the armories and at summer camp, were called up and replaced by brand-new untrained recruits, the National Guard's overall readiness would be further degraded, because of further emphasis on recruit training rather than unit readiness. Thus, from the strictly military point of view, individual callup of guardsmen would destroy the effectiveness and morale of units to which millions of dollars and man-hours have been devoted to building.

III. MORAL OBLIGATION

The callup of individuals from units, except as a penalty for non-participation, would also constitute a unilateral breach of contract by the U. S. Government. In several successive pieces of legislation during the fifties, Congress imposed on each young American a military obligation, and wisely left it to each young American to choose voluntarily which branch of service he would join, when he would do so and whether he would elect a short full-time regular program or a longer part-time reserve program. Involuntarly induction was to be used only for those who would not choose. On this basis, thousands of young Americans volunteered over the years for the National Guard, in accordance with the choice offered them by law, thus obligating themselves for a six-year period to go in with their unit whenever it was called, notwithstanding the fact that they might otherwise be exempt. Many of these men have long since fulfilled their military obligation or are otherwise exempt from the draft—but the current Congressional proposals would callously renege on the original offer and make some or all of these reservists eligible for individual callup. In my judgment, the United States of America ought not to default on its promises to its soldiers any more than its promises to its bondholders; and these retroactive, ill-considered changes of policy, if adopted, will impair the moral credit of our government among those who in good faith relied upon its promises. The effect on future voluntary recruiting by a government that reneges on its promises is obvious. It is also doubtful that any of our experienced, non-obligated personnel would remain in units that are destined not for combat but as recruiting and replacement units for the active forces. They are hard enough to keep at best; and the loss of thousands of long-service, non-obligated Guard personnel would certainly impair our national reserve capabilities.

IV. EQUITY

Why did the U.S. Senate by an overwhelming vote, without any public hearing, vote to destroy the National Guard and other organized reserves? Why is the more-moderate House considering a proposal to call up our recruits? Supposedly in the name of "equity"! Mrs. Jones cannot understand why her boy Johnny got drafted and sent to Vietnam, while her neighbor's boy Johnny Smith is in the Guard or Reserve and still at home. But does this really work? From the day that Johnny Smith, our guardsman, took the oath, he has been eligible for active duty with his unit (any time the President wishes) for the next six years or longer if he stays on in the Guard, and subject to weekend and summer training all the while, while our draftee will have completed his military service fully in two years (whether he gets to Vietnam or not).

Another consideration. Johnny Jones got drafted at age 21. For the preceding four years since he was 17, he at any time could have voluntarily joined the National Guard or another reserve component or the ROTC at a time when we were all begging for recruits in order to maintain our unit strengths. Why didn't he take advantage of this opportunity, offered by law and accepted by his neighbor Johnny Smith and so many others. Johnny said (and I've heard it so many times), "I'll take my chances on the draft". Well, the young man gambled and lost. Instead of making his own choice and performing his military obligation at the performing his military obligation at the time and in the manner best suited to him, he just chose to drift along, hoping that he might eventually become 26 or a father, or a perpetual student and beat the draft altogether. But the war came, the National Guard was filled up, his draft board made the decision which he was too stupid or apathetic to make, and he got drafted. I have no sympathy for such a guy, who was too clever to volunteer. Nor can I understand why so many young men—intelligent, educated, generally farsighted—can plan their education and career with such great care and yet omit any plan for the military service which faces them all; and it's almost pathetic when they find the National Guard filled how really upset they become.

As I said earlier, Guardsmen and Reservists are willing to serve whenever their units are called. But I think they too would have a justifiable complaint if they had been called up at the beginning of the Vietnam War. After all, we have over a million men in the active forces at a cost of numerous billions per year—and it would seem that the active forces ought to be able to handle a small war at least without calling upon the much-maligned reservist.

If we are going to talk of "equity," let us consider for the moment one group which all uniformed personnel—Regulars, Guardsmen, Reservists and draftees—view with uniform disdain; those hundreds of thousands of draft-age men who never have and never will wear the uniform because they are fathers, students, or marginally unable to pass enlistment requirements. Why is this group perpetually deferred? I dare say because of economy—the desire to avoid the extra costs of dependency charges. If Congress desires to spread the burden of military service more equitably, they might take a look at this enormous group of draft-exempt personnel.

V. RESERVE COMPONENTS CALLUP

Another reason for the current Congressional atitude toward the Reserves is a growing feeling that the Reserves should have been called up for the Vietnam War. As I said several times before, no Guardsman or other member of an organized reserve unit has any legitimate complaint if his unit is called; and probably no one other than the President of the United States has the information and the professional advice which can lead to a sound decision in this matter. I certainly do not have sufficient overall information on which to take a position—but I can list some of the persuasive factors, pro and con.

By calling up some or all of our National Guard and Reserve units, we would gain the following:

(a) A rapid, large-scale expansion of the unit structure of the armed forces, thus permitting a more rapid deployment.

(b) Addition of many experienced reservists to the active force, thus providing badly needed technician and instructor personnel.

(c) Reduction of the draft call, and limitation of military service to the active and reserve forces only (this may be advantageous, but I never believed that the defense of this nation should be allowed to rest on only a few devoted citizens, any more than we limit our tax base to patriots only).

(d) Use of equipment now in reserve units, for training or combat (much of this equipment is marginally serviceable, although obsolete or obsolescent).

Against these gains, we would have the following disadvantages:

(a) A substantial reserve callup would deprive the nation of the capability of dealing rapidly and effectively with other international crises. When and where to commit the reserve are critical decisions in any battle. A reserve is like a winter overcoat, or money in the bank; useful when required—if you squander it on minor details in whole or in part, it won't be there when you really need it. The active forces ought to be able to deal with minor conflicts and expand themselves to some degree without reliance on the reserves. Whether the Vietnam War has at this time escalated sufficiently for a reserve callup is a matter of opinion.

(b) A substantial National Guard callup would deprive the individual states of their local security forces. In past major conflicts, each state has been obliged to organize a state guard to replace the National Guard when federalized—in Massachusetts we are now working on a continuing permanent skeleton for a state guard. However, a state guard can never hope to attain the equipment, strength, training or efficiency of the National Guard, especially in dealing with civil disorders.

(c) Since a Guard or Reserve unit is composed of men of varying age, service and family responsibilities from the same geographical locality, a certain amount of economic and social dislocation will result from such callup. The guardsmen themselves have no complaints, but their families, employers and creditors do.

VI. RESERVE PARTICIPATION

Although the President has not yet seen fit to federalize any Guard or Reserve personnel, the National Guard for the first time in history is making considerable contributions to the Vietnam War, while remaining in a reserve status:

1. Two of the three anti-missile batteries in Massachusetts are operated by the Massachusetts National Guard 24 hours a day, 365 days a year; and procedures developed by long National Guard experience in this field are being adopted by the active Army.
2. The transport aircraft of the Air National Guard are being used extensively to fly cargo to the war zones, helping the Military Airlift Command to a very considerable extent.
3. Air National Guard fighter aircraft in many states are on 24-hour runway alert, assisting the missile batteries in air defense.
4. Many guardsmen have voluntarily gone on active duty to instruct regular personnel in certain technical areas or to serve in the combat area.
5. Many Guard units are intimately involved in planning and training to participate in certain contingency operations, either alone or in conjunction with the active forces.
6. A great deal of equipment, maintained and reconditioned by Guard personnel, has been turned over to the active Army.
7. 130,000 Army National Guardsmen (about ⅓ of the whole), including 1500 in Massachusetts, are members of the highly-trained, 100% manned, fully equipped Selected Reserve Force. Although still in civilian status, these super-priority units constitute our nation's strategic reserve, replacing depleted or committed units of the active Army. Many of our Air Guard units perform the same mission for the Air Force.

VII. CONCLUSION

In this rather lengthy presentation, I have attempted to give you some idea of the National Guard's role in the current phase of the Cold War and its position with regard to callup. Like diplomatic and defense matters generally, it is a highly complex problem—not easily solved by offhand opinions or snap decisions.

If people will listen and think—as you have done—our citizenry and their representatives at decision-making levels will be better informed.

One final point. The draft will expire next year and Congress is presently studying plans to extend and improve it. The draft system certainly needs improvement especially in the interests of equitable contribution. I personally will recommend adoption of a new system—not Selective Service—not universal military training—not a lottery—but universal national service: military and non-military, active and reserve, voluntary as far as possible, with compulsion only as a last resort, with minimum deferments and exemptions and with substantial tax penalties for those who cannot participate. Such a system, properly equated, would enable and require all young Americans to serve their country either in the military, social work, medical, educational, scientific or conservation fields. After 25 years of hot and cold war, and with years of international and internal problems ahead, is it not high time that America came up with some permanent equitable system by which all our young people can contribute to the security and welfare of our country?

Some Present Concerns About Our Security

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN G. TOWER

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, U.S. Air Force, retired, made a little publicized but highly significant speech at a meeting of the Air Force Affairs Committee of the Reserve Officers Association held in El Paso, Tex., on October 22, 1966.

To me the contents of his speech are highly significant and should receive the serious consideration of our national legislators, military leaders, and the thinking American public.

General Eaker has an outstanding military record. In the Second World War, he commanded the 8th Air Force in England and Mediterranean Allied Air Force in Italy. Immediately after the war, he was the Deputy Commanding General, Army Air Forces and Chief of Air Staff.

Since his retirement, General Eaker devoted his time to writing on the subject of our national defense with particular reference to the role of airpower. For these reasons, I believe that his speech is of the greatest significance.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the RECORD General Eaker's address at El Paso, Tex., October 22.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SOME PRESENT CONCERNS ABOUT OUR SECURITY

(Remarks to the Reserve Officers Association, El Paso, Tex., October 22, 1966, by Ira C. Eaker, lieutenant general U.S. Air Force, retired)

I have been interested in the Reserve component of our military establishment for nearly fifty years. I began my own military service at Ft. Bliss here in El Paso in 1917, as a Reserve officer.

I know that our victories in World Wars I and II and in Korea would have been impossible without the Reserves. I believe we should long since have asked for volunteers from our Reserve forces to supply the skills and combat and command experience now in short supply in Vietnam.

There are those who believe, and I suppose the Secretary of Defense is one of them, that the Reserves will not be needed in wars of the future. I believe that in a nuclear war, Reserve forces will be needed more than they have ever been in the past. More importantly, I believe that a strong, well trained, well equipped Reserve Force can be one of the prime deterrents to general war. Such a force will convince any prospective enemy of the determination of all our people to withstand any aggression, make any sacrifice to maintain our freedom.

It is because of this conviction that our Reserves are the catalyst between the military and our people that I want to outline for you today some of my prime concerns about our national security.

1. During the past five years I have watched with great misgiving the growth of the surrender cult, those handwringing, craven pacifists, who profess to believe that no one can win the next war and who advocate that we should surrender to the Reds rather than fight. Recently this dangerous group has increased at a rapid rate. This kind of nonsense is the best way to insure a Red attack. Of course we can prevent a nuclear war if we remain stronger than our enemies and if our leaders and our people make it absolutely clear that we will never retreat or surrender. Of course we can even win a nuclear war if we use our full resources in time.

I was greatly relieved when President Kennedy said, shortly after his inauguration, that there might be circumstances under which he would not sit by and accept the first blow. I have for a long time believed that no nation could receive a full nuclear strike from a major enemy and get off the floor and win. Fortunately, science and technology have reached a point where enemy intentions and prospective actions can be known in time to disarm an aggressor before all is lost. When reconnaissance satellites and space weapons are available at their full potential, we shall be done, I hope, with the present plan to sacrifice 60 million of our people before we disarm our assailant.

2. Next in my catalog of concerns is the burgeoning bureaucracy and free spenders who would have us spend ourselves into bankruptcy. They do not appear to recognize that the economic plank in the Communist plan is first in their goals. The Red leaders often have said that it will not be necessary to overcome us by military force. They believe they can destroy our economy, make the dollar worthless and induce us to over-extend to our destruction.

3. On the weapons side, there is the dangerous theory that there is no defense against ICBM's. The Russians have now discredited this notion since they are now deploying such a system. The Secretary of Defense has said that the ICBM represents the great-

est threat to our security. His response should be to develop and deploy a defense against ICBM's at the highest priority.

4. Again on the weapons side I have been deeply concerned, as has our Congress, with our failure to develop a new bomber (AMSA) to replace the aging B–52's. We are now placing too much reliance on missiles never used or proved in warfare.

Another rapidly growing weapons deficit is our failure to produce new fighters for our Air Defense Command. We are permitting NORAD to languish into ineffectiveness. It will soon no longer have the capacity to defeat the present enemy bomber force, and it will have no interceptor which can deal with the Russian supersonic aircraft now well along in development.

5. I believe our present leadership is making a mistake of grave and far reaching consequence in muzzling active military officers. By a strange coincidence, the number of doctors, lawyers, teachers and career military officers, total about the same in this country, 250,000 in each group. The standards of intelligence and education—years of schooling for qualification and maintaining professional competence—are comparable.

Let us suppose the government required all lawyers to submit their briefs for clearance, that all doctors must submit their articles for the medical journals for approval, that all teachers must clear their lectures with a government agency. What would occur in those professions? I believe that the best members of those professions would ultimately leave their careers to find elsewhere the freedom to think, write and speak their honest convictions. If long continued, this unwarranted, unnecessary censorship now imposed upon the professional military career will, I fear, have a similar effect upon the officer corps.

6. Next, I see alarming evidence that scientists, not military men, are now selecting our weapons and in some cases may even be controlling our tactics and strategy. This is a certain way to lose any future wars. As a matter of fact, this may be one of the reasons we have not been more successful in Vietnam.

7. It appears to me that the lessons from Cuba have been forgotten. We should remember that it was reconnaissance aircraft which confirmed the hazards there. It was our firm stand which forced the Reds to back down. Our bombers en route to Russian targets and seen by Red radars was what caused Khrushchev to pull his missiles out of Cuba.

8. I see evidence that we are engaged in unilateral disarmament. Under the McNamara plan, as announced to the Congress, reducing our bomber force from 1600 to 450 planes, our nuclear delivery capability will be reduced by more than 80% in megatonnage. When General LeMay retired I asked him what was his principal worry about our national security. He immediately pointed to the planned reduction in our strategic forces as his prime concern. He pointed out that the strategic forces which have kept the uneasy truce for the last 20 years are now being depleted rapidly. For example, he said, "15% of our defense budget in 1955 was devoted to our strategic forces. Today (1965) but 7% of our military budget is spent on our strategic forces and next year it will be less."

9. No one can, of course, realistically review our military posture without critically examining the war in Vietnam.

The reason for our troops being in Vietnam has been stated by the President many times. I believe they are sound and adequate reasons. I believe that a large majority of our Congress and our citizens support our presence there. I am greatly disturbed, therefore, by the small but loud minority which uses dramatic and traitorous methods to express dissent, thus encouraging Ho Chi Minh to continue his invasion from the North.

I do have however some deep concerns about our present strategy in the Vietnam war. We are now employing something called "graduated response." This appears to be a sophisticated title for too little, too late. What we have been doing in Vietnam would not have discouraged or dissuaded Hitler or Tojo, and I see no reason to believe it will persuade either Ho or Mao.

I would be happier if we substituted adequate response for graduated response. I favor this because it would save the lives of many of our own forces and those of our South Vietnamese allies, and the lives of the enemy as well. There is little merciful about war, but the kindest thing you can do with a war is to end it as quickly as possible with victory.

My greatest worry about Vietnam is that we get committed to a massive land war in Asia. This is exactly what the Reds predict and hope we do. Lin Piao, Defense Minister of Red China, says he hopes we commit a million men there. He then plans to deal with us as Ho and General Giap did with the French at Dien Bien Phu.

Does it make any sense to engage the enemy with land forces where every advantage favors him. Would it not be better to use our vastly superior air and naval power? The destruction of the industrial complex—factories, oil storage, power plants, depots, disrupt his communication, seal off his harbors—this would in my judgment be the quickest way to bring Ho to the peace table. There is a close and controlling relation between the means of waging war and the will to continue the fight.

I realize that some quaking pacifists will say, "But this might bring China in!" If Mao decides to sit in this poker game we can take his chips, too. His big blue chips are his atomic plants, and his yellow chips are the heavy industries his people have slaved 20 years to build. We have the air and naval power to destroy them all. We learned how to do it in World War II. This led Japan to surrender before any soldier had to land on Japanese soil. The supreme folly we can commit now is to become bogged down in a massive land war in Asia.

10. There is also disturbing evidence that we are dragging our feet on weapons in space. There is equally alarming evidence that the Russians are concentrating their principal research and development effort on such space weapons. We should remember the advice and counsel of General Thomas D. White on the day he retired as Chief of Air Staff when he said, "There was a time when those who ruled the ground ruled the world; then the same was true of those who ruled the sea. Now it is the air. I predict to you now that in the future those who control space will rule the world."

These are ten of my major concerns about the status of our national security today. Now, lest you read a note of despair from my remarks, I hasten to tell you that I have not despaired. I believe we shall eventually prevail in this great struggle in which we are now engaged, and here are my reasons for continued hope:

I have an abiding faith that our people, if given the truth and the facts, will insist upon courageous leaders who will make sound decisions in time.

Our founding fathers fortuitously gave us a government of checks and balances. Our Congress has the power to curb fatal errors of the Executive. It is noteworthy that Congress has in the past and is presently showing a deep concern for all the dangers to our national security I have mentioned.

The U.S. and its free world allies possess the necessary recources to prevail if they are marshalled in time.

Our system is better for the human race than the Red system. Literate, educated, thinking men will always find it so, and will always make the necessary sacrifices to insure that it prevails.

Free men make better fighting men than slaves. The evidence is unmistakable that U.S. soldiers, sailors and airmen have no equal. I know, I saw them in World War II; they proved it again in Korea; they are proving it now in Vietnam.

I am convinced that the new generation now coming of age are better people than my generation or any generation of the past. They are bigger, stronger, better educated and possessed of a keener awareness of what brought us to our present preeminent status in the world and more determined to keep it that way.

You, members of the Reserve forces, have been and will continue to be another reason for my continued confidence in our future. So long as you make the sacrifices you have always made and are now making to promote our safety, so long as you keep the thinking of our people straight on their security—so long as you guard the gates, I shall not despair.

Future Outlook for the Coal Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD, the remarks by Mr. George Fumich, Jr., Director of the Office of Coal Research, Department of the Interior, delivered before the Charleston Rotary Club, Charleston, W. Va.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

REMARKS BY GEORGE FUMICH, JR., DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, AT THE CHARLESTON ROTARY CLUB, CHARLESTON, W. VA.

It is a pleasure for me to appear here in Charleston to discuss with you the future outlook for the coal industry. I would propose today to describe our program briefly and then attempt to project you into the future as our scientists see it.

The Office of Coal Research has now been operating for about five and one-half years, and we sincerely believe that our work—especially the exciting progress made during the past few years—has acted as a catalyst for the tremendous changes now revolutionizing the energy industry. The Nation today is in what might be described as an energy revolution in which the old concepts of marketing, transportation, and utilization are being revised.

We feel that the program of the Office of Coal Research is responsible, at least in part, for the "total energy" concept that is emerging. The fossil fuel industries are joining hands for the common and national good. For instance, we believe that in a relatively few years at least a portion of the "Tiger in your tank" will be made from coal. Others share this view, as coal lands and stocks appear in increasing amounts in the financial reports of companies whose past interests have been solely in liquid and gaseous fuels.

Our work on these and other projects has brought together outstanding research talent from universities, nonprofit institutions, and commercial companies. All of this is directed toward one objective: improving the contribution of coal to the national economy.

We are currently investigating the marketing potential for coal along various lines and have underway other projects directed toward coal industry economics. We have included boiler development in our program. Many of you are familiar with the packaged coal-fired boilers which have been developed for us. Many of these are now in operation and more are being installed.

Results were so encouraging that a second contract was executed to design packaged units having a capacity of 100,000 pounds and more. In the course of this work we became interested in "fluidized-bed" combustion.

Progress in the development of a fluidized-bed combustion system has been so great that we are now expanding our thinking under this contract to a fluidized-bed electric utility boiler.

Such a boiler, if successful, might reduce the size of the unit to one-quarter that of the current best design, and problems of fly ash collection, nitrous oxide releases, and possibly even sulfur oxide releases might be eliminated. Heat release rates many times those of conventional electric utility boilers would be achieved.

The next contract I shall discuss is with West Virginia University for the construction and operation of a pilot plant to produce bricks from coal ash and fly ash.

In this process approximately 75 percent fly ash, 22 percent bottom ash, and 3 percent sodium silicate are mixed and formed into structural shapes, at modest pressures up to 3,000 p.s.i., and fired at a temperature of about 2100° F.

Cost estimates show highly favorable economics even when calculated on the most pessimistic assumptions. For example, tests indicate that our low-density, low-porosity, high-strength, colored-facing bricks meet and exceed the highest quality brick standards set by ASTM. Brick sections were chosen for initial development because they represent an easy-to-test and well-known basic structural unit; however, other technically sound fired products such as pipe and wall- and roof-tile have also been successfully produced.

If bricks are manufactured from power-plant ash, a waste product will become a commercial asset. The return could more than offset the costs of facilities needed to depollute coal-burning power-plant stack gases.

The approximate capital cost for such brick plants would be about $1 million for a plant producing 9,000 bricks per hour. Assuming that the brick produced by this plant could be sold for approximately $55.00 per thousand (a well-established sale price for face brick), the gross profit would be $19.23 per thousand bricks with a plant payout time of about two years, an extremely respectable payout time for any plant.

Over 600 inquiries have been made on this new process, and a number of sites have been reserved by interested utilities for future plan development. Numerous clay brick manufacturers are planning to test-fire carload lots of green brick soon after the pilot plant goes into operation. Perhaps the most encouraging indication of basic product quality resulted when one of the Nation's largest clay brick producers reported—after completing exhaustive test work—that the bricks were of even better quality than previously claimed.

The corrosion of the "firesides" of coal-fired electric utility boilers under high-temperature conditions has become a problem so severe as to influence the choice between coal and atomic energy. Combustion Engineering, Inc., is attempting to find the causes of such corrosion and the materials in coal which are responsible. West Virginia University will then attempt to find methods of mining and preparing the coal, or adding natural low-cost additives to it, to prevent the corrosive reaction.

Rand Development Corporation is constructing a pilot plant in Cleveland, Ohio, to treat 10,000 gallons of sewage per hour, using coal as a filter and as an adsorbent. After use, the coal and sewage mixture will be used as a fuel for steam and power generation.

We have demonstrated, on a small scale, that coal will effectively remove the common contaminants from sewage; also, that it will remove phosphates and hard detergents to a degree far exceeding that of conventional sewage-treatment methods. On paper the economics are favorable. Now we need to develop the hardware and prove the economics. Certain problems must be overcome. Some coals are considerably more effective than others. And the costs and problems of grinding and sizing coal to the most desired 50 by 150 mesh size are greater than anticipated.

Incidentally, the required hardware is being developed for us by a mining equipment manufacturer, Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, which is most enthusiastic about the process.

Notwithstanding all of this, the major effort in our program has been directed toward conversion of coal. We consider conversion in the broadest possible sense: conversion of coal to gas, conversion of coal to liquid fuels, and conversion of coal to electricity. This portion of the program, coupled with the projects I have previously touched on, form the basis for our coal refinery of the future.

We are currently investigating the conversion of coal to liquid fuels under terms of four contracts. Our Project Gasoline pilot plant is nearing completion at Cresap, West Virginia, a few miles down-river from Moundsville. We expect this plant to establish that we can manufacture gasoline from coal at a competitive price. Complementary to this large project are our efforts with Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., in Trenton, New Jersey, for development of their H-Coal Process; our work with the FMC Corporation on Project COED; and Project Seacoke with the Atlantic Richfield oil company. We believe our efforts in the area of liquid fuels are bearing fruit and we hope to begin construction of an H-Coal pilot plant sometime next year. The H-Coal plant will complement the project effort on Project Gasoline and Project COED.

We have not neglected the conversion of coal to gas. We have undertaken projects in this area with Bituminous Coal Research, Inc., the Institute of Gas Technology, The M. W. Kellogg Company, and Consolidation Coal Company. These projects are mutually supporting and potentially may assist us in our liquid projects as well, since we believe gasification of char will be the ultimate source of the hydrogen needed to convert coal to liquid products, as well as to pipeline gas. We are hopeful that we can manufacture gas from coal at a competitive price and will try to establish this with the construction of a lignite gasification plant in South Dakota and our projected Institute of Gas Technology pilot plant.

We do not expect that coal will replace either petroleum or natural gas. Rather, we believe that coal will become a supplemental source of liquid and gaseous fuels which will be distributed and marketed through existing channels—the petroleum companies and the pipeline and distribution companies. It can be deduced from recent activities of the petroleum industry in coal that we are not alone in this belief. It is quite expensive to discover new oil and gas fields, and these costs are not decreasing. Certainly when the necessary processes are developed—which we believe are nearing completion—these people will begin to turn to the extensive and proved reserves of coal which are closer to some of their major markets.

A small part of the expected increase in demand would provide a major new outlet for coal. One estimate is that if only five percent of the expected natural gas demand for the year 1980 were supplied from coal, 80 million tons of coal per year would be required to meet the demand. The effect of a small fraction of the gasoline consumption, if made from coal, would be equally large. At the same time the petroleum and natural gas industries would have to produce and sell a great deal more in order to meet the demand expected to result from a large increase in our country's population. In these instances—and in the case of electric power which I will speak about later when we look at projected population increases and the consequent energy requirements of the Nation—it seems almost mandatory that research and development be conducted to improve processes for utilizing our country's largest energy reserve, coal.

The most certain thing appears to be that the demand for energy in all forms will be very much larger than it is today, and it is prudent to have the means at hand, in advance, to meet the demand in a manner most beneficial to our economy. The way to do this, we believe, is to have available several competitive sources so that the best, in each instance and location, can be selected through natural market competition.

As you know, the largest current single market for coal is the electric generating industry. About 60 percent of all coal mined in the United States today is used for this purpose. The major competitor for this market is the nuclear method of generating power. During the last year a considerable number of new nuclear plants have been announced. One of them is at TVA, in the heart of a coal-producing area.

This is serious competition and cannot be ignored. However, it should be noted that firm commitments have been announced to build 86 new coal-burning plants in the United States between now and 1971. These new plants will burn about 140 million tons of coal a year. This is 57 percent of the total coal consumed by utilities in 1965. So you can see that all is not lost!

Even if the nuclear plants reach levels of efficiency better than those now obtainable, and coal-fired methods of power generation are not improved, there will always be a substantial market for coal in the power-generation field. This is because nuclear power represents a larger than average capital investment per unit of generating capability, and to obtain the projected low power costs they must be operated at base load. That is, they must be run more or less continuously at full load. Of course, the demand for electric energy is not constant; it fluctuates widely over the hours of any day, and from month to month during any year. To serve these short-time high loads it is necessary to have peaking plants in any system. Peaking plants need not be the most efficient or burn the cheapest fuel. The most important factor is the capital investment which represents a continuous cost throughout the year, which cost must be absorbed in the price of the power generated during a relatively few hours. There will always be a substantial market in coal for this purpose even on present technology.

However, we are not satisfied that present technology represents the best that can be done in converting coal energy to electric energy. We are supporting several projects which are designed to develop new, and perhaps exotic, methods. These new methods hold the promise of increasing over-all thermal efficiency by a relative factor of 25 percent or more. They also appear to have the potential of reducing by perhaps 25 percent the capital investment required for coal-fired power plants. It these goals can be achieved—and we see no reason why they cannot be—coal will always retain a substantial portion of the utility market, and coal consumption for power generation will continue to increase in the foreseeable future.

Some predictions have been made which indicate that coal consumption for power generation will be leveling off by the year 1985 at about double the present rate. The same prediction indicates a continuing exponential increase in generation by nuclear energy after 1985. We believe that if we can do the development job we have set out to do, the amount of coal used for power generation will continue to expand along with the population and the Nation's industry as a whole.

Another benefit accruing from the newer methods of coal-fired power generation is that they may greatly reduce the requirement for cooling water. Today nuclear power plants require considerably more cooling water than the best coal-fired power plants. The cooling water requirement for any power plant today is a major cost-factor in plant location. The elimination of this will be beneficial to all, and of course will improve the competitive position of coal.

Our work in this area is in the form of research on the fuel cell and electrogasdynamics. Each of these projects represents a way for converting coal to electricity directly, that is, without benefit of rotating machinery. We are considering additional projects in this field, including MHD (magnetohydrodynamics) and thermionic conversion of coal energy. We are also considering other improved heat cycles for converting coal to electricity.

What does all of this mean to the coal industry and to our State of West Virginia? I would like you to daydream with me for a moment as we project ourselves into the future: 1975 to 1980. Our West Virginia coal-mining companies of this period will be the center of a vigorous and growing industrial complex based on coal. Such complexes will mean a great deal to the economy of West Virginia and to the entire Appalachian area. Although these remarks pertain to Appalachian coal, I must hasten to assure you that coals of the Midwestern and Western parts of the United States can also be used in the manufacturing-type operations I wish you to visualize in your mind's eye.

Coal from our future mines will be brought to the surface and will then be subjected to a series of processes producing a broad range of products. Much like the stockyards of a quarter of a century ago, we expect to get everything out of the coal except the "squeal." Our large-scale conversion plant will convert our Appalachian coal to gasoline at an economically attractive price. Coproducts from the plant will include high-quality jet fuel, diesel fuel, furnace oil, and, of all things, a "coal resid." In this process a high-quality, low-sulfur, premium boiler fuel will be produced and available to the site power plant. Oh, yes, we are going to sell electricity—the atom notwithstanding. The power may be produced in a coal-energized fuel cell or perhaps in an electrogasdynamic generator. In either case, we will use power to produce acetylene—at very attractive prices. The acetylene will form the basis for a family of plastics. The plastics in turn can be used locally for plastics fabrication, or used along with our Appalachian timbers to produce a wide spectrum of products.

It goes without saying that our coal-manufacturing complex will process our coal refuse pile to recover—perhaps aluminum. Any flyash produced can be handled locally to manufacture high-quality flyash bricks. Additionally, we will expect to recover the coal equivalent of those chemicals now frequently referred to as petrochemicals. Here in Appalachia we can carry this one step further. Our native brines can be used to manufacture chlorine, and the chlorine utilized to manufacture chlorinated organics.

As you can see, our 1975–80 coal mine has far more to do and is far more complicated than our mine of today. Our scientists believe that there is a good possibility of having here in Appalachia a native industry, based on native raw materials and fully utilizing our greatest asset—our native human resources. They believe these developments are nearing realization and expect the first commercial coal-to-gasoline plant to be built in the country prior to 1975. A nearly similar situation exists for gas. Also, our methods of converting coal energy to electric energy are achieving notable success and may well revolutionize the power industry.

So, although there are some problems on the horizon, we believe that the future of the coal industry is filled with exciting possibilities and daring challenges.

I thank you.

Birthplace of South Carolina

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I want the Nation to learn about the spot where much of America began—in Charleston, S.C. Charles Town, also often referred to as Old Town Plantation or sometimes, Old Charles Town, was founded almost 300 years ago.

A moving feature in the Columbia, S.C., State, the largest newspaper in South Carolina, documents this historic, and significant event in a manner which will touch the heart of those who have a reverence for history.

Charles Town is now owned by Dr. and Mrs. J. I. Waring—two of my dearest friends. They have preserved its historic splendor untouched by time. It is fitting to note that this family, on both sides, traces its lineage back to the founding of the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, it has been written, "People will not look forward to prosperity, who never look backward to their ancestors." In South Carolina, we take great pride in preserving the historic achievements of our ancestors. The State of South Carolina hopes to acquire the historic Old Town Plantation so that it may become a shrine as have other precious historic spots in other States.

This beautifully written feature article in the State tells only a small part of the inviting legend of the immortal soil of South Carolina. But I wanted to share it with my colleagues, and so far as possible, with the Nation. The article follows:

OLD TOWN BIRTHPLACE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON.—Walk softly in this place.

Listen carefully and you will hear the voices from the past.

Look closely, and you will see the shadows of those who preceded you here.

This is Old Town, Albemarle Point.

This is the place where your roots first found nourishment in an alien soil. Here, on 80 acres, the first English speaking colony in South Carolina was founded—1670.

Charles II sat on the throne of England and the great westward movement was writing pages of history. Wooden ships were bringing men and women of courage to a new world.

One hundred and fifty of them came here, to this point of high ground, and began carving a new life.

Three centuries dims the history of that settlement and its people, but walk these shaded pathways and you journey back to another place, another time.

Here, perhaps, a man went out from his rough shelter, to hunt or to plow a field. And, perhaps, he did not return, for life was hard and nature hostile.

Here, possibly, the leadership of the colony gathered and discussed what was to be done with one of its number who had transgressed the hard rules of a new society.

Here, a woman may have lain in childbirth, for life and death continued as a city and a state began to grow.

Here, sheltered within the moss-draped folds of the land, the seeds of a free nation were planted and nurtured.

Now this place is called Old Town. Its 200 acres of high ground and 600 acres of marsh comprise the estate of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph I. Waring.

In anticipation of the Tri-Centennial observance of the founding of South Carolina, the state Tri-Centennial Commission has entered into negotiations with the Warings for the possible purchase of a portion of the property to be perpetuated as a memorial to those first South Carolinians.

"We hold this place in stewardship for future generations," said Mrs. Warring, who is cautiously interested in the commission's proposal.

Cold practicality does not rule out that possibility, for the property is within a quarter of a mile of the center of Charleston's metropolitan population.

It is the geographical center of a growing metropolis, which threatens to engulf it with the picture windows and chain link fences of the 20th century.

Its value as simple real estate can only be guessed. It is high land, surrounded by shopping centers, superhighways, and the glossy trappings of suburbia.

Foreseeing the possibility of the purchase and development of the property by commercial interests, the city administration recently asked to purchase Old Town for use as a public park for approximately $830,000.

Public opposition caused negotiations to be terminated.

Few persons realize Old Town could be sold to commercial developers at twice the price.

And Old Town is of incalculable value to the people of South Carolina.

The land tugs at you, calling you back through the mists of time.

Walk softly here. Disturb not the ghosts of those who came before you.

(NOTE.—A request for $1 million to purchase the 196-acre site of Old Town and provide parking was presented to the State Budget and Control Board by the Tricentennial Commission this week. The commission said it could develop the property as a historical attraction similar to Jamestown, Va.)

Asian Governments Move Away From Red China

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. GALE W. McGEE

OF WYOMING
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, in a thought-provoking article in the Houston Chronicle, James Haswell hails the President's Asian journey as a poignant reflection of the "great impact which the American fighting in Vietnam has had on the 15 governments of the 400 million non-Chinese people who live in that part of the world."

From East Pakistan to North Korea, Asia is closing its doors on Communist China. And the administration's rural reconstruction programs behind the visible shield of military security are a bedrock of enduring stability.

They are, as Mr. Haswell says, the non-exciting and often unsung impetuses to this encouraging volte-face on the Asian Continent. But they are indispensable to its free and peaceful development.

The article will, I feel, be both informative and useful to my colleagues and I ask unanimous consent that it be included in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Asian Governments Move Away From Red China

(By James M. Haswell)

President Lyndon B. Johnson's Asian journey emphasizes the great impact which the American fighting in Viet Nam has had on the 15 governments of the 400,000,000 non-Chinese people who live in that part of the world.

Every government from East Pakistan to North Korea has moved in some degree away from Communist China.

The most populous nation, Indonesia, bloodily replaced a pro-communist administration. There was no mistaking that message.

But some of the shifts in attitudes have perhaps been more visible in Asia than in this country.

Most Americans thought nothing too startling had occurred when the premier of Burma called at the White House—but the Burmese did.

When the prince of Cambodia gave the president of France a platform from which to address Southeast Asia, we in this country chiefly heard President Charles de Gaulle's irritating criticism.

What a good many in the East saw was Prince Sihanouk inviting back a Western leader who was chief of the state which once had ruled Cambodia. It was a demonstration that Sihanouk has changed his mind about the future inevitably being communist.

Thailand (which means Land of the Free People) has welcomed American military presence. Even the Japanese Communist party now rejects Peking leadership.

The big turnout of voters which occurred recently when South Viet Nam elected a national assembly was in itself a victory for freedom.

The farmers and villagers who trooped to the polls that day were rejecting communism and defying local Viet Cong terrorists.

Simply by taking part in that election the great majority of Vietnamese people voted for freedom.

Winning in Viet Nam will call for much more than driving out invading Red armies.

Behind the shield of military security which the presence of American troops is establishing, the South Vietnamese people face problems over creating a free and self-governing society.

An independent South Viet Nam could readily make itself prosperous. The land is rich. But the people need leaders and teachers to bring them up to date, and these teachers and leaders need to be Vietnamese.

The United States Agency for International Development, the Vietnamese army and the Saigon government train "rural construction" teams for this phase of the war.

Each "rural construction cadre" is taught how to move into a village, drive out the local Reds, and establish self-government. After that the members are expected to build and run schools, open health clinics, repair roads and bridges, organize fishing cooperatives, introduce farmers to the use of fertilizers and improved rice seed, and demonstrate the advantages of diversifying farming by taking up the production of sweet potatoes, sugar cane and hogs.

This is the non-exciting part of winning in Viet Nam. It is a part that has been most neglected, and not always understood as essential.

The Profession of Arms

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October, 22, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following excerpts from an inspirational talk given by Lt. Gen. Reuben E. Jenkins, U.S. Army, retired, to the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., in May 1966:

The Profession of Arms

"I do want to emphasize this. Regardless of whether the Free World becomes embroiled in an all-out nuclear war, an all-out non-nuclear war, or any series of limited wars, the fundamental instrument—the Infantryman, rifle in hand, with a sticker on the end of it—will be the ultimate deciding factor. He will settle the final dispute in every battle and in every war, and don't let anybody tell you different; because it is your task to lead him! . . . And I think it's good for our wives and some of our civilian friends to hear this too; because they all too often look upon it as something for the birds or something strictly romantic—and learn the bitter truth all too late.

Our wives and civilian friends often look upon our role as Infantry officers as a trainer of troops and as an administrator of our command, and perhaps by some twist of fate we might ultimately have to lead troops into battle. But those are mere facets of our fundamental role. The fundamental role of the Infantry officer is to succeed where our diplomats and our statesmen fail—to impose the will of the people, by force of arms if necessary, upon those who challenge us—and (if) our statesmen and our diplomats fail to settle our differences by peaceful means. That is the objective of everything we do in the Infantry in peace and war; and that is the sole objective of every one of the supporting arms that back us up. . . . That is the sole justification for the existence of Armed Forces and for an Officer Corps to whom the people must look for leadership in war.

The Infantryman's task is filled with tremendous personal and professional hazards, and his ultimate task is without equal in any other field. Our civilian-friend leaders can invariably, when the going gets even the roughest, call their signals in a relatively pleasant and peaceful environment. The quarterback calls his to the roar of the grandstands; the engineer to the roar of machinery; the business tycoon to the roar of approving stock holders; but not we. When the chips are down, we call ours to the roar of guns, the rumble of tanks, the crash of bombs, the howl of jets, the chatter of automatic weapons, the whine of metal unseen flying through the air, the screams of the terrified, the moans of the wounded, and the stench of the dead! The cold hand of fear builds an icicle in the pit of our belly—it panics the weak, and it challenges the strong—and only those with tremendous personal and professional pride, the high sense of duty and great moral and physical courage withstand its terrible impact.

But withstand it the Infantry officer must; and he does, because he is the close combat leader of his people and his nation, and upon his decisions and actions in the crisis may well depend their future—even the future course of history.

This is not a rosy picture of an Infantry officer's career, because there is nothing rosy about it. It requires a dedication of the highest order, a complete willingness to sacrifice self, and a grim determination unequaled. It is indeed a difficult life from beginning to end, and why? Let us really get down into the dirt and review here together for the last time, perhaps, some of the basic fundamentals that we must master and what those things involve.

First, we must know how to deal effectively with every principal subordinate in our command, and many times with those who are subordinate to them. And human nature and human beings being what they are, that is indeed a difficult task.

We must know how to employ efficiently every piece of equipment, and we must know how to mold all these different personalities and all of this equipment into an instrument of destruction capable of accomplishing any mission assigned us.

Lastly, we must be possessed of the personal habits and traits of character that will sell us as leaders to our subordinates. And by subordinates I don't just mean the enlisted men. I mean every commissioned, warranted and enlisted person under the commander. Because if we are to be their leader, we must have the complete trust and confidence of all of them.

I believe it was Napoleon, quoting St. Paul, who said, "If the trumpet sounds an uncertain note, who will answer the call to battle?" We, the Infantry, we are the trumpet which must be answered, not only by all of our subordinates, but by all of our supporting arms and services, including the Navy and Air Force, and to them we must be "the way, and the truth, and the life." Having mastered these basic fundamentals, the rest is up to us.

Those with experience know that when the chips are down, unfortunately, human beings fall into three general groups: Those who dare take the calculated risk and make things happen; those who participate only intelligently in things that happen and play it completely safe; and those few, yet all too many, who apparently neither understand what is happening nor have the courage or the initiative to find out.

Now, from which of these three groups are Infantrymen selected for higher command and greater responsibility? The choice is ours. And in all of this, there is one task that remains constant with us. We devote our undivided attention to the care and welfare of our subordinates at every level of command; and we stay out of the way of our superiors, because there is never any justification for an Infantryman to boot-lick his superior. To our superiors we owe nothing except our courtesy, our undivided loyalty, our strict obedience, and our thanks for every opportunity they offer us. But to our subordinates we owe everything that we are or hope to be. Believe me, I know. For it is our subordinates not our superiors, who raise us to dizziest of professional heights and it is our subordinates who can and will, if we deserve it, bury us in the deepest mire of disgrace. For theirs is the kindgdom we rule, theirs is the power we wield, and theirs is every bit of glory that may come to us personally. And believe you me, they know it, and so does every Infantry officer worth his salt!

When the chips are down and our subordinates have accepted us as their leader, we don't need any superior to tell us; we see it in their eyes and in their faces, in the barracks, on the field, and on the battle line. And on that fatal day when we must be ruthlessly demanding, cruel and heartless, they will rise as one man to do our bidding, knowing full well that it may be their last act in this life. If that is the type of leadership response that has a hypnotic appeal to you, then you are an Infantryman. For it is the type of leadership response that justifies our dedication, our willingness to sacrifice self, and our loyalty to our career. It is the only type of response that insures the future of the Free World.

That is the Infantryman's reward. And when the commander at any level experiences it on the battle area, he fears neither God, man nor the Devil. Because he knows that God is on his side, and men and the Devil don't count. He knows that he stands 20 feet tall. And you can call it egotism or anything else you like, but he beats himself on the chest with secret pride, and he mutters to himself, "I am the master of my fate; I am the captain of my soul."

A Representative Legislature

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, our history and tradition have long dictated that one way to assure that all segments of our society are represented in the legislative branches of our Federal and State Governments is to permit the legislator to retain his private business interests insofar as those interests do not conflict with his duties as a representative of the people. It simply does not make sense to elect a man to public office and then tell him that one of the most important attributes which he will bring to his office—his business experience—must terminate. Unfortunately, the length of sessions and the demands of a legislator's duties make it impossible for him to pursue any outside activities.

I am pleased to commend to the attention of all the following WABC radio editorial which was recently broadcast in New York:

THE LONGEST SESSION

New York's Legislature recently wound up one of the longest sessions in history. Certainly the longest in modern times. But now . . . after six and a half months . . . there is talk of the need for a special session to complete unfinished business. This raises the point that our lawmakers will be spending more and more time in Albany each year . . . as Congress has since the Second World War. Some have advocated making our state legislators full-time employees. Yet we are not sure that they should be. For one thing, we believe the idea that lawmakers should be drawn from all walks of life is a practical one, giving all groups of people a chance to be represented in Albany. For another legislators would have to be paid a good deal of money to make it worthwhile for men of high calibre to devote themselves to these jobs for twelve full months. We think the idea of a full-time legislature should be put on the shelf.

Navy Secretary To Address Charleston Navy Day Dinner

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October, 22, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, we will be honored to have at the Navy Day dinner, sponsored by the Charleston Navy League, the Honorable Paul H. Nitze, Secretary of the Navy. Secretary Nitze treated his audience to an informative and inspiring talk in which he recounted how the Navy-Marine Corps is meeting its responsibilities in the South Vietnam area today and in which he revealed some of the Navy developments that may be expected in the immediate future.

President Quattlebaum and the members of the Charleston, S.C., Navy League are to be commended for arranging this outstanding event.

The Secretary's speech follows:

ADDRESS BY SECRETARY NITZE

Thank you, Chairman RIVERS.

President Quattlebaum, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, it is particularly appropriate that the Secretary of the Navy should speak in Charleston. The city of Charleston has long been associated with the Navy and Marine Corps. Your shipyard has, for decades, provided vital industrial support to the Atlantic Fleet. Your Naval Base has served as a hospitable home port and operating base for major segments of that Fleet. It is the Headquarters of the Sixth Naval District. Nearby is the Marine Corps Recruit Deport which has converted hundreds of thousands of civilians into fighting Marines.

But, more importantly, it is appropriate because Charleston—with its modern Polaris facilities and the sophisticated ships and well-trained crews—symbolizes the Navy of the future.

I am also honored to share the platform with the distinguished Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, the Honorable L. MENDEL RIVERS, who has, in the one short Congress since succeeding the beloved Carl Vinson of Georgia, achieved a remarkable record of legislative accomplishments. Under his leadership, the House Armed Services Committee has shepherded through the Congress a score of measures which improve the lot of men and women in the Armed Services and make the military service a more attractive career for today's ambitious and talented youth. We of the Navy are grateful to him.

Navy Day was initiated by the Navy League of the United States in 1922 to honor the men and women of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps. The Navy League continues to sponsor Navy Day on the 27th of October, the anniversary of the founding of the U.S. Navy. The true strength of the Navy League lies in its community relations programs conducted by individual councils at the city level. The Charleston Council of the Navy League can boast of sponsoring two successful Sea Cadet Units and having the vitality which is necessary to host the Navy League Sixth Region convention, which it will do next year.

The theme for Navy Day 1966 repeats that of last year. "U.S. Navy—Mark of a Man" indicates not only what our naval personnel represent, but what the Navy League and the Navy Department—and we hope the American Public—think of them. In many ways, the mark of a Sailor or Marine on the founding day in 1922 was similar to that of today. He is still dedicated, he seeks adventure, and he likes to travel. The mark of a man in the naval services today encompasses the same dedication and devotion to duty but is tempered by the requirements of fast-moving technology. Charleston has seen the development and change of the Navy and Marine Corps, as it has watched the passing parade of Bluejackets and Marines from the days of wind-powered wooden ships to the nuclear-powered fleet ballistic missile submarines which carry Polaris missiles.

Sailors and Marines are making their mark wherever they are assigned throughout the world. Center stage, of course, is the South China Sea and Vietnam where we have over 130,000 naval personnel involved in combat or support operations.

Some people look upon Vietnam as David vs. Goliath—as half clothed peasants using primitive weapons fighting against the modern equipment of a major power. This simply is not true.

Vietnam is today the focal point of the confrontation between the communist world and the Free World. The North Vietnamese are using sophisticated weapons, and those weapons are not built in North Vietnam. They are provided by the entire communist bloc in support of North Vietnam. The members of the bloc are vying among themselves as to which can give the most effective help and thus get the most credit in their world. The North Vietnamese are not shooting down our aircraft with cross-bows and long rifles. North Vietnam is one of the most heavily defended areas in the world today.

On our side of the war, the one most outstanding characteristic of our military forces was their readiness—readiness for combat action. Years of training and emphasis on readiness paid immediate dividends.

The Navy and Marines, of course, provide an outstanding example. In March of 1965, when the order to land at Da Nang was issued, one Marine landing force was already at sea, embarked in the amphibious ships of the Seventh Fleet. Another battalion, ready for airlift, was standing by in Okinawa. Within 24 hours, both forces were ashore.

Marine forces now total almost 60,000 men and are assigned to the I Corps area, northernmost of the four military sectors. I Corps area adjoins the demilitarized zone and has a population of about 2,700,000. In June of 1965 Marines controlled about 21 square miles of the area. Now they control 1,700 square miles and provide security for more than a million people. When the Marines link-up their separate areas, they will control 2,700 square miles and will be providing security for close to two million people.

For the communists, loss of control over the people spells defeat. This may explain their desperate measures along the DMZ, where they have sent several North Vietnamese regular battalions to their annihilation.

In large coordinated operations with South Vietnam Army units and on small unit engagements, the Marines have destroyed more than 12,000 of the enemy in large-scale battles.

In the war within a war, the Marines have joined the South Vietnamese in their Revolutionary Development Program. The objectives of this program are simple but vital. They are designed to help the people to help themselves; to raise their standards of living and of health; to identify with their own government; to develop the will to fight back against terrorism, based on the knowledge that they can win.

The public attention given to our problems sometimes seems to obscure the fact that but for our basic readiness to fight such a war, in such an area, and at such a distance, the problems would be insurmountable. The record of solid accomplishments has been far more spectacular than the problems encountered. Let me touch briefly on just a few of them.

The rapid buildup of our forçes generated enormous requirements for bases, airfields, ports, and other facilities. The civilian construction program supervised by the Navy's Facilities Engineering Command, is the largest in the world. And uniformed SeaBee units themselves have contributed mightily to constructing the vast infrastructure necessary for a major war in a primitive, remote area. Their battlefield construction miracles have been matched by the heroism of the individual SeaBees in actual combat.

The infiltration of war supplies to the Viet Cong from the sea posed a serious problem. The Navy's answer was Market Time an anti-infiltration patrol which was established, first with Navy destroyer-type ships and minecraft; then supplemented by Coast Guard cutters to operate closer inshore. Later, the new Swift boats were added and the coast was virtually closed to infiltration from the sea. I think that Market Time has been as effective as any single operation of the war.

With the coast sealed off, it was, necessary to close the rivers of the Mekong Delta to Viet Cong use. Out of this necessity, Operation Game Warden was born. In an incredibly short time, the Navy Ships Systems Command contracted for and began delivery of fast, rugged river patrol boats. Game Warden is an experienced force now, and the Navy has returned to river warfare for the first time since the Civil War. Market Time and Game Warden may in fact become the model for counterinsurgency operations in many areas of the world where waterways are primary highways.

You all know the job being done by our carrier forces and carrier pilots. It is only necessary to mention them because you are already aware of the major contribution they are making. But you may not be aware of the less glamorous operations of the logistics support forces who operate on just as grueling a schedule to supply the carrier forces with the bullets and bombs and all the rest of the support they need to continue their day and night pounding of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong targets.

Medical miracles are being worked daily: by Doctors, Corpsmen, and hospitals ashore; by our hospital ship *Repose;* and by the Air Force's air evacuation program. Recovery rates among our wounded are the highest we have ever known.

The achievements of the Military Sea Transportation System will almost certainly be recorded in the histories of the conflict. You have all heard that MSTS delivers more than 800,000 measurement tons of cargo to Southeast Asia each month.

We of the Navy, while devoting full effort to Southeast Asia, are not neglecting to look ahead.

Let me briefly explore at least the short-term future with you.

For the foreseeable future, we will continue to require the umbrella provided by nuclear deterrent forces. It is expected that in the future sea-based missile systems will have to provide the major part of that deterrent.

The Polaris program is a tribute to the diligence, perserverence and daring of the Navy industry team. Since *George Washington* deployed from Charleston in November of 1960, all of the 41 programmed boats have been launched, 38 have been commissioned and 35 deployed. *George Washington* has since returned to the United States, has been overhauled and refitted to carry the improved A3 missile, and has deployed once again.

The A3 has hit the target in 46 out of 48 attempts. We anticipate a manifold increase in power and effectiveness in the proposed follow-on Poseidon program along with A3 reliability.

Antisubmarine warfare continues to absorb a major share of our efforts for the future. In the complex package comprising ASW, we are improving the sensors necessary for submarine detection and the weapons necessary for submarine destruction. We envisage the possibility of a war confined to the sea with little or no associated land action. This would be a guerrilla-type warfare at sea, away from our shores—a contest of attrition which we must be able to sustain and to win—and for which a full ASW capability is essential.

Follow-on nuclear carriers to the *Enterprise* are programmed to be introduced into the fleet in alternate succeeding years. When coupled with new and more capable carrier-based planes and weapons systems, their effectiveness will be high. The A6 Intruder and A7 Corsair II, which are now joining Fleet squadrons, will provide the attack punch while the F–4J/Sparrow missile system and the F–111B/Phoenix missile system will provide the necessary anti-air protection.

We are developing a new concept in support of amphibious warfare, the LHA concept. A single ship, with diverse capabilities heretofore accomplished by four or five individual ships, will provide a single ship capability to handle threats of varying degrèes. The LHA program will include in one ship the ability to operate helicopters, the ability to provide amphibious assault craft; it will be a troop ship, and will carry initial landing stores plus resupply equipment. This will give the Marine Corps greater flexibility and mobility to carry out its mission. The same amphibious lift task can be accomplished with a reduction of 25 percent in personnel.

The Navy will also make its contribution to the strategic mobility of Army forces. This will flow from the fast deployment logistics ship—FDL concept—a Navy-originated concept. These high-speed ships, loaded and deployed forward, or held in readiness near Army bases, will provide high-speed lift for Army equipment. While supplies would converge on a troubled spot in FDL ships, personnel to "marry up" with the equipment would be airlifted to nearby airfields where men and equipment would be reconstituted as combat effective units in the overseas area. With a cruise speed of 25 knots and their enormous cargo-carrying capacity, these FDL ships, in a proper mix of airlift and pre-positioned equipment provide the response times we need.

As I indicated in the early part of this talk, the key to our performance in Vietnam today is the hard core of dedicated, well-trained and highly motivated people who make up today's Navy and Marine Corps. Never in our past history were we able to deploy such a large force of true professionals at such a remote and primitive area so quickly and so effectively.

The developments which will mark the Navy and Marine Corps of the future, will provide the knowledge, the means, and the hardware to make the naval forces ever more powerful and effective instruments of national policy. The thread which is woven into the fabric which holds together all these concepts, hardware and national policy, is people. It is these people who provide the strength and true test of success. In the final analysis, the threads are directly related to the moral fiber of our sons and daughters who may choose to serve their country in the Navy or Marine Corps. They will be trained in exciting new disciplines and will, perhaps, speak a technical language we will have difficulty comprehending—but they will be marked by the same qualities of dedication, high motivation, discipline and spirit which are today the true mark of a Navy man.

Sol Polk: Humanitarian of the Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, on September 25 of this year, Mr. Sam Kaplan, executive vice president and treasurer of the Zenith Radio Corp., of Chicago, delivered a moving tribute to Sol Polk at the B'nai B'rith Foundation 1966 Humanitarian Award dinner. Mr. Polk, a businessman and outstanding civic leader, and citizen of the community—local, national, and international—was the recipient of this cherished award of the foundation.

Sol Polk's business has always been people. In the days before it was popular to be concerned and involved in the needs of others, in the days before it was the vogue to be an activist in social welfare, Sol Polk was in the forefront fighting for the individual and his dignity. I say this because I knew and respected Sol Polk in those days.

It is most fitting that Mr. Kaplan uses the Hebrew, "Tzdoka," for it means charity and justice. Sol Polk recognizes the claims of the poor, the helpless and the underprivileged.

It is this quality—the ability to recognize each individual for his own merit and to help the individual when in need—that makes my friend, Sol Polk, a truly great humanitarian and a great American.

Sol Polk represents the American ideal of brotherhood and fraternal love as few men do.

I am particulalry proud, Mr. Speaker, of the fact that Sol Polk is not only an outstanding businessman of the 11th District, but that his huge enterprise got its start in the very heart of my district.

Since the Polk family started its first retail appliance store, the family, including Sol's brothers and sister, have built this business into one of the truly great merchandising landmarks of Chicago and the United States.

It is that much more significant that while he was devoting so much time to building this very successful business institute, which creates jobs for the tens of thousands in American industry, he was able to find time for his humanitarian activities.

At this very impressive banquet, praise was heaped upon Sol Polk by Mayor Richard Daley, Gov. Otto Kerner, President Johnson, and Dr. Wexler, the president of the B'nai B'rith, and many others.

Mr. Speaker, included with my remarks is the speech by Mr. Kaplan which, to a great exent, exemplifies the spirit of the evening. The speech follows:

REMARKS BY SAM KAPLAN, AT THE B'NAI B'RITH FOUNDATION 1966 HUMANITARIAN AWARD DINNER HONORING SOL POLK, HELD IN CHICAGO ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1966

Mr. Chairman, President Wexler, Sol, Reverend Clergy, Distinguished Guests, Fellow Humanitarians, Ladies and Gentlemen, this program—like everything associated with Sol Polk—is running on a tight schedule. I have been given five minutes to talk to you about Sol, but even in a "Polk-size" five minutes, I can't begin to tell you the complete story.

First, I would like to tell you that we had no problem at all in selecting a night and a time for this dinner. Any night after ten o'clock or any Sunday after six o'clock was OK with Sol . . . or any other time that was favorable for this worthy cause. So what day do you think they picked? My wife's and my grandson's birthday! In the words of Dean Martin, "My June and I thank you for joining us in this birthday celebration."

I have had the good fortune to know Sol as a businessman and as an outstanding civic leader and citizen of the community—local, national and international.

I first met Sol and his family at their original store at 3334 North Central almost thirty years ago, and the record of what has been accomplished is known by everyone in this room and represents a rather straightforward formula—hard work, integrity and imagination. This is the formula that has made Sol successful, not only in his business, but also in his many community and civic activities. He can think only in "Polk-size" terms, whether it is business or a civic activity.

I don't know the sales and profit figures of their first years in business approximately thirty years ago, and while Sol still does not publish any sales figures, the record of his company's growth is well known.

We all know Sol as an outspoken man of great vigor and force. He has been known to use some four-letter words, but important in his vocabulary of four-letter words are words such as *pity* . . . *duty* . . . *help* . . . *love* . . . and many others, which should give the category a much better acceptance in parlor conversation.

Robert Louis Stevenson once wrote, "Everyone lives by selling something." Sol Polk has gone one better . . . he doesn't sell things, he sells ideas . . . and his ability to recognize new concepts and ideas is what makes him an outstanding merchandiser. To Sol, a frost-free refrigerator isn't steel, condensers and insulation, but convenience and better health . . . a crisp salad . . . or a cold drink. He doesn't sell ranges with self-cleaning ovens, or washers with an automatic brain, but delicious food . . . convenience . . . and more hours of leisure. Color TV sets, to Sol, aren't sophisticated marvels made up of hand-wired or printed circuits, tubes and tuners . . . they are open windows to entertainment, education, world affairs . . . they are economy and convenience.

I saw something in the newspaper that could have happened in Sol's Waukegan store . . . A newly married couple went into a store several weeks ago, introduced themselves as Lucy and Pat Nugent, and told the salesman that they were setting up a home in Austin, Texas, and were interested in a large color TV. The salesman, naturally, asked them, "Don't you have a TV?" Lucy answered, "Yes . . . as a matter of fact, we have a small TV station in Austin."

But—large or small—Sol doesn't sell appliances as machines . . . he sells only the benefits to his customers.

Sol's approach toward charitable and humanitarian activities gets the benefit of this same type of thinking, because he knows that in order to make a better society you've got to make society better for the people, and he knows that this will result in a long-range benefit that will contribute to the growth and well-being of the entire community.

Many of the people in this room know the Hebrew word often heard at meetings like this—the word "TZDOKA," which has come to have the common, well-accepted meaning of "charity." Actually, there are other proper meanings for this word which have greater interest to Sol. "TZDOKA" also means "justice" and "righteousness." In other words, his generosity in material things and services is done out of a sense of justice and righteousness and not in the form of charity to the community. He recognizes the claims of the poor, the helpless and the underprivileged against those who are in a position to help them, and he also recognizes that everyone is entitled to the privilege and freedom of giving and helping others.

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On behalf of all my colleagues here tonight, who are part of the mass manufacturing and distributing industry, we sincerely and respectfully express our thanks and appreciation to Sol as a businessman . . . as a civic and community leader . . . and, particularly tonight, as a humanitarian, who knows that there is only one answer to that famous question in the Book of Genesis, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Unusual Flag Is Patriotic Harvest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ED REINECKE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October, 22, 1966

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the amazing and patriotic accomplishment of my constituent, Mr. Theophile Casaubon, of Van Nuys, Calif. Mr. Casaubon, who is now 60 years old, began as a boy of 9 to make a replica of the American flag from 33,000 equal-sized kernels of golden wheat. Each kernel of wheat was dipped in special oil paint, then put in place with tweezers.

This amazing work of art has won many prizes, and has been on display in Los Angeles in the public library, in the chamber of commerce, and in recruiting offices of the armed services.

The late Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt commended Mr. Casaubon for his efforts, and the unusual flag has been featured in Ripley's "Believe It or Not."

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Peace Still Threatened in the Middle East

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ERNEST GRUENING
OF ALASKA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October, 22, 1966

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, the simmering Middle East once again threatens to boil over in armed conflict between the Arab States and Israel and once again the Department of State is to be found with its head in the sand unwilling to take a stand even where important American economic interests are involved.

Mr. Hedrick Smith reports in the New York Times of October 17, 1966, that the League of Arab States has increased its efforts to boycott American firms doing business in Israel. A meeting of the 13 countries which comprise the Arab League is scheduled for November 16, 1966, to consider an embargo on the Ford Motor Co., Philco, the Coca-Cola Export Corp., and RCA. Mr. Smith writes that the boycott is imposed against countries that have factories or assembly plants in Israel either run by the parent concern or its agent companies that import Israel products; companies that help Israel prospect for oil or other natural resources that will strengthen the economy; companies that provide consultant or technical services to Israel industry or grant Israel companies manufacturing rights.

The step-up in economic warfare by the Arab League corresponds to a sharply increasing rate of incidents on the Syrian-Israel border in recent months. Since January 1965 Israel has suffered 61 cases of murder, sabotage, and mine-laying perpetrated by armed infiltrators. It is clear that this type of guerrilla activity has been planned and carried out by Syrian authorities as part of their overall plan to conduct a "peoples war of liberation" in which the objective is the destruction of the State of Israel.

In September and October 1966 alone, the following incidents of armed infiltration into Israel territory occurred:

themselves; to raise their standards of living and of health; to identify with their own government; to develop the will to fight back against terrorism, based on the knowledge that they can win.

The public attention given to our problems sometimes seems to obscure the fact that but for our basic readiness to fight such a war, in such an area, and at such a distance, the problems would be insurmountable. The record of solid accomplishments has been far more spectacular than the problems encountered. Let me touch briefly on just a few of them.

The rapid buildup of our forces generated enormous requirements for bases, airfields, ports, and other facilities. The civilian construction program supervised by the Navy's Facilities Engineering Command, is the largest in the world. And uniformed SeaBee units themselves have contributed mightily to constructing the vast infrastructure necessary for a major war in a primitive, remote area. Their battlefield construction miracles have been matched by the heroism of the individual SeaBees in actual combat.

The infiltration of war supplies to the Viet Cong from the sea posed a serious problem. The Navy's answer was Market Time, an anti-infiltration patrol which was established, first with Navy destroyer-type ships and minecraft; then supplemented by Coast Guard cutters to operate closer inshore. Later, the new Swift boats were added and the coast was virtually closed to infiltration from the sea. I think that Market Time has been as effective as any single operation of the war.

With the coast sealed off, it was, necessary to close the rivers of the Mekong Delta to Viet Cong use. Out of this necessity, Operation *Game Warden was born. In an incredibly* short time, the Navy Ships Systems Command contracted for and began delivery of fast, rugged river patrol boats. Game Warden is an experienced force now, and the Navy has returned to river warfare for the first time since the Civil War. Market Time and Game Warden may in fact become the model for counterinsurgency operations in many areas of the world where waterways are primary highways.

You all know the job being done by our carrier forces and carrier pilots. It is only necessary to mention them because you are already aware of the major contribution they are making. But you may not be aware of the less glamorous operations of the logistics support forces who operate on just as grueling a schedule to supply the carrier forces with the bullets and bombs and all the rest of the support they need to continue their day and night pounding of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong targets.

Medical miracles are being worked daily: by Doctors, Corpsmen, and hospitals ashore; by our hospital ship *Repose;* and by the Air Force's air evacuation program. Recovery rates among our wounded are the highest we have ever known.

The achievements of the Military Sea Transportation System will almost certainly *be recorded in the histories of the conflict.* You have all heard that MSTS delivers more than 800,000 measurement tons of cargo to Southeast Asia each month.

We of the Navy, while devoting full effort to Southeast Asia, are not neglecting to look ahead.

Let me briefly explore at least the short-term future with you.

For the foreseeable future, we will continue to require the umbrella provided by nuclear deterrent forces. It is expected that in the future sea-based missile systems will have to provide the major part of that deterrent.

The Polaris program is a tribute to the diligence, perserverence and daring of the Navy industry team. Since *George Washington* deployed from Charleston in November of 1960, all of the 41 programmed boats have been launched, 38 have been commissioned and 35 deployed. *George Washington* has since returned to the United States, has been overhauled and refitted to carry the improved A3 missile, and has deployed once again.

The A3 has hit the target in 46 out of 48 attempts. We anticipate a manifold increase in power and effectiveness in the proposed follow-on Poseidon program along with A3 reliability.

Antisubmarine warfare continues to absorb a major share of our efforts for the future. In the complex package comprising ASW, we are improving the sensors necessary for submarine detection and the weapons necessary for submarine destruction. We envisage the possibility of a war confined to the sea with little or no associated land action. This would be a guerrilla-type warfare at sea, away from our shores—a contest of attrition which we must be able to sustain and to win—and for which a full ASW capability is essential.

Follow-on nuclear carriers to the *Enterprise* are programmed to be introduced into the fleet in alternate succeeding years. When coupled with new and more capable carrier-based planes and weapons systems, their effectiveness will be high. The A6 Intruder and A7 Corsair II, which are now joining Fleet squadrons, will provide the attack punch while the F–4J/Sparrow missile system and the F–111B/Phoenix missile system will provide the necessary anti-air protection.

We are developing a new concept in support of amphibious warfare, the LHA concept. A single ship, with diverse capabilities here*tofore accomplished by four or five individual* ships, will provide a single ship capability to handle threats of varying degrees. The LHA program will include in one ship the ability to operate helicopters, the ability to provide amphibious assault craft; it will be a troop ship, and will carry initial landing stores plus resupply equipment. This will give the Marine Corps greater flexibility and mobility to carry out its mission. The same amphibious lift task can be accomplished with a reduction of 25 percent in personnel.

The Navy will also make its contribution to the strategic mobility of Army forces. This will flow from the fast deployment logistics ship—FDL concept—a Navy-originated concept. These high-speed ships, loaded and deployed forward, or held in readiness near Army bases, will provide high-speed lift for Army equipment. While supplies would converge on a troubled spot in FDL ships, personnel to "marry up" with the equipment would be airlifted to nearby airfields where men and equipment would be reconstituted as combat effective units in the overseas area. With a cruise speed of 25 knots and their enormous cargo-carrying capacity, these FDL ships, in a proper mix of airlift and pre-positioned equipment provide the response times we need.

As I indicated in the early part of this talk, *the key to our performance in Vietnam today* is the hard core of dedicated, well-trained and highly motivated people who make up today's Navy and Marine Corps. Never in our past history were we able to deploy such a large force of true professionals at such a remote and primitive area so quickly and so effectively.

The developments which will mark the Navy and Marine Corps of the future, will provide the knowledge, the means, and the hardware to make the naval forces ever more powerful and effective instruments of national policy. The thread which is woven into the fabric which holds together all these concepts, hardware and national policy, is people. It is these people who provide the strength and true test of success. In the final analysis, the threads are directly related to the moral fiber of our sons and daughters who may choose to serve their country in the Navy or Marine Corps. They will be trained in exciting new disciplines and will, perhaps, speak a technical language we will have difficulty comprehending—but they will be marked by the same qualities of dedication, high motivation, discipline and spirit which are today the true mark of a Navy man.

Sol Polk: Humanitarian of the Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, on September 25 of this year, Mr. Sam Kaplan, executive vice president and treasurer of the Zenith Radio Corp., of Chicago, delivered a moving tribute to Sol Polk at the B'nai B'rith Foundation 1966 Humanitarian Award dinner. Mr. Polk, a businessman and outstanding civic leader, and citizen of the community—local, national, and international—was the recipient of this cherished award of the foundation.

Sol Polk's business has always been people. In the days before it was popular *to be concerned and involved in the* needs of others, in the days before it was the vogue to be an activist in social welfare, Sol Polk was in the forefront fighting for the individual and his dignity. I say this because I knew and respected Sol Polk in those days.

It is most fitting that Mr. Kaplan uses the Hebrew, "Tzdoka," for it means charity and justice. Sol Polk recognizes the claims of the poor, the helpless and the underprivileged.

It is this quality—the ability to recog*nize each individual for his own merit* and to help the individual when in need—that makes my friend, Sol Polk, a truly great humanitarian and a great American.

Sol Polk represents the American ideal of brotherhood and fraternal love as *few men do.*

I am particulalry proud, Mr. Speaker, of the fact that Sol Polk is not only an outstanding businessman of the 11th District, but that his huge enterprise got its start in the very heart of my district.

Since the Polk family started its first retail appliance store, the family, including Sol's brothers and sister, have built this business into one of the truly great merchandising landmarks of Chicago and the United States.

It is that much more significant that *while he was devoting so much time to* building this very successful business institute, which creates jobs for the tens of thousands in American industry, he was able to find time for his humanitarian activities.

At this very impressive banquet, praise was heaped upon Sol Polk by Mayor Richard Daley, Gov. Otto Kerner, President Johnson, and Dr. Wexler, the president of the B'nai B'rith, and many others.

Mr. Speaker, included with my remarks is the speech by Mr. Kaplan which, to a great exent, exemplifies the spirit of the evening. The speech follows:

REMARKS BY SAM KAPLAN, AT THE B'NAI B'RITH FOUNDATION 1966 HUMANITARIAN AWARD DINNER HONORING SOL POLK, HELD IN CHICAGO ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1966

Mr. Chairman, President Wexler, Sol, Reverend Clergy, Distinguished Guests, Fellow Humanitarians, Ladies and Gentlemen, this program—like everything associated with Sol Polk—is running on a tight schedule. I have been given five minutes to talk to you about Sol, but even in a "Polk-size" five minutes, I can't begin to tell you the complete story.

First, I would like to tell you that we had no problem at all in selecting a night and a time for this dinner. Any night after ten o'clock or any Sunday after six o'clock was OK with Sol . . . or any other time that was favorable for this worthy cause. So what day do you think they picked? My wife's and my grandson's birthday! In the words of Dean Martin, "My June and I thank you for joining us in this birthday celebration."

I have had the good fortune to know Sol as a businessman and as an outstanding civic leader and citizen of the community—local, national and international.

I first met Sol and his family at their original store at 3334 North Central almost thirty years ago, and the record of what has been accomplished is known by everyone in this room and represents a rather straightforward formula—hard work, integrity and imagination. This is the formula that has made Sol successful, not only in his business, but also in his many community and civic activities. He can think only in "Polk-size" terms, whether it is business or a civic activity.

I don't know the sales and profit figures of their first years in business approximately thirty years ago, and while Sol still does not publish any sales figures, the record of his company's growth is well known.

We all know Sol as an outspoken man of great vigor and force. He has been known to use some four-letter words, but important in his vocabulary of four-letter words are words such as *pity . . . duty . . . help . . . love* . . . and many others, which should give the category a much better acceptance in parlor conversation.

Robert Louis Stevenson once wrote, "Everyone lives by selling something." Sol Polk has gone one better . . . he doesn't sell things, he sells ideas . . . and his ability to recognize new concepts and ideas is what makes him an outstanding merchandiser. To Sol, a frost-free refrigerator isn't steel, condensers and insulation, but convenience and better health . . . a crisp salad . . . or a cold drink. He doesn't sell ranges with self-cleaning ovens, or washers with an automatic brain, but delicious food . . . convenience . . . and more hours of leisure. Color TV sets, to Sol, aren't sophisticated marvels made up of hand-wired or printed circuits, tubes and tuners . . . they are open windows to entertainment, education, world affairs . . . they are economy and convenience.

I saw something in the newspaper that could have happened in Sol's Waukegan store . . . A newly married couple went into a store several weeks ago, introduced themselves as Lucy and Pat Nugent, and told the salesman that they were setting up a home in Austin, Texas, and were interested in a large color TV. The salesman, naturally, asked them, "Don't you have a TV?" Lucy answered, "Yes . . . as a matter of fact, we have a small TV station in Austin."

But—large or small—Sol doesn't sell appliances as machines . . . he sells only the benefits to his customers.

Sol's approach toward charitable and humanitarian activities gets the benefit of this same type of thinking, because he knows that in order to make a better society you've got to make society better for the people, and he knows that this will result in a long-range benefit that will contribute to the growth and well-being of the entire community.

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Unusual Flag Is Patriotic Harvest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED REINECKE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October, 22, 1966

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OF ALASKA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, the simmering Middle East once again threatens to boil over in armed conflict between the Arab States and Israel and once again the Department of State is to be found with its head in the sand unwilling to take a stand even where important American economic interests are involved.

Mr. Hedrick Smith reports in the New York Times of October 17, 1966, that the League of Arab States has increased its efforts to boycott American firms doing business in Israel. A meeting of the 13 countries which comprise the Arab League is scheduled for November 16, 1966, to consider an embargo on the Ford Motor Co., Philco, the Coca-Cola Export Corp., and RCA. Mr. Smith writes that the boycott is imposed against countries that have factories or assembly plants in Israel either run by the parent concern or its agent companies that import Israel products; companies that help Israel prospect for oil or other natural resources that will strengthen the economy; companies that provide consultant or technical services to Israel industry or grant Israel companies manufacturing rights.

The step-up in economic warfare by the Arab League corresponds to a sharply increasing rate of incidents on the Syrian-Israel border in recent months. Since January 1965 Israel has suffered 61 cases of murder, sabotage, and mine-laying perpetrated by armed infiltrators. It is clear that this type of guerrilla activity has been planned and carried out by Syrian authorities as part of their overall plan to conduct a "peoples war of liberation" in which the objective is the destruction of the State of Israel.

In September and October 1966 alone, the following incidents of armed infiltration into Israel territory occurred:

September 6, 1966: At 0700 hours, near the village of Shear Yashuv, near the Syrian border, a tractor drawing a flat trailer hit a landmine laid in Israel territory at a spot about 150 meters west of the demilitarized zone. The tractor and the trailer were at the time carrying a group of civilian laborers engaged in land reclamation work nearby. As a result of the mine explosion, seven of the laborers were injured, two of them seriously. Fresh footprints of a single person led to the scene of the incident from the direction of the Syrian military position of Tel-Azaziyat and returned in the same direction.

September 7, 1966: At 1940 hours, an Israel patrol, moving north of the village of Kfar Yuval, in Upper Galilee, in the vicinity of the Syrian-Lebanese-Israel borders, intercepted a group of four armed persons crossing from the Syrian border into Israel. The Israel patrol opened fire. Two of the group were killed and the other two escaped. The two infiltrators who were killed were found to be wearing khakhi dress and were armed with submachineguns of the Carl Gustav type.

September 9, 1966: At 1245 hours, an Israel jeep traveling on a road west of the Syrian military position of Tel-Azaziyat, in the northern Galilee, and about 600 meters from the spot where the tractor was mined on September 6, hit a landmine. As a result of the explosion, three soldiers traveling in the jeep were injured.

September 13, 1966: A water pipeline leading from Arad to Massada was found damaged at a spot 10 kilometers east of Arad and about 10 kilometers south of the Jordanian border. Fresh footprints of three persons were found leading north toward the Jordanian-Israel demarcation line.

September 25, 1966: An act of sabotage was discovered this morning in an electric transformer supplying current for a water pump. The transformer is located 6 kilometers west of the Dead Sea works. Footprints of two persons were found leading east toward the demarcation line with Jordan.

October 3, 1966: At 2030 hours, fire was opened upon a police patrol vehicle traveling on the road between Modi'in and Mishmar-Ayalon, not far from the Jordanian-Israel border. Two persons were seen retreating into Jordan. One policeman was injured.

October 7–8, 1966: Just before midnight on October 7, demolition charges exploded underneath two apartment buildings in the Romema quarter in the northwestern part of the city of Jerusalem. A few minutes later, a third charge exploded while a fourth charge was discovered and defused in time. These charges had been placed adjacent to the supporting columns of the buildings, with time fuses. Two apartments were partially demolished, some degree of damage was caused to nine other apartments, and four civilian occupants were injured. The tracks of two men wearing rubber-soled footwear led from the scene of the incident to the Jordan border.

October 8, 1966: At 2300 hours, several explosions were heard and flames observed at a spot about 1,500 meters to the northeast of the Israel village of Shaar Ha-Golan, which is in the Jordan Valley south of the Sea of Galilee. A jeep containing six members of the border police set out to investigate. While proceeding along a dirt road in regular use by the local farmers, and at a spot about 10 meters from where the explosions had taken place, the jeep was blown up by a landmine laid in the road. Four of its occupants were killed and the other two wounded. The targets of the initial explosions were a tool shed and a farm trailer, both destroyed. They were in a field belonging to the village, about 1,500 meters from the Syrian border. Tracks of three men wearing rubber-soled footwear lead toward the border from the scene.

The physical evidence indicated that the landmine was of a very large military antitank type, and that there were five demolition explosives. The mine and the demolition charges were laid with a degree of proficiency indicating professional training.

October 11, 1966: At 1115 hours, a mine was discovered in a field about 600 meters northeast of Maayan-Baruch in upper Galilee and about 150 meters from the Israel-Syrian border. The mine was found by farmers. The mine is of the type used by the Syrian Army. The field in which the mine was spotted had been plowed 10 days previously.

That these incidents are part of Syria's plan to "liberate" Palestine by means of force is clearly evident from statements made by the Syrian Government. Thus, the President of Syria, Al-Atassi, speaking on the occasion of Syrian Independence Day on March 7, 1966, said:

> Through their past experience in the struggle, and in their fight against all imperialist forces, our people have become convinced that the all-out peoples' war of liberation is the only road to the liberation of Palestine.

The following day President Al-Atassi declared:

> The Palestine battle is a liberation war in the complete sense of the word. The revolution believes that delaying the battle only increases the enemy's power.

The full practical significance of this concept was spelled out in a statement in the Syrian daily El Baath on March 13, 1966, which was broadcast the same day on Radio Damascus:

> The Arab people demands armed struggle and day by day incessant confrontation, through a total war of liberation in which all the Arabs will participate, and the Palestinians at their head. We expect the Arab leaders to understand the axiom that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line, and the shortest road to victory is through armed struggle.

Coinciding with the sharp increase in armed attacks by Syria against Israel territory is an increase in the tempo of the Arab League's boycott activities. Mr. Smith reports that to some ardent Arab nationalists the culmination of a steady buildup in boycott activities represents a make-or-break test. However, the most disturbing part of Mr. Smith's article is his observation that—

> Still others, most notably the United States Government, would like to avert a head-on clash with its inevitable political overtones. But Washington's hands are technically tied by a Congressional resolution approved in June 1965 which asserts that it is against United States policy to recognize a foreign boycott against a friendly nation.
>
> Even to complain about the Arab boycott or to help negotiate a solution to the present impasse would be to recognize the boycott, American diplomats feel.

If this is the Department of State's position, as Mr. Smith infers it is, I am at a loss to understand it. On June 30, 1965, the Congress enacted a series of amendments to the Export Control Act which stated:

> The Congress further declares that it is the policy of the United States (a) to oppose restrictive trade practices or boycotts fostered or imposed by foreign countries against other countries friendly to the United States; and (b) to encourage and request domestic concerns engaged in the export of articles, materials, supplies, or information, to refuse to take any action, including the furnishing of information or the signing of agreements which has the effect of furthering or supporting the restrictive trade practices of boycotts fostered or imposed by any foreign country against another country friendly to the United States.

There is nothing in the language of the act or in the legislative history of the act which would support the position that the United States cannot recognize the existence of a boycott against a country friendly to the United States. If the Department of State does in fact take this position it can only be because it desires to avoid any involvement in the matter and in ostrichlike fashion pretends that there is no problem.

The fact of the matter is that the wording of the act and the intent of the legislation is clear in requiring that positive action be taken by the executive agencies to oppose boycotts by the Arab League countries against Israel.

I can speak with some knowledge on this matter because I cosponsored S. 984 the language of which was incorporated in section 3 of the Export Control Act on June 30, 1965. This represented another use of my efforts to place some restrictions on the United Arab Republic's aggressiveness which goes back many years.

In 1960 I joined in cosponsoring an amendment offered by the able and distingusihed Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] to the Mutual Security Authorization Act of 1960, that that act and Public Law 480 be administered in such a way as to give effect to the principles that the United States favors, freedom of navigation in international waterways and economic cooperation between recipient nations.

That amendment was necessitated by the action of the United Arab Republic in prohibiting ships carrying cargoes either from or to the State of Israel from using the Suez Canal. I stated at that time:

> I believe it is highly desirable that the United States stop appeasing dictators, especially when they are in definite violation of their own agreements and conventions. The United States is now contributing about $6 and ½ million to the United Nations police force to keep the peace on the border between

Israel and Egypt—a third of the total U.N. appropriation. All of this could be averted if we were not constantly encouraging irresponsible dictators.

Despite the passage of this amendment, President Nasser continued and continues to stop Israel ships from using the Suez Canal and to deny access to the canal to cargoes to or from Israel, and to boycott ships carrying cargo to Israel. The absurd extent to which the Arab League countries have gone is described by Mr. Smith as follows:

> Several years ago an American ship arrived in Beirut to unload some wheat after a stop at Haifa. She was forced to go to Egypt and unload there to purge herself, then take on the wheat again and deliver it to Beirut. More recently, American vessels have been able to clear themselves of the blacklist when they delivered American food shipments to Cairo by declaring they would not return to Israel again.

In 1963—with President Nasser becoming increasingly more involved in fighting in Yemen, using United States aid to take the place of money he was wasting in that civil war—I tried again.

I offered an amendment to the foreign aid authorization bill for fiscal year 1964 barring aid under the foreign aid program and under the food-for-peace program, Public Law 480, to any country which the President found to be engaged in or preparing for aggressive military efforts directed against the United States or any country receiving U.S. aid. Unfortunately, in order to secure passage of this amendment, an "escape clause" had to be provided. The President had to make findings that a particular country was engaging in or preparing for aggressive military action and, if such finding was made, no further assistance could be given until the President made a further finding that such aggression or preparations for such aggression had ceased.

Despite the fact that the United Arab Republic remained in a state of unilaterally declared war with Israel, despite the fact that Israel ships were still barred from using the Suez Canal, despite the fact that ships carrying cargoes to or from Israel could not traverse the Suez Canal, and despite the fact that Nasser retained upward of 30,000 troops in Yemen at a cost of more than $500,000 a day, the President did not make the findings required under my amendment.

Aid continued to flow to the United Arab Republic in large amounts—$199.7 million in fiscal year 1963 and $140.5 million in fiscal year 1964.

Repeatedly, during this period, I, together with many of my colleagues, urged the President to be firm—to insist that as a condition to receiving U.S. economic aid, the United Arab Republic be required to adhere to the principles of international comity and desist from fomenting aggression in the Middle East.

Our urgings went unheeded.

Again this year, I was one of the cosponsors of an amendment to the foreign aid bill on the important subject of continued economic aid to the United Arab Republic. This time, however, to make certain that the message got through in no uncertain terms, we specified in the amendment that "no assistance shall be furnished under this act to the United Arab Republic." But in order to obtain acceptance of the amendment, we had to insert an "out" in the amendment permitting the President to continue aid if he found "that such assistance is essential to the national interest of the United States, and further that such assistance will neither directly nor indirectly assist aggressive actions by the United Arab Republic."

I had begun to hope that these efforts over a period of so many years was beginning to have some results. Recently top administration officials announced that there is no expectation of an early resumption of aid to Egypt. However, Mr. Hedrick Smith's article in the New York Times has occasioned some doubts in my mind. How could the American diplomats with whom Mr. Smith discussed the boycott against Israel contend that they could not even recognize the existence of the boycott? How have these diplomats been instructed by the Department of State? What is the Department's policy with regard to the Export Control Act which states U.S. opposition to the boycott? Precisely how has the Department of State carried out this provision of the act and what does it propose to do in the future in regard to the Arab League boycott against Israel?

I am addressing today a letter to the Secretary of State containing these questions and shall have further comments on these matters when I receive his reply.

I ask unanimous consent to include in the Congresional Record Mr. Hedrick Smith's article in the New York Times of October 17, 1966, and a table compiled from the quarterly report of the Secretary of Commerce which shows the number of reports received from U.S. commercial exporters as to the inquiries they have received from Arab League countries relating to the economic boycott against Israel.

There being no objection, the article and table were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Oct. 17, 1966]

Arab Boycott Challenging Major U.S. Corporations—Companies Work Behind Scene To Offset Effect of 13 Nations' Anti-Israel Policy—Ford, Coca-Cola, and R.C.A. Periled

(By Hedrick Smith)

Cairo, October 16.—The Arab boycott of Israel, in effect 15 years, is posing its most striking challenge to American industry.

Such industrial giants as the Ford Motor Company, its subsidiary, the Philco Corporation, Coca-Cola International Corporation, the Radio Corporation of America, the Zenith Radio Corporation and Sears, Roebuck & Co., have either felt the bite of the boycott or are working to avoid a threatened embargo by the Arab states.

Action or impending action against these major American companies has set off extensive behind-the-scenes politicking and bargaining in the silent, largely hidden, pressure game that arises from the Arab's economic cold war with Israel.

The Ford and Coca-Cola cases are particularly tricky because of potential repercussions of a boycott on their widespread operations in the Arab world, mostly owned and operated by Arab businessmen.

Both companies have discreetly approached Arab officials with offers to increase their operations in Arab countries to offset planned expansions in Israel, which got them in trouble in the first place. Their argument is that boycott action against them would work against Arab economic self-interest in the long run.

The League of Arab States, formed in 1945, consists of the United Arab Republic, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen, Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, the Sudan and Tunisia.

The situation is rapidly approaching a showdown. The Arab Boycott Committee, composed of the 13 Arab countries and several small states from the Persian Gulf region, will hold its semi-annual meeting in Kuwait on Nov. 16 to decide whether to blacklist Ford and its subsidiary, Philco, the Coca-Cola Export Corporation and R.C.A. All have been placed on the agenda for the session and have been warned against dealing with Israel. General Motors may also be discussed.

Zenith and Sears, Roebuck have already been blacklisted, Zenith for its decision to forsake Arab markets and produce television sets in Jerusalem and Sears out of apparent confusion with an unrelated British company named Sears. The American Sears has nettled boycott officials by declining even to explain its innocence.

To some ardent Arab nationalists, this fall, the culmination of a steady build-up in boycott activities, represents a make-or-break test. Others see the situation in reverse; a deliberate attempt by Israel to "up the ante" by soliciting offers from important American manufacturers to pose a direct challenge to the boycott.

Still others, most notably the United States Government, would like to avert a head-on economic clash with its inevitable political overtones. But Washington's hands are technically tied by a Congressional resolution approved in June, 1965, which asserts that it is against United States policy to recognize a foreign boycott against a friendly nation.

Even to complain about the Arab boycott or to help negotiate a solution to the present impasse would be to recognize the boycott, American diplomats feel.

Furthermore, while the United States presses its own embargoes against Cuba and North Vietnam, among others, it is an awkward position to protest to the Arabs about the impropriety of their anti-Israel boycott or to the Israelis about their counterboycott of the Arabs.

For businessmen walking an economic tightrope in the Middle East is an old problem. For years they have faced a dilemma: whether to do business with Israel, a nation of 2½ million people, and run the risk of having their products banned by 13 Arab countries with 100 million people; or whether to cater to the Arab market, ignore Israel and risk pressures from Zionists and Jewish group in the United States, Europe and elsewhere.

Now, American companies have an additional problem—Congress has encouraged them to refuse to answer Arab boycott questionnaire, though such refusal can lead to blacklisting in some cases. Instead, the companies are supposed to report to the Commerce Department any approach from Arab or Israeli offices.

The Arab boycott began in earnest in 1951 as a campaign to weaken Israel's economy and armed forces by limiting her access to foreign markets, sources of arms and supplies, and foreign capital and technical know-how.

Arab officials assert that though the boycott has not crippled Israel it has nonetheless achieved considerable success. Mohammed Mahgoub, the Egyptian commissioner-general of the boycott, says that since 1951 the organization has taken action against 8,000 to 9,000 companies.

Of these, he says roughly 90 per cent eventually complied with boycott regulations. The other 10 per cent, or about 800 companies, refused because, according to Mr. Mahgoub, they are "Zionist controlled."

ARMS STILL DELIVERED

Israeli officials are said to consider the boycott more of a nuisance than a serious deterrent to economic development or military security. Arms deliveries from France, West Germany and others have not been significantly affected.

Israeli officials also maintain that each time important companies, such as major airlines, stand firm, action against them is dropped not because they have complied with regulations but because the Arab states have found they cannot enforce the boycott.

Independent observers also note important boycott loopholes. Japanese industry, for example, which does 25 times as much business with the Arabs as with Israel, has segregated its foreign trading companies into those that deal with Israel and those that deal with the Arabs.

Communist countries adopt the same approach, setting up special companies to deal only with Israel. In the West, such concerns as Revlon, Inc., the Chemstrand Corporation and Zenith have written off the Arab market and concentrated on Israel.

Others trade with Israel through middlemen, or relabie the products they sell in Israel or handle their trade through third countries.

According to an assessment by the United States Commerce Department last May, there is "a general pattern of refusal by American firms" to comply with boycott warnings about their over-all business relations with Israel. The study, added, however, that exporters were "more inclined to cooperate" with boycott rules on shipping, which affect roughly two-thirds of the Arab boycott cases involving American companies.

Some analysts report that Arab countries have had to pay a considerable price for boycott regulations on international shipping. The reason is that shippers eventually pass on to Arab customers the costs of delays or blocked cargos caused by enforcement of the boycott.

Although the most sensational boycott cases often involves the United States, Britain, West Germany and France, the boycott's effect is worldwide. The most recent group of additions to the Arab blacklist included Israeli ventures in four African countries—Sierra Leone, the Congo, Ethiopia and Nigeria.

India, one of the Egyptians' most important trade and payments partners, has 21 concerns on the blacklist, including the Government-owned Praha Machine Tools Co., Ltd. Ships from Bulgaria, Poland and other Communist countries are periodically barred from Arab ports because of blacklisting.

Arab spokesmen, asserting that the boycott is not based on religious or racial descrimination note that Arab countries deal with some Jewish companies, whereas Moslem-owned companies in Turkey, Iran and Cyprus have been blacklisted by the Israelis.

Inconsistency in applying the recommendations of the boycott headquarters in Damascus, Syria, or the decisions of the Arab League Boycott Committee, has made it exceedingly difficult for businessmen to know the ground rules. Major oil companies have clerical workers constantly keeping track of which ships are blacklisted.

Technically, the boycott is not applied, as one Arab League document explains, against companies with "pure normal trade dealings with Israel" in which Israeli customers pay hard currency for finished imported products, unless they are "helpful to the war effort of Israel."

Officially, the boycott is imposed against companies that have factories or assembly plants in Israel either run by the parent concern of its agent companies that import Israeli products; companies that help Israel prospect for oil or other natural resources that will strengthen the economy; companies that provide consultant or technical services to Israeli industry or grant Israeli companies manufacturing licenses or the right to use brand names; and the parent concerns or subsidiaries of blacklisted companies.

HOTELS IN BOTH AREAS

Generally, service industries have not been affected, even though they may provide jobs and hard currency earnings for Israel. Hilton International Company, for example, has hotels in Cairo and Tunis, is opening a new one in Morocco, and has one in Tel Aviv. The Sheraton Corporation of America, which has a hotel in Israel, signed a contract this summer to run a hotel in Cairo.

Trans World Airlines, Pan American World Airways and other international carriers serve Israel as well as the Arab states. Some banks have acted as financial agents for Israel while handling Arab accounts and loans. A ripple of anxiety went through the New York financial community two years ago when the Arabs threatened to boycott the Chase Manhattan Bank on grounds that it had handled an Israeli bond issue. But the boycott was never imposed.

Some Arab officials insist that the current cases involving major American companies fall under these rules. Ford is in hot water for having licensed its Israeli dealer, Palestine Automobile Corp., Ltd., to assemble knocked-down British and American Ford trucks and tractors. Coca-Cola is in trouble for having granted a franchise for a bottling plant in Israel to Abraham Feinberg, a New York banker.

The Israeli agent of General Motors, Leo Goldberg, announced in late September a "concrete offer" by the giant American car manufacturer to invest in an automobile assembly plant in Israel. Five days later the boycott director of Lebanon warned that if this were true he would move to put General Motors on the agenda for the boycott meeting in Kuwait. Press reports from Kuwait said General Motors issued a statement there last Wednesday denying plans to invest in an assembly plant in Israel.

No Arab official has yet publicly disclosed the alleged offense by R.C.A., but other sources suggest that it may involve the pressing of phonograph records in Israel.

The Ford case has potentially the widest implications of any so far affected by the boycott. If carried out to the letter against Ford, the boycott not only would affect the parent company but also 30 subsidiaries, including Philco, which has sizable television and radio sales in Lebanon, Libya and Saudi Arabia and reported military communications contracts in Jordan, Lybia, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia.

John Andrews, Ford's vice president for foreign operations, is said to have pointed out to Arab officials that there were about 60,000 Ford vehicles in Arab countries that would continue to need spare parts. To this, Mr. Mahgoub, the Boycott chief, replies that Ford parts are made by three independent American companies and if Ford is boycotted, Arab customers will buy directly from these concerns.

In addition to a network of Arab-owned dealerships in Arab countries, Ford has two assembly plants, one in Morocco and one in Alexandria. The Egyptian plant, with 300 employes, has been idle except for spare-parts business for 18 months because Cairo did not allocate the foreign exchange to buy assembly kits abroad.

Egyptian authorities have repeatedly urged Ford to manufacture trucks and cars for re-export to offset import costs and to help Cairo earn hard currency. Not long after the first boycott warning, Ford is reported to have made "an attractive offer" to comply with this request to make trucks and other vehicles for export.

NEW COCA-COLA ARRANGEMENTS

Like Ford, Coca-Cola has been doing business in Israel for years but the boycott office maintains that new arrangements for a local bottling plant there, to replace direct sales of bottled soft drinks to Israel, "violates permissible activities."

But as in the Ford case, boycotting Coca-Cola could have a boomerang effect in the Arab world. According to Arab statistics, Coca-Cola has 29 bottling plants in Arab countries with 5,000 local employes.

When Americans observe that these plants would close and people be thrown out of work, Arab boycott enthsiasts reply that the plants could be nationalized and converted to production of local soft drinks. The United Arab Republic has started promoting a new Coke-colored drink called Randa, but it has failed to gain wide acceptance.

Coca-Cola has recently taken large advertisements in Egyptian newspapers to emphasize its contribution to the economy and to disclose plans for building a concentrate plant, its first in the Middle East, at Port Said. This is a new development since the boycott warnings to Coca-Cola.

A number of boycott administrators privately take a pragmatic approach to blacklisting foreign concerns. One high official in Alexandria confided to a foreign friend that "if it's in our interest, we should continue to import a product" even if it technically should be boycotted.

"The problem," one businessman explained, "is to get this off a question of principle and onto the level of practicality. What is needed is a new recognition of what is in the Arab self-interest and what is not. We hope for a rational turn in this direction."

Legalistic application of boycott rules in the past has occasionally led to bewildering results. Several years ago an American ship arrived in Beirut to unload some wheat after a stop at Haifa. She was forced to go to Cyprus and unload there to purge herself, then take on the wheat again and deliver it to Beirut.

More recently, American vessels have been able to clear themselves of the blacklist when they delivered American food shipments to Cairo by declaring they would not return to Israel again.

ACTOR A VICTIM

Sal Mineo, the American movie actor, was once blacklisted for having played a Zionist fanatic in the movie "Exodus" but the ban was lifted after he portrayed an Arab nationalist in another film, "Escape From Zahrein."

Two years ago, the Lebanese boycott office refused to permit the showing of Walt Disney's "Sleeping Beauty" because the horse in the movie had an Old Testament name—Samson. The Lebanese boycott director wanted it changed to Simson, but that would have required a new soundtrack.

Even athletic teams are supposed to "keep clean." Three years ago, however, the Tottenham Hotspurs, one of Britain's leading soccer teams, played an exhibition in Cairo shortly after appearing in Tel Aviv. There was not a word of protest.

"When it suits them, they stew about it," one Britain said. "And when it doesn't, they ignore it."

Implementation of the boycott is left to each country or its boycott director. Recommendations from the central boycott office or decisions of the twice-a-year boycott meetings, attended by the 13 Arab League states plus five Trucial States, are not binding. Each country applies them as it sees fit, or can initiate action on its own.

In Lebanon, censors carefully clip out newspaper and magazine advertisements of El Al, the Israeli airline, from foreign publications. In the United Arab Republic, these pass without notice.

EGYPTIANS MOST PRAGMATIC

In the past, Syria and Lebanon have been among the most aggressive in raising boycott cases. Kuwait, Libya and Saudi Arabia also have reputations for harsh enforcement.

One theory is that the oil producing countries are rich enough to buy substitutes for the products they embargo. Another is that private businessmen who do most of the trading have less influence than state-owned companies in the socialist Arab states with the public officials who run boycott offices, and are less able to get concessions for their favorite products.

Ironically, the United Arab Republic, though it is the self-proclaimed leader of Arab nationalism, is considered the most pragmatic in its approach, often overlooking violations of companies with which it feels it must deal.

Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, the western Arab countries, reportedly ignore the boycott more than they observe it, since they are generally less involved in the Israeli issue than eastern Arabs.

Number of reports received from U.S. exporters

Period:	
4th quarter, 1965	828
1st quarter, 1966	2,177
2d quarter, 1966	1,090
Total to date	4,095

The 150th Anniversary of Daviess County, Ky.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM H. NATCHER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, during the sesquicentennial ceremonies held in Owensboro, Ky., some months ago to observe the 150th anniversary of the founding of Daviess County, a time capsule was buried on the lawn of the Daviess County Courthouse and a directive was issued for opening the capsule in the year 2015. Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include this directive, which is as follows:

DIRECTIVE FOR OPENING TIME CAPSULE, JUNE 1, 1965

The Daviess County Sesquicentennial Time Capsule Committee requests the honor of your presence at the opening of the Time Capsule, June 1, 2015, the county's 200th Anniversary. Brief details concerning the capsule follow:

I. On September 25, 1965, at 3:30 p.m. (Central Daylight Time), a stainless steel Time Capsule was buried just south of the flagpole on the Second Street side of the Daviess County Court House by the Young Historians Clubs of Owensboro High School and Daviess County High School.

II. The Capsule has a screw-type top, further secured inside by a gasket sealer. The contents represent many areas of life in 1965 that will be of interest to residents of Daviess County in 2015. A schematic drawing of the Capsule location is attached.

III. Contents of the Capsule are individually itemized on a separate sheet. Each item was sprayed with a clear plastic preservative.

IV. It is suggested the Capsule be refilled and reburied for another 50 years and that the present contents be placed in the museum that should be a reality in 2015.

V. Copies of these instructions have been placed in the following locations:

A. Vault, Central Trust Company, 114 W. Third Street, Owensboro, Kentucky.

B. County Court Room (picture), Daviess County Court House, Owensboro, Kentucky.

C. Kentucky Historical Society, Library File, Frankfort, Kentucky.

D. The Filson Club (records), 118 West Breckinridge Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

E. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 1966, by the Honorable WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Member of Congress, Second District, Kentucky.

The members of the Time Capsule Committee extend to you our best wishes for a prosperous and progressive 200th year in Owensboro, Kentucky.

Time Capsule Committee:

Mr. A. L. ROBERTS,
Mr. HUGH O. POTTER,
Mr. HENRY M. WILSON,
Mr. J. L. HAGAN,
Mr. W. M. NORRIS, Jr.,
Mrs. RAYMOND KRAMER,
Mrs. M. DAVID ORRAHOOD,
Chairman.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did, on the following dates, deliver to the White House for forwarding or presentation to the President upon his return from abroad, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On October 24, 1966:

H.R. 14643. An act to provide for the strengthening of American educational resources for international studies and research.

On October 25, 1966:

H.R. 14355. An act to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act to make certain technical changes, to provide for survivor benefits to children ages 18 to 21, inclusive, and for other purposes;

H.R. 17285. An act to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 18381. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

On October 28, 1966:

H.R. 203. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to set aside funds for research into spinal cord injuries and diseases;

H.R. 647. An act to amend the act of March 3, 1901, to permit the appointment of new trustees in deeds of trust in the District of Columbia by agreement of the parties;

H.R. 872. An act to amend the provisions of title 18 of the United States Code relating to offenses committed in Indian country;

H.R. 1269. An act for the relief of H. Foster Hunter;

H.R. 1328. An act for the relief of Glenn D. Humes;

H.R. 1388. An act for the relief of Maj. Ralph D. Caldwell;

H.R. 2129. An act for the relief of Maria Rossi;

H.R. 2266. An act to provide for the settlement of claims resulting from an explosion at a U.S. ordnance plant in Bowie County, Tex., on July 8, 1963;

H.R. 2600. An act to provide for the acquisition and preservation of the real property known as the Ansley Wilcox House in Buffalo, N.Y., as a national historic site;

H.R. 3348. An act to authorize a program for the construction of facilities for the teaching of veterinary medicine and a program of loans for students of veterinary medicine;

H.R. 3500. An act for the relief of Mrs. Emilie Boulay;

H.R. 3526. An act for the relief of Dr. Eric J. Lazaro;

H.R. 3530. An act for the relief of Dr. Miguel Angel Martinez y Corpas;

H.R. 3531. An act for the relief of Dr. Julio Cesar Muniz y Sotolongo;

H.R. 3536. An act for the relief of George R. Lore;

H.R. 3689. An act for the relief of Juanita Ceréguine de Burgh;

H.R. 3756. An act for the relief of James S. Kahriman;

H.R. 3879. An act for the relief of Ernest Buillet;

H.R. 3901. An act for the relief of Miss Elisabeth von Oberndorff;

H.R. 3993. An act to authorize the issuance of certificates of citizenship in the Canal Zone;

H.R. 4077. An act for the relief of Jean A. Quaintance;

H.R. 4454. An act for the relief of Herman Feldman;

H.R. 5622. An act for the relief of Dr. Jorge Ignacio Miquel Franca;

H.R. 5688. An act relating to criminal procedure in the District of Columbia;

H.R. 5858. An act relating to applications for writs of habeas corpus by persons in custody pursuant to judgments of State courts;

H.R. 5969. An act for the relief of Dr. Raul R. Morffi;

H.R. 5990. An act to grant increased benefits to persons receiving cash relief under the Panama Canal Cash Relief Act of July 8, 1937;

H.R. 6035. An act for the relief of the estate of Maj. John W. Roy, and for other purposes;

H.R. 6103. An act for the relief of the city of Umatilla, Oreg.;

H.R. 6115. An act for the relief of Dr. Jose A. G. Mendoza;

H.R. 6226. An act for the relief of Dr. Bienvenido Benach Carreras;

H.R. 6443. An act for the relief of Dr. Antonio U. Catasus;

H.R. 6399. An act for the relief of Dr. Myriam de la Caridad Ares y Fernandez de Bosch;

H.R. 6958. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to promote savings under the Internal Revenue Service's automatic data processing system;

H.R. 7026. An act for the relief of Nathan Levine;

H.R. 7341. An act for the relief of Dr. Ricardo R. Fusto;

H.R. 7382. An act to amend section 1391 of title 28 of the United States Code relating to venue;

H.R. 7648. An act to authorize long-term leases on the San Zavier and Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Reservations, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7973. An act to amend section 4339 of title 10, United States Code;

H.R. 8358. An act for the relief of the Milan Compress Co.;

H.R. 8436. An act to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the dutiable status of watches, clocks, and timing apparatus from insular possessions of the United States;

H.R. 8614. An act for the relief of Miss Rajka Soda;

H.R. 8917. An act to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, and for other purposes;

H.R. 8937. An act for the relief of Charles A. Turner;

H.R. 9036. An act for the relief of J. M. Pendarvis, Jr.;

H.R. 9167. An act to amend title of the United States Code to enable the courts to deal more effectively with the problem of narcotic addiction, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9213. An act for the relief of William A. Buzbee;

H.R. 9217. An act for the relief of certain civilian employees of the Department of the Army at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.;

H.R. 9345. An act for the relief of Capt. Harold G. Wilmarth;

H.R. 9778. An act to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, to codify recent military law, and to improve the code;

H.R. 9985. An act reporting by physicians in District of Columbia injuries by firearms, etc.;

H.R. 10151. An act for the relief of Dr. Luis Crespo;

H.R. 10249. An act for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Manninen;

H.R. 10253. An act for the relief of Dr. Luis E. Bencomo;

H.R. 10259. An act for the relief of Dr. Allan Baumal;

H.R. 10288. An act for the relief of Dr. Antonio B. Santillano;

H.R. 10304. An act to provide for the mandatory reporting by physicians and institutions in the District of Columbia of certain physical abuse of children;

H.R. 10327. An act to require evidence of adequate financial responsibility to pay judgments for personal injury or death, or to repay fares in the event of nonperformance of voyages, to establish minimum standards for passenger vessels and to require disclosure of construction details on passenger vessels, and for other purposes;

H.R. 10662. An act for the relief of Leonard J. Dalton;

H.R. 10832. An act for the relief of Gloria Alesna Relampagos;

H.R. 10846. An act for the relief of Katherine Nabokoff and Emil Homoceanu;

H.R. 10876. An act to authorize and direct the Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration to quitclaim certain property in Jackson County, Ala., to Skyline Churches Cemetery, a corporation;

H.R. 11216. An act relating to the tariff treatment of articles assembled abroad of products of the United States, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11224. An act for the relief of Dr. Pedro Raphael;

H.R. 11254. An act for the relief of Julieta Gloria Bersamin;

H.R. 11256. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the priority and effect of Federal tax liens and levies, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11467. An act for the relief of CWO Joseph J. McGavin;

H.R. 11475. An act to provide for the control or elimination of jellyfish and other such pests in the coastal waters of the United States, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11555. An act to provide a border highway along the U.S. bank of the Rio Grande in connection with the settlement of the Chamizal boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico;

H.R. 11570. An act for the relief of James R. Kemp;

H.R. 11590. An act for the relief of Dr. Jacinta Llorens;

H.R. 11617. An act for the relief of Jun Becky;

H.R. 11631. An act to amend title 38 of the United States Code to clarify, improve, and add additional programs relating to the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11640. An act for the relief of Dr. Juan Antonio Dumois;

H.R. 11660. An act relating to interest on income tax refunds made within 45 days after the filing of the tax return, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11676. An act for the relief of Johnny R. Bradley and others;

H.R. 11782. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for additions to a reserve for certain guaranteed debt obligations, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11952. An act for the relief of Maria Karidakis;

H.R. 11957. An act for the relief of Muriel Williams;

H.R. 12237. An act for the relief of Tri-States Construction Co., Inc.;

H.R. 12317. An act for the relief of Dr. Augusto J. Fernandez-Conde;

H.R. 12360. An act to permit the sale of grain storage facilities to public nonprofit agencies and organizations;

H.R. 12512. An act for the relief of Carl V. Elliott;

H.R. 12781. An act for the relief of Dr. Mario Orlando Santos-Estevez;

H.R. 12826. An act for the relief of Kim Kap Yung;

H.R. 12920. An act for the relief of Alexander Francis Saker, doctor of medicine;

H.R. 13101. An act for the relief of Mario P. Navarro, M.D.;

H.R. 13103. An act to provide equitable tax treatment for foreign investment in the United States, to establish a presidential election campaign fund to assist in financing the costs of presidential election campaigns, and for other purposes;

H.R. 13161. An act to strengthen and improve programs of assistance for elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes;

H.R. 13192. An act for the relief of Nermin Demirbag Lavapies;

H.R. 13196. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the opportunities for training of medical technologists and personnel in other allied health professions, to improve the educational quality of the schools training such allied health professions personnel, and to strengthen and improve the existing student loan programs for medical, osteopathic, dental, podiatry, pharmacy, optometric and nursing students, and for other purposes;

H.R. 13320. An act to authorize the disposal of industrial diamond stones from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

H.R. 13370. An act to authorize the disposal of fused crude aluminum oxide from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

H.R. 13448. An act to amend title 39, United States Code, with respect to mailing privileges of members of the U.S. Armed Forces and other Federal Government personnel overseas, and for other purposes;

H.R. 13551. An act to amend the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, and for other purposes;

H.R. 13661. An act to authorize the disposal of battery-grade synthetic manganese dioxide from the national stockpile;

H.R. 13682. An act for the relief of Donald E. Auscon;

H.R. 13683. An act for the relief of Robert A. Ivins;

H.R. 13800. An act for the relief of S5c. Ronald J. Olson, U.S. Army, retired;

H.R. 13935. An act to give the consent of Congress to the State of Massachusetts to become a party to the agreement relating to bus taxation proration and reciprocity as set forth in title II of the act of April 14, 1965 (79 Stat. 60), and consented to by Congress in that act and in the act of November 1, 1965 (79 Stat. 1157);

H.R. 13955. An act to establish the past and present location of a certain portion of the Colorado River for certain purposes;

H.R. 13982. An act to amend the act of August 14, 1964, to authorize payments of any amounts authorized under the act to the estates of persons who would have been eligible for payments under the authority of the act, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14075. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to settle and pay certain claims arising out of the taking of the 1960 decennial census;

H.R. 14173. An act for the relief of Antonio Barquet Chediak;

H.R. 14174. An act for the relief of Esteban Fernandez Neda;

H.R. 14233. An act for the relief of Beatriz Diaz;

H.R. 14347. An act to liberalize the provisions for payment to parents and children of dependency and indemnity compensation, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14517. An act to amend Private Law 86–203 to permit the use of the vessel *John F. Drews* in the coastwise trade while it is owned by a citizen of the United States;

H.R. 14525. An act for the relief of Thomas C. Macpherson, Jr.;

H.R. 14604. An act to authorize a study of facilities and services to be furnished visitors and students coming to the Nation's Capital;

H.R. 14615. An act for the relief of certain members and former members of the Army on whose behalf erroneous payments were made for storage of household goods;

H.R. 14644. An act to amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, the Higher Education Act of 1965, and the National Defense Education Act of 1958;

H.R. 14741. An act to authorize an increase in the number of Marine Corps officers who may serve in the combined grades of brigadier general and major general;

H.R. 14745. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14749. An act for the relief of Katherine M. Perakis;

H.R. 14819. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. William Nussbaum;

H.R. 14864. An act for the relief of certain individuals;

H.R. 14920. An act for the relief of Marie del Carmen Bermudez;

H.R. 14929. An act to promote international trade in agricultural commodities, to combat hunger and malnutrition, to further economic development, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14984. An act for the relief of Renato Camacho Castro;

H.R. 14990. An act for the relief of Herman Adams, doing business as the Adams Manufacturing Co.;

H.R. 15014. An act for the reilef of Henry P. Leonhardy;

H.R. 15024. An act to authorize the Administrator of General Services to select an available Government-owned site in the District of Columbia and to improve and lease such site for a temporary heliport;

H.R. 15111. An act to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty;

H.R. 15183. An act to adjust the status of Cuban refugees to that of lawful permanent residents of the United States, and for other purposes;

H.R. 15251. An act for the relief of Walter W. Taylor;

H.R. 15297. An act for the relief of Leonard G. Duffy, lieutenant, U.S. Navy;

H.R. 15335. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to establish an Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations," approved September 24, 1959;

H.R. 15488. An act for the relief of Dr. Ali Haji-Morad;

H.R. 15727. An act to establish rates of compensation for certain positions within the Smithsonian Institution;

H.R. 15748. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize a special 30-day period of leave for a member of a uniformed service who voluntarily extends his tour of duty in a hostile fire area;

H.R. 15766. An act to establish a National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws;

H.R. 15857. An act to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 to increase salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department, to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955 to increase the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H.R. 16074. An act to cancel certain unpaid interest accrued after September 30, 1931, on loans made to World War I veterans upon the security of adjusted-service certificates;

H.R. 16114. An act to provide for the inclusion of premium pay under section 5545 (c)(1) of title 5, United States Code, for the purpose of determining benefits under the civil service retirement, group life insurance, and injury compensation provisions of such title, and for other purposes;

H.R. 16394. An act for the relief of certain enlisted members of the military services who lost interest on amounts deposited under section 1035 of title 10, United States Code, or prior laws authorizing enlisted members' deposits, and for other purposes;

H.R. 16522. An act for the relief of Vicente Fernandez Marino;

H.R. 16610. An act for the relief of Dr. Antonio Rendon Delgado;

H.R. 16715. An act to amend the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962;

H.R. 16958. An act to authorize the establishment in the District of Columbia of a public college of arts and sciences and a vocational and technical institute;

H.R. 16977. An act for the relief of Eugene G. Peterson, Harry E. Byers, and Russell W. Jordan;

H.R. 17260. An act for the relief of Robert A. Jellison;

H.R. 17261. An act for the relief of Augustus J. Theodore;

H.R. 17271. An act to amend section 112 of the Internal Revene Code fo 1954 to increase from $200 to $500 the monthly combat pay exclusion for commissioned officers serving in combat zones;

H.R. 17376. An act to authorize the disposal of nickel from the national stockpile;

H.R. 17451. An act to preserve the pay and retirement privileges of certain former deputy chiefs of Navy bureaus;

H.R. 17588. An act to amend section 8(g) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act with respect to assignments;

H.R. 17607. An act to suspend the investment credit and the allowance of accelerated depreciation in the case of certain real property;

H.R. 17636. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes;

H.R. 17637. An act making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes;

H.R. 17658. An act to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the U.S. Naval Construction Battalions (Seabees) 25th anniversary and the U.S. Navy Civil Engineers Corps (CEC) 100th anniversary;

H.R. 17798. An act to provide that a judgment or decree of the District of Columbia court of general sessions shall not constitute a lien until filed and recorded in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H.R. 18019. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct an addition at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.;

H.R. 18021. An act to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes;

H.R. 18033. An act for the relief of Dr. Fidel Rodriguez-Cubas;

H.R. 18119. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes;

H.R. 18217. An act to provide home leave for Federal seafaring personnel, and for other purposes;

H.R. 18233. An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes;

H.R. 18284. An act to authorize the Attorney General to adjust the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over lands within the Federal reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio;

H.J. Res. 1001. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the month of May each year as "Steelmark Month"; and

H.J. Res. 1322. Joint resolution fixing the time of assembly of the 90th Congress.

REPRESENTATIVES WITH RESIDENCES IN WASHINGTON

OFFICE ADDRESS: House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

[Streets northwest unless otherwise stated]

Speaker: John W. McCormack

Abbitt, Watkins M., *Va*	
Abernethy, Thomas G., *Miss.*	6278 29th St.
Adair, E. Ross, *Ind*	4000 Mass. Ave.
Adams, Brock, *Wash*	
Addabbo, Joseph P., *N.Y*	
Albert, Carl, *Okla*	4614 Reno Rd.
Anderson, John B., *Ill*	
Anderson, William R., *Tenn.*	3006 P St.
Andrews, George W., *Ala*	3108 Cathedral Ave.
Andrews, Glenn, *Ala*	
Andrews, Mark, *N. Dak*	
Annunzio, Frank, *Ill*	
Arends, Leslie C., *Ill*	4815 Dexter St.
Ashbrook, John M., *Ohio*	
Ashley, Thomas L., *Ohio*	
Ashmore, Robert T., *S.C*	
Aspinall, Wayne N., *Colo*	The Towers Apts., 4201 Cathedral Ave.
Ayres, William H., *Ohio*	
Bandstra, Bert, *Iowa*	
Baring, Walter S., *Nev*	
Barrett, William A., *Pa*	
Bates, William H., *Mass*	
Battin, James F., *Mont*	
Beckworth, Lindley, *Tex*	
Belcher, Page, *Okla*	
Bell, Alphonzo, *Calif*	
Bennett, Charles E., *Fla*	3421 Rusticway Lane, Falls Church, Va.
Berry, E. Y., *S. Dak*	118 Schotts Court NE.
Betts, Jackson E., *Ohio*	
Bingham, Jonathan B., *N.Y.*	
Blatnik, John A., *Minn*	
Boggs, Hale, *La*	
Boland, Edward P., *Mass*	
Bolling, Richard, *Mo*	307 Warrenton Dr., Silver Spring, Md.
Bolton, Frances P. (Mrs.), *Ohio.*	2301 Wyo. Ave.
Bow, Frank T., *Ohio*	4301 Mass. Ave.
Brademas, John, *Ind*	
Bray, William G., *Ind*	
Brock, W. E. (Bill), *Tenn*	
Brooks, Jack, *Tex*	
Broomfield, William S., *Mich.*	
Brown, Clarence J., Jr., *Ohio.*	
Brown, George E., Jr., *Calif*	
Broyhill, James T., *N.C*	
Broyhill, Joel T., *Va*	
Buchanan, John, *Ala*	
Burke, James A., *Mass*	
Burleson, Omar, *Tex*	
Burton, Laurence J., *Utah*	
Burton, Phillip, *Calif*	
Byrne, James A., *Pa*	
Byrnes, John W., *Wis*	1215 25th St. S., Arlington, Va.
Cabell, Earle, *Tex*	
Cahill, William T., *N.J*	
Callan, Clair, *Nebr*	1200 S. Courthouse Rd., Arlington, Va.
Callaway, Howard H., *Ga*	
Cameron, Ronald Brooks, *Calif.*	
Carey, Hugh L., *N.Y*	
Carter, Tim Lee, *Ky*	
Casey, Bob, *Tex*	
Cederberg, Elford A., *Mich*	
Celler, Emanuel, *N.Y*	The Mayflower
Chamberlain, Charles E., *Mich.*	
Chelf, Frank, *Ky*	
Clancy, Donald D., *Ohio*	
Clark, Frank M., *Pa*	220 C St. SE.
Clausen, Don H., *Calif*	
Clawson, Del, *Calif*	
Cleveland, James C., *N.H*	
Clevenger, Raymond F., *Mich.*	
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Collier, Harold R., *Ill*	
Colmer, William M., *Miss*	
Conable, Barber B., Jr., *N.Y.*	
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Conyers, John, Jr., *Mich*	
Cooley, Harold D., *N.C*	2601 Woodley Pl.
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Corman, James C., *Calif*	
Craley, N. Neiman, Jr., *Pa*	
Cramer, William C., *Fla*	6215 Beachway Dr., Falls Church, Va.
Culver, John C., *Iowa*	
Cunningham, Glenn, *Nebr*	
Curtin, Willard S., *Pa*	
Curtis, Thomas B., *Mo*	
Daddario, Emilio Q., *Conn*	
Dague, Paul B., *Pa*	
Daniels, Dominick V., *N.J*	
Davis, Glenn R., *Wis*	
Davis, John W., *Ga*	
Dawson, William L., *Ill*	
de la Garza, Eligio, *Tex*	
Delaney, James J., *N.Y*	
Dent, John H., *Pa*	
Denton, Winfield K., *Ind*	
Derwinski, Edward J., *Ill*	
Devine, Samuel L., *Ohio*	
Dickinson, William L., *Ala*	
Diggs, Charles C., Jr., *Mich*	
Dingell, John D., *Mich*	
Dole, Robert, *Kans*	6136 Beachway Dr., Falls Church, Va.
Donohue, Harold D., *Mass*	
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Dow, John G., *N.Y*	
Dowdy, John, *Tex*	
Downing, Thomas N., *Va*	
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Duncan, Robert B., *Oreg*	914 Lakeview Dr., Falls Church, Va.
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Edmondson, Ed, *Okla*	
Edwards, Don, *Calif*	9201 Fox Meadow La., Potomac, Md.
Edwards, Edwin W., *La*	
Edwards, Jack, *Ala*	
Ellsworth, Robert F., *Kans*	
Erlenborn, John N., *Ill*	
Evans, Frank E., *Colo*	
Everett, Robert A., *Tenn*	
Evins, Joe L., *Tenn*	5044 Klingle St.
Fallon, George H., *Md*	
Farbstein, Leonard, *N.Y*	
Farnsley, Charles P., *Ky*	
Farnum, Billie S., *Mich*	
Fascell, Dante B., *Fla*	
Feighan, Michael A., *Ohio*	
Findley, Paul, *Ill*	
Fino, Paul A., *N.Y*	
Fisher, O. C., *Tex*	Calvert-Woodley
Flood, Daniel J., *Pa*	The Congressional
Flynt, John J., Jr., *Ga*	
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Ford, William D., *Mich*	
Fountain, L. H., *N.C*	The Westchester
Fraser, Donald M., *Minn*	
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Friedel, Samuel N., *Md*	
Fulton, James G., *Pa*	
Fulton, Richard, *Tenn*	
Fuqua, Don, *Fla*	
Gallagher, Cornelius E., *N.J.*	
Garmatz, Edward A., *Md*	
Gathings, E. C., *Ark*	
Gettys, Tom S., *S.C*	
Giaimo, Robert N., *Conn*	
Gibbons, Sam, *Fla*	
Gilbert, Jacob H., *N.Y*	
Gilligan, John J., *Ohio*	
Gonzalez, Henry B., *Tex*	200 C St. SE.
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Grabowski, Bernard F., *Conn.*	
Gray, Kenneth J., *Ill*	
Green, Edith (Mrs.), *Oreg*	
Green, William J., *Pa*	
Greigg, Stanley L., *Iowa*	301 G St. SW.
Grider, George W., *Tenn*	119 7th St. SE.
Griffiths, Martha W. (Mrs.), *Mich.*	
Gross, H. R., *Iowa*	
Grover, James R., Jr., *N.Y*	
Gubser, Charles S., *Calif*	
Gurney, Edward J., *Fla*	
Hagan, G. Elliott, *Ga*	
Hagen, Harlan, *Calif*	
Haley, James A., *Fla*	
Hall, Durward G., *Mo*	
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Halpern, Seymour, *N.Y*	
Hamilton, Lee H., *Ind*	
Hanley, James M., *N.Y*	
Hanna, Richard T., *Calif*	
Hansen, George, *Idaho*	
Hansen, John R., *Iowa*	800 4th St. SW., Apt. S-701
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Hardy, Porter, Jr., *Va*	
Harsha, William H., *Ohio*	
Harvey, James, *Mich*	
Harvey, Ralph, *Ind*	
Hathaway, William D., *Maine.*	
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Hays, Wayne L., *Ohio*	3424 Barger Dr., Falls Church, Va.
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Hechler, Ken, *W. Va*	
Helstoski, Henry, *N.J*	
Henderson, David N., *N.C*	
Herlong, A. S., Jr., *Fla*	
Hicks, Floyd V., *Wash*	
Holifield, Chet, *Calif*	
Holland, Elmer J., *Pa*	
Horton, Frank J., *N.Y*	
Hosmer, Craig, *Calif*	
Howard, James J., *N.J*	
Hull, W. R., Jr., *Mo*	
Hungate, William L., *Mo*	
Huot, J. Oliva, *N.H*	
Hutchinson, Edward, *Mich*	
Ichord, Richard (Dick), *Mo.*	
Irwin, Donald J., *Conn*	
Jacobs, Andrew, Jr., *Ind*	
Jarman, John, *Okla*	
Jennings, W. Pat, *Va*	
Joelson, Charles S., *N.J*	
Johnson, Albert W., *Pa*	
Johnson, Harold T., *Calif*	
Johnson, Jed, Jr., *Okla*	
Jonas, Charles Raper, *N.C*	
Jones, Paul C., *Mo*	1111 Army-Navy Dr., Arlington, Va.
Jones, Robert E., *Ala*	
Jones, Walter B., *N.C*	
Karsten, Frank M., *Mo*	
Karth, Joseph E., *Minn*	
Kastenmeier, Robert W., *Wis.*	
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Kelly, Edna F. (Mrs.), *N.Y*	
Keogh, Eugene J., *N.Y*	The Mayflower
King, Carleton J., *N.Y*	
King, Cecil R., *Calif*	
King, David S., *Utah*	
Kirwan, Michael J., *Ohio*	
Kluczynski, John C., *Ill*	
Kornegay, Horace R., *N.C*	
Krebs, Paul J., *N.J*	
Kunkel, John C., *Pa*	
Kupferman, Theodore R., *N.Y.*	
Laird, Melvin R., *Wis*	
Landrum, Phil M., *Ga*	
Langen, Odin, *Minn*	

Appendix

NOTICE

The last issue of the daily Congressional Record for the second session of the Eighty-ninth Congress will be published Monday, November 21, 1966. It is requested that copy and proofs of speeches withheld for revision or extensions of remarks as authorized by either House, be submitted to the Government Printing Office or to the Congressional Record Clerk, Room H-112, Capitol, before that date.

By order of the Joint Committee on Printing.

CARL HAYDEN, Chairman.

Achievements of the Senate Committee on Public Works, 89th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MIKE MANSFIELD
OF MONTANA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the outstanding achievements of the Senate Committee on Public Works during the 89th Congress.

Both the chairman and the committee are deserving of our sincere commendation.

There being no objection, the committee achievements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ACTIVITIES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, 89TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION

During 1965 the Committee considered five major pieces of legislation as well as numerous other bills of a lesser nature.

The five major legislative items are:

1. Appalachian Regional Development Act, PL 89-4: The purpose of the Act is to provide public works and economic development programs, and the planning and coordination needed to assist in the development of the Appalachian region. Included under the Act is the establishment of a Regional Commission, the establishment of a development highway system for the region, the construction and operation of health facilties, land improvement and erosion control, timber development assistance, mining area restoration and a water resource survey. Including the highway funds of $840,000,000 for a six-year program, the total authorization for this Act is $1,092,000,000.

2. The Water Quality Act, JL 89-234: The purpose of the Act is to provide for a Federal Water Pollution Control Administration to administer the Act. It increases from $100 million annually to $150 million annually the grants for waste treatment facilities over the next two years and increases individual project grants from $600,000 to $1.2 million and multi project grants from $2.4 to $4.8 million. It sets up a four year, $80 million program for demonstration grants involving new or improved methods of controlling pollution from storm sewers or combined storm-sanitary sewers and it provides procedures for the establishment of water quality standards in interstate waters.

3. The Clean Air Act, PL 89-272: The purpose of the Act is to provide for the establishment of standards for automotive vehicle omissions, the establishment of a new Federal Air Pollution Control Laboratory to conduct a national research and development program, and for international control of air pollution where a foreign country is adversely affected by air pollution from sources within the United States. This law, also amended the Clean Air Act, contains Title II designated as the "Solid Waste Disposal Act." This Act authorizes a total of $92.5 million for four years to be used by the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare, and Interior for research, demonstrations and training in connection with disposal of garbage, refuse and other discarded solid materials.

4. Public Works and Economic Development Act, PL 89-136: The purpose of this Act is to provide grants and loans for public works and development facilities, and other financial assistance in conjunction with long term planning. It provides for technical assistance, research and information service in these areas, standards for area and district eligibility, and regional action planning commissions. It also includes the planning and coordination needed to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in economically distressed areas and regions. It authorizes an annual appropriation of $570 million to carry out the purposes of this Act.

5. Omnibus Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control Act of 1965: This Act authorizes the construction of 142 water resources projects throughout the United States, at a total cost of about $2 billion. The bill was passed by the Senate after the conclusion of extensive hearings by the Committee, spanning a period of over four months. In addition to the authorization of individual river and harbor flood control projects, the bill contains a number of general provisions relating to the conduct of this highly important program.

OTHER LEGISLATION

In addition to the major bills, the Committee considered legislation in the field of disaster relief for the Northwest area, the Hurricane Betsy Disaster Bill, and an overall Disaster Relief Bill which will eliminate the need for special Congressional action whenever a major disaster occurs. All three of these bills have passed the Senate.

The Committee considered legislation authorizing funds for the continuation of work by the Corps of Engineers on previously authorized comprehensive river basin plans for flood control and navigation purposes. This bill, which involves $263 million, has been enacted into law.

Under the Public Buildings Act of 1959 the Committee authorized the construction of 90 buildings at an estimated value of $240,507,909.

The Committee considered and authorized 38 proposals for watershed development at a total Federal cost of $80,382,531.

Highway Beautification Act, PL 89-285: This Act provides authorization of a $325,500,000 program of highway beautification and scenic development of the interstate and primary system for the control of outdoor advertising and junkyards.

Other road legislation included the approval of the apportionment of the Highway Trust Fund for fiscal year 1967.

Library of Congress Building, PL 89-260: This Act authorizes $75 million for the design and construction of a third Library of Congress building to be known as the James Madison Memorial Building. The building is to contain a memorial room dedicated to James Madison.

Official Residence for the Vice President: The Committee considered and reported to the Senate S. 2394 which provides for the creation of a three-member Commission to select and furnish a residence for the Vice President of the United States. It further authorizes $1 million to carry out the purposes of this Act. The bill was passed by the Senate on October 21, 1965 and is now pending before the House Public Works Committee.

Federal Installations, Facilities, and Equipment Pollution Control Act, S. 560: This Act, which has passed the Senate, is designed to provide for improved cooperation by Federal Agencies to control water and air pollution by Federal installations and facilities and to control automotive vehicle air pollution.

The Committee, during this 1st Session, held 63 days of public hearings and 14 days of executive sessions. As a result, 6139 pages of testimony, reports, committee prints and other similar documents were printed.

The Committee also completed its second documentary film in three years with this one dealing with the problems of air pollution. The film, "Ill Winds on a Sunny Day", is a thirty minute color film on the cause and effect of air pollution, narrated by film star James Garner.

This film depicts the growth of the problem as the result of our increasing industrialization and shows the effect of air pollution, and the efforts being made to contain and eradicate it.

DOCUMENTS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, 89TH CONGRESS

Committee print, S. Doc. No. 7—Automotive Air Pollution. Report of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Jan. 15, 1965.

Water Quality Act of 1965. Hearing on S. 4, Jan. 18, 1965.

Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. Hearings on S. 3, Jan. 19 and 21, 1965.

Federal Installations, Facilities, and Equipment Pollution Control Act. Hearings on S. 560, Feb. 23, 24, and 26, 1965.

Public Works Authorizations 1965—Rivers and harbors-flood control and multipurpose projects—Hearings, Mar. 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1965.—Part I—New Projects and monetary authorizations.

1965 cost estimates for completion of Interstate and Defense Highway System. Hearings, Mar. 30 and 31, 1965.

Committee print—Compilation of Documents on Public Works and Economic Development—Apr. 14, 1965.

Northwest Disaster Relief Program. Hearing on S. 1638 and S. 327, Apr. 1, 1965.

Air Pollution Control. Hearings on S. 306, Apr. 6, 8, and 9, and Apr. 7, 1965, Detroit, Mich.

Public Works Authorizations, 1965—Rivers and Harbors—Flood Control and Multiple-Purpose projects—Hearings, Apr. 20, 21, 22, and 23, 1965.—Part II—New Projects and monetary authorizations.

Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. Hearings on S. 1648, Apr. 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, and May 3, 1965.

Public Works Authorizations, 1965—Rivers and Harbors-Flood Control and Multiple Purpose projects. Hearings May 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1965.—Part III—New projects and monetary authorizations.

Veto message from the President of the United States on S. 327, Pacific Northwest Disaster Relief Act of 1965—June 7, 1965. (Printed as S. Doc. 34.)

James Madison Memorial Library of Congress Building. Hearings on S.J. Res. 69, May 28 and June 2, 1965.

Public Works Authorizations, 1965—Rivers and harbors flood-control and multiple purpose projects—Hearings, June 9, 10, 11, and 14, 1965.—Port IV—New projects and monetary authorizations.

Disaster Relief Act of 1965. Hearings on S. 1861, June 21 and 22, 1965.

S. Doc. 42.—Automotive Air Pollution. 2d report of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. June 1965.

Highway Beautification and Scenic Road Program. Hearings on S. 2084, S. 1974, and S. 2259, Aug. 10, 11, 12, and 13, 1965.

Nomination of Eugene P. Foley to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development. Hearings, Sept. 2, 1965.

Water Pollution—General hearings on progress and programs relating to abatement of water pollution, Part I, May 19, 20, and 21, 1965.

Water pollution—Field hearings on progress and programs relating to abatement of water pollution, Part II, June 2, 3, 7, 8, 15, 16, and 17, 1965.

Water pollution—Technical hearings on progress and programs relating to abatement, Part III, June 23 and 24, 1965.

Official residence for the Vice President. Hearings on S. 2394, Sept. 14, 1965.

U.S. Participation in the Alaska Purchase Centennial—Hearings on S. 2309, Sept. 16, 1965.

Long-Range Land Use Plan for the U.S. Capitol Grounds—Hearing on S.J. Res. 76, June 30, 1965.

Committee print, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Annual Report of the Board of Trustees.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, 89TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Official Residence of the Vice President: The Committee reported S. 2394, which provided for the creation of a three-member Commission to select and furnish a residence for the Vice President of the United States. It further authorized $1 million for this purpose. This bill passed the Senate on October 21, 1965. On March 22, 1966, the House passed the bill, as amended, providing that a site at the U.S. Naval Observatory be used, and that $750,000 be appropriated for planning, design, and construction, etc. On March 25, 1966, the Senate agreed to the House amendments, and the bill was approved on April 9, becoming Public Law 89–386.

S. 3031, the National Visitor Center: This legislation was introduced at the request of the President of the United States, and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to construct or provide on a suitable site a National Visitor Center in the District of Columbia for the purpose of providing facilities and services for visitors and students coming to the Nation's Capitol. It was ordered reported favorably on May 16, 1966, and on May 17 reported, with amendments. The bill was then referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 3389, Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden: This Act, introduced at the request of the President of the United States, provides for the establishment of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden on a designated Mall site, and authorized funds for the construction, upkeep, operation and administration of the Museum. It further provides a Board of Trustees to administer the Museum. On August 30, 1966, it was reported to the Senate, as amended, and was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration. On August 31, the Rules Committee reported the Act without further amendments. On September 1, it passed the Senate and was referred to the House on September 6. It was reported on October 11th by the House Public Works Committee, and was passed on October 17 and forwarded to the President for his approval.

H.R. 14548, Extension of Leasing Authority of the Postmaster General: On July 22nd, this bill, which passed the House on July 18th, was referred to the Senate, which reported it on September 7th, as amended. On October 4th, the bill was, by unanimous consent, recommitted to the Committee, and an original bill, S. Res. 197, to extend the authority until April 30, 1967, for the Postmaster General to enter into leases of real property for periods not exceeding 30 years was introduced. This Resolution passed the Senate on October 4, was referred to the House, which passed it, without amendment, on October 5, 1966. On October 10, it was approved, and became Public Law 89–637.

H.R. 15024, Heliport Bill: On August 16, this bill, to amend Sec. 8 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 to authorize the Administrator of General Services to lease certain property in the District of Columbia, was referred to the Senate, after having passed the House on August 15. Hearings were held October 11, after which the bill was reported, as amended, on October 19. After being passed by the Senate it was referred to the House which, on October 20, agreed to the Senate's amendments, thus clearing it for the President's approval.

Public Building Prospectuses: Under the Public Buildings Act of 1959, the Committee authorized the construction or alteration of 51 buildings, at an estimated cost of $414,770,900.

Senate Film Reports Nos. 1 and 2: The Committee's first film report, "Troubled Waters", was revised and updated during this session, as was its second report, "Ill Winds On A Sunny Day."

Nominations: During the 89th Congress, the Committee reported fourteen nominations to the Senate, all of which were confirmed.

Name Changes, etc.: Seven bills for changes in names of locks and dams, and naming of public buildings, were reported.

Long-Range Land-Use Plan for the Capitol Grounds: S.J. Res. 76, was introduced on May 4th, 1965, to provide for the formulation, adoption, administration, and periodic updating of a long-range land-use plan for the U.S. Capitol Grounds and contiguous related and influencing areas. Hearings were held on June 30th, 1965, and the measure was ordered reported favorably, with amendments. On September 21st, 1966 it was reported to the Senate.

Miscellaneous: During the second session, the Committee held 39 days of public hearings, and 30 days of executive sessions. As a result, 3,215 pages of testimony, reports, committee prints, and other similar documents were printed.

The Highway Safety Act of 1966; Public Law 89–564: The purpose of this Act is to establish a comprehensive and coordinated National highway safety program. The Secretary of Transportation is directed to encourage and assist each of the States in the establishment of a highway safety program based on a comprehensive state-wide plan and in accordance with uniform standards to be approved by the Secretary. The Act authorizes $267 million for apportionment to States and comunities for the fiscal years 1967, 1968 and 1969 for the establishment of State and local highway safety programs. It provides for apportionment of funds to the States on a 50–50 matching basis, with 75% of the total funds to be apportioned to the States on the basis of population and 25% at the discretion of the Secretary. The Act further provides for the establishment of a National highway safety research and development program, for which funds are authorized in the sum of $10 million for fiscal 1967, $20 million for fiscal 1968, and $25 million for fiscal 1969.

Federal Aid Highway Act of 1966; Public Law 89–574: This Act authorizes appropriations from the Highway Trust Fund for the Interstate and Defense System and for the Federal aid primary and secondary systems, and general fund appropriations for several categories of public domain lands highways. For the interstate system the authorizations are $3.4 billion for fiscal year 1968, $3.8 billion for fiscal year 1969, $3.6 billion for fiscal year 1970, $3.6 billion for fiscal year 1971, and $2.685 billion for fiscal year 1972. For the Federal aid primary and secondary systems there are authorized $1 billion for fiscal year 1968, and $1 billion for fiscal year 1969. For such public domain highways as forest highways, parkways, forest development roads and trails and other categories, the Act authorizes $273 million for fiscal year 1968 and $288 million for fiscal year 1969. This legislation provides also for a study of the advance acquisition of rights-of-way, a relocation assistance study for persons displaced by highway construction projects, and a study of the highway needs of Guam, American Samoa and the Virgin Islands.

Clean Waters Restoration Act and Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1966: The purpose of this Act is to provide for more effective implementation of the Water Quality Act of 1965 by providing an expanded Federal commitment of $3.4 billion through 1971 to offset the cost of pollution control. Specifically the Act removes the dollar limitations on construction grants and provides a basic 30% Federal share regardless of total project cost; the Federal share increases to 50% if the state provides 25% of the cost and has established enforceable water quality standards on the waters into which the project discharges. The Act expands the research activities of the Administration and provides a three-year $308 million authorization to carry out the purposes set forth. The Act strengthens the enforcement procedure by providing a method to secure reports from alleged polluters and extends enforcement to international pollution. Also, persons affected by pollution will have the opportunity to make a statement at a conference or hearing. Studies of recreational watercraft pollution, cost of pollution control, industrial waste treatment incentives, and personnel needs are authorized. The Oil Pollution Act is amended to provide a penalty for failure to remove oil dumped on any navigable water of the United States. The Clean Waters Restoration Act provides a 50% Federal grant to those states which want to join together for basin pollution control planning.

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1966: The purpose of this Act is to provide authorizations for the Federal air pollution control program. The Act provides for $186 million to carry out the purposes of the Clean Air Act through 1969. The Act also provides for 50% grants to state and local pollution control agencies to maintain programs and eliminates the 20% limitation on the amount of funds appropriated which can be used for grants to state and local pollution control programs. Finally, the Act provides for grants up to three-fifths of the cost of maintaining regional air pollution control programs.

The Federal Installations Facilities and Equipment Pollution Control Act, S. 560: The purpose of this legislation is to provide a means for the inspection of air and water waste discharge practices at Federal installations including the establishment of standards at such installations. The bill would authorize appropriations to install necessary facilities, assure their operation and maintenance, and to train operators. Also, automotive vehicles purchased for Government use would have to be equipped with air pollution control devices. S. 560 was passed by the Senate on March 25, 1965, but did not receive House action. In the interim the Administration issued Executive Orders relating to the pollution control responsibilities of Federal agencies.

Tennessee Valley Authority—Additional Authority to Issue Revenue Bonds (PL 89–537): The purpose of this Act is to permit the Tennessee Valley Authority to issue revenue bonds in excess of the present ceiling of $750,000,000. It increases the borrowing authority of the Corporation by $1 billion from $750 million to $1,750 million, for bonding purposes in order to assist in financing the power program of that agency. The additional bonding authority will cover the issuance of bonds for at least a 7 year period, through 1973.

Omnibus Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control Act of 1966: This Act, as passed by both houses of Congress, authorizes the construction of 41 water resource projects throughout the Nation, in the interest of flood control, navigation, and other allied water purposes, at an estimated cost of $670 million.

The projects contained in this legislation will prove to be a valuable addition to the existing Federal water resource program. The projects have been conceived and recommended by the Corps of Engineers to prevent or reduce the damages caused by rampaging flood waters; to provide water for municipal, agricultural, and industrial use; to generate hydroelectric power for our cities and farms; to provide recreational facilities; and to develop and improve the Nation's navigation system.

The Act in addition to authorizing the construction of needed river and harbor and flood control projects, also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to provide for construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge, with visitor facilities, over the Washington Channel, from the vicinity of 10th Street, S.W., to East Potomac Park in Washington, D.C. The Committee held public hearings on legislation relative to this proposition, prior to its inclusion in the omnibus rivers and harbors bill.

Also included in the omnibus bill are a number of general provisions relating to the conduct of the river and harbor and flood control program administered by the Corps of Engineers.

Disaster Relief Act of 1966: The purpose of this legislation is to provide needed relief to stricken areas in time of major disasters. Because such major disasters are completely unexpected and in most cases strike an area totally unprepared or capable of recovery without outside assistance, provision must be made to have assistance readily available for immediate relief. This legislation as passed by the Senate, removed the necessity for special authorization following natural disasters as has been the custom. It established a national policy for disaster relief.

Amazing Plastic

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Sunday, October 16, San Diego Union included an article discussing a contribution made to the betterment of our living which is an outgrowth of the space program. Dr. Frank J. Hendel, of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, while studying advanced solid propellants, has developed a new plastic of such outstanding quality that it appears very likely that it will become an important contribution to our daily lives. This is only one example of the many and varied contributions being made by our space program to the Nation while working to make us preeminent in space. With continued suport of our national space program we may expect continued contributions such as Dr. Hendel's that will enrich the lives of the people of our country and of the world. I commend this article to your reading, as follows:

SCIENTIST FINDS AMAZING PLASTIC

The vagaries of the space program are many. Take Dr. Frank J. Hendel, a chemical engineer at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.

He went searching for a more powerful spacecraft solid fuel and wound up with a material—thermo-plastic rubber—that can be used for roads, roofs and lining swimming pools, but probably never will help to power a spacecraft.

This is how it happened:

Hendel was assigned to work on the development of a better solid propellant for the super-rockets of the future. His research was conducted in the JPL Propulsion Division for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

OUT OF THE LAB

He came up with a new compound, a mixture of asphalt, oil and a common plastic, with a rubber-like consistency.

"Used in varying strengths, the plastic gives the compound durability and resiliency not possessed by asphalt alone," Hendel said.

A Midwestern asphalt firm became interested and already is studying several samples of the compound.

The mixture appears to be practical for use in temperatures ranging from an Alaskan winter to a Mojave Desert summer. It has withstood laboratory temperatures from 100 degrees below zero fahrenheit to 150 degrees above. Mixed at liquidizing temperatures of more than 250 degrees, it becomes extremely hard on cooling, said Hendel.

The material, he added, has sufficient tensile strength to be produced in sheets, much like paper. A patent for the material has been applied for by the California Institute Research Foundation.

The only stumbling block so far to commercial production of thermo-plastic rubber is the expense. It costs 20 cents a pound to produce at present, but Hendel believes mass production would reduce that figure substantially.

IMPERVIOUS TO SMOG

Patches of the material have stood up well under nearly a year of outdoor testing. One half-inch patch in a driveway has been subjected to heavy truck traffic without noticeable wear, Hendel said.

The samples appear to be unaffected by smog, which cracks most rubber products. The compound, according to Hendel, would be more earthquake-resistant than asphalt or concrete.

At first Hendel thought public uses of thermo-plastic rubber would be limited to sealant and linings for swimming pools. But now he envisions the compound being used in road-width sections rolled out in one piece, like a carpet, to prevent erosion.

For the immediate future, the inventor would like to see his product tested in driveways to prove its usefulness to roadbuilders. He said cracks in asphalt or concrete roads can be patched easily with molten thermoplastic rubber and that the material can be remelted and used again.

Eight Years of Unprecedented Achievement—The Greatest Progress in Alaskan History

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ERNEST GRUENING

OF ALASKA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, it has been almost a century since the American flag first flew over Alaska. For most of those 100 years Alaska was a neglected and forgotten territorial possession of the United States.

Alaska has now been a State for nearly 8 years; but in fact it has yet to achieve some of the accompaniments of full citizenship in the brotherhood of States. In all the years before statehood, when the other States were receiving vast amounts of Federal assistance to further their development, the Territory of Alaska was receiving practically nothing. In the years since statehood, Alaska has begun to receive a part of its long overdue share of Federal assistance, but much remains to be done if Alaska is to catch up, make up for the near century of Federal neglect and discrimination, and take its rightful place in the society of States.

AN AWESOME HYDROELECTRIC POWER POTENTIAL

Alaska holds within its borders an awesome hydroelectric power potential. Yet, only one-quarter of 1 percent of this potential has been touched. In the light of this fact, the building of the Rampart Canyon Dam in western Alaska and of the Snettisham Dam in southeastern Alaska, and of other hydro projects, is an obvious necessity.

Rampart's abundant and low-cost power would attract major new industries to Alaska and assist in the utilization of such known Alaskan raw materials as its iron, copper, lead, and zinc ores, and the vast and largely unutilized timber from the interior forests. It has been estimated that the industrial development resulting from the construction and operation of Rampart would provide full-year employment for at least 60,000 workers. It would rescue the native villagers along the Yukon from their abject poverty, give them year-round employment, far better homes and better community facilities in the relocations of their choice to which they would move, and put a stop to the almost annual partial flooding of their communities. In full operation, Rampart Dam would produce at the annual rate of over 34 billion kilowatt-hours. Despite the delays in the Department of the Interior which have held up the final report of the Corps of Engineers, and subsequent authorization and construction, the need for Rampart cannot be ignored, and grows daily more evident.

Snettisham, besides providing for the power needs of the area around the State's capital, Juneau, would enable Alaska to take advantage of the largest sale ever made by the U.S. Forest Service: 8.75 billion board feet of timber in Tongass National Forest. The pulp plant and other contemplated wood-processing industries there operating on Snettisham's power would add $30 million of end product to Alaska's economy, and supply materials already in short supply in the Nation.

Alaska needs Rampart and Snettisham, and needs them now. I have continually urged the Secretary of the Interior to loosen the bottleneck in the Department of the Interior over the building of Rampart. Over $1 million has been spent by the Corps of Engineers in studies on Snettisham and construction was slated to begin in the spring of 1966. The elimination of the appropriations for construction by the Bureau of the Budget was one of the inexcusable "economies" which may be ascribed to the folly of our ever deepening military involvement in southeast Asia which is causing our pressing domestic needs to be increasingly disregarded. However, the Alaska congressional delegation conducted a successful campaign to restore funds for Snettisham in the Federal budget for fiscal year 1967. The public works appropriations bill, H.R. 17787, Public Law 89–689, as approved in conference and signed into public law by President Johnson, includes $750,000 for the start of construction. A year has been lost, but construction should begin early in 1967.

MINERALS FOR THE MINING

Underneath Alaska's surface lie 31 of the 33 minerals of strategic importance to the United States. Yet there are only 7 mining operations of major importance in Alaska, as contrasted with 49 in adjacent Yukon territory and the upper third of British Columbia, smaller in area than Alaska, which are of a geological structure similar to Alaska's. The difference in achievement and activity lies in the fact that Canada has an enlightened Federal mining policy, and the United States does not.

It is clear, then, that Alaska has much to offer. But since this is 1 country, not 50, Alaska working alone cannot realize its full potential. Common progress will come about only through a partnership of Alaskan and Federal efforts. As Governor of the territory of Alaska and as a U.S. Senator, I have worked to help make this partnership real and productive.

PARTNERSHIP IN ACTION

Possibly the finest example of this partnership in action occurred as Alaska recovered from the devastating effects of the 1964 Good Friday earthquake. Two years after the terrible disaster President Johnson announced that over $350 million in Federal aid had been infused into Alaska to rehabilitate its stricken people and communities. Valdez, Seward, and Anchorage well deserved their designation as "All American Cities" for their heartening progress in rebuilding what had been destroyed by the earthquake. And Kodiak and Cordova have rebuilt with remarkable vigor.

Further evidence of the Federal Government's confidence in Alaska can be found in the table of Federal expenditures in Alaska since statehood—see table I. The $3.7 billion budgeted by Congress for Alaska represents an investment in the present and future of both Alaska and the United States.

THE 89TH CONGRESS AND THE NATION

In its 1st session the 89th Congress established itself as one of the most significant in the history of our Nation. It enacted a monumental body of legislation that has prescribed the course of our political society for years to come, covering such diverse fields as civil liberties, education, housing, and social security.

The Civil Rights Act of 1965 increased equality of opportunity for those Americans who had been too long denied it, although Federal civil rights law is not yet as farsighted and progressive as Alaska's.

The years of struggle to enact legislation providing hospital care under the social security system finally bore fruit. Over 5,000 Alaskans are benefiting from this program which will add dignity and comfort to the live of our older citizens.

A Department of Housing and Urban Development was created, and a Housing and Urban Development Act was passed. Hopefully, the Federal Government will now be able to move quickly and efficiently to face one of the central and compelling facts of 20th century American society—namely, that the majority of Americans—including Alaskans—live in cities and must grapple with the incredibly complex problems that arise from urban living, such as providing decent housing and sanitation facilities, and planning and building recreational areas.

Alaska has already been helped by these new laws. For example, Cordova and Wrangell have received $917,708 for construction of low-rent housing units and will benefit from annual contributions by the Federal Government to keep rents within the means of low-income families; Anchorage has received a $1.9 million urban renewal grant; and the Department of Housing and Urban Development has approved a $34,000 grant to finance planning of a new hospital at Wrangell.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act provided Federal aid to elementary and secondary schools, and the Higher Education Act provided more Federal aid to colleges and college students. In fiscal year 1967 Federal elementary and secondary education aid to Alaska will total approximately $3 million and aid to higher education approximately one-half million dollars.

The Federal Government has mounted a war on poverty. Legislation was enacted to retrain men to give them marketable skills and to help Appalachia and other forgotten and impoverished sections of our country. Since May 1965, the Office of Economic Opportunity has spent over $2 million in Alaska for such fruitful projects as the Neighborhood Youth Corps in Sitka, Fairbanks, Nome, Juneau, and Anchorage; community action programs in Bethel, College, Nondalton, Yakutat, Mount Edgecumbe, and Anchorage; and Project Headstart in Haines, Hoonah, Kenai, Ketchikan, Kodiak, and Nome.

Congress as a whole has begun to realize that America's natural resources are not inexhaustible. It passed legislation to increase water pollution control and to establish Mrs. Johnson's highway beautification program.

The record reveals that the 1st session of the 89th Congress was a superlative chapter in U.S. history.

DOMESTIC VISTAS DARKENED BY VIETNAM'S COST

Unfortunately, the vistas opened up by the first session have been dimmed by the ever-enlarging war in Vietnam.

The war in that unhappy, divided country has caused the administration increasingly to divert the Federal Government's attention and resources from the problems and needs facing our own Nation at home.

One example was the school milk program. The President's budget proposed an 80-percent cut in the funding of this vital Federal activity. In Alaska alone the cutback would have affected 15,000 children who the previous year had been served 1.4 million one-half pints of milk. When I cosponsored S. 2921, a Senate measure introduced by Senator WILLIAM PROXMIRE, of Wisconsin, which would have restored the cut, I noted that 1 day's cost of the war in Vietnam would make up the $80 million that the President proposed to delete from the milk program.

Fortunately, Congress did not bow to the presidential decision to procure warplanes, bombs, and napalms at the expense of buying milk for our children. With the passage of S. 3467, which I supported, Congress sought to make sure that the school milk program would be continued by authorizing $110 million for it in fiscal year 1967.

Funds for education were trimmed. The President's proposed budget cut grants to the States for equipment and minor remodeling under the National Defense Education Act by $25 million.

Alaska's share under the act would have decreased from approximately $97,000 to $66,000.

The President would have eliminated entirely the national defense student loan allowance, replacing it with a program dependent on the private credit market. In fiscal year 1966, 167 Alaskan students borrowed $81,250 under this program, without which they could not have continued their education as they wished.

Furthermore, Alaska would have received only $8 million in Federal aid under the program to aid schools in federally affected areas as compared with the almost $12 million normally expected. This cutback would have affected numerous Alaskan communities, including Craig, Hydaburg, and Kake.

To its credit Congress restored most of these budgetary restrictions on American education, but the fact that the President proposed them is a grim reminder of the cost of the Vietnam war in terms of human values.

Proposed budgetary cutbacks which I have mentioned earlier also confronted the Snettisham Dam project in southeastern Alaska. Normal funding would have allowed $2.5 million to begin construction of this project to tame further Alaska's natural resources. Snettisham will mean more than 1,000 additional jobs for Alaskans and will inject millions of dollars into the State and National economies. But the budget provided nothing for it.

Happily the efforts of the Alaska congressional delegation have succeeded in partially correcting this sorry situation. By virtue of his position on the Senate Appropriations Committee, Senator BOB BARTLETT was able to have included in the Senate-passed public works appropriation bill a provision of $1 million for Snettisham. At the time the bill was considered in the Senate, I stressed the extreme urgency of the project, calling the Senate's attention to the fact that the dam must be built no merely to serve the State's capital and adjacent areas but to enable Alaska to take advantage of the largest sale of forest ever made in the United States. I further stated that the proposed pulp plant operation near Snettisham would mean $30 million to Alaska's economy and would generate tax revenue far beyond the costs of its construction and operation to both the Federal and State governments.

We retained $750,000 for construction after Senate and House conferees met—a victory for Alaska—but considerably less than the amount originally authorized and needed to move the project forward as fast as it should be.

Another example of the cost of the war in Vietnam is President Johnson's veto of H.R. 6926, which would have increased life insurance coverage for Federal employees by raising maximum coverage to $42,000. The President vetoed the bill on the grounds of economy, but the bill was essentially a moderate proposal which would have cost the Government only $78 million annually. I protested this veto and said on the Senate floor:

> I am opposed to unnecessary Federal spending as much as anyone else, but I cannot see economy being obtained at the expense of long-overdue benefits for Federal employees, to whom much is owed.

I further stated:

> The veto must be ascribed to the ever-rising costs of the tragic involvement of the United States in an undeclared war in Vietnam, the costs of which in terms not alone of money but of injured and dead American servicemen are steadily escalating.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE 2D SESSION OF THE 89TH CONGRESS

Although the 2d session of the 89th Congress labored under a cloud of uncertainty arising from the conflict in Vietnam, Congress did pass much legislation of importance to the Nation in general and to Alaska in particular.

MINIMUM WAGE EXTENSION

First. Minimum wage coverage was extended to 8 million more workers, including retail and construction workers, those engaged in restaurant and food service, and those who work in laundry and drycleaning establishments. Farmworkers on the largest farms, the so-called agribusinesses, also came under the new law.

The minimum wage itself was raised. By 1968, those covered by previous legislation will receive a minimum wage of $1.60 per hour, and those newly covered will be entitled to the same minimum wage by 1971.

Second. Federal employees received an average 2.9-percent pay increase along with more liberal retirement and fringe benefits. The new benefits allow retirement on full annuity at age 55 after 30 years' service, or at 60 after 20 years; liberalize survivors' annuity benefits for future widows of Federal employees and children of deceased Federal employees; provide a 10-percent increase in annuities of widows of Federal employees who died or retired prior to October 11, 1962; extend health insurance coverage to children up to 22 years of age rather than the previous limit of 21; and liberalize overtime pay for classified and postal supervisor employees.

LEGISLATION TO HELP VETERANS

Third. The cold war veterans bill—which I had advocated and cosponsored for the last three Congresses—was enacted. The legislation provides educational and home loan benefits for veterans who have served in the armed services since January 31, 1955. It was my feeling that the war in Vietnam is no less of a war than any other war we have fought, and that men who fight there deserve consideration equal to that extended to veterans of previous wars.

Legislation enacted during this Congress resulted in substantial increases for VA beneficiaries. Monthly rates of dependency and indemnity compensation payable to widows, parents, and children were significantly liberalized. Compensation rates for veterans with service-connected disabilities were increased by more than $176 million a year. A highly successful program of low-cost life insurance for servicemen was inaugurated, featuring cooperative Government-private industry administration. For the first time, educational benefits have been made available on a permanent basis for creditable service in the Nation's Armed Forces and for other-than-wartime service.

The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, Mr. William J. Driver, estimates that the veterans legislation approved by the 89th Congress will benefit 2,951 Alaskans and that the increase in benefits will total approximately $601,000. The estimated impact of the cold war GI bill will be assistance to 560 veterans in the State and the amount to be spent will be $356,430.

Fourth. Modest appropriations were provided for the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, legislation for which I had originally sponsored at the beginning of the 1st session of the 89th Congress. At that time I said:

> In the sciences our progress has been aided greatly in recent years by a vast program of aids by the federal government to basic and applied science . . . but in directing our efforts to aid the sciences we have created an imbalance in the advances in the humanities and the arts.

This imbalance has been righted with the establishment and funding of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. However, full funding of the act is necessary if our arts and humanities are to be developed.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHED

Fifth. The administration and Congress acted to solve the problems of modern man in our rapidly evolving society by establishing a Department of Transportation. The implications of this legislation for Alaska are many. The new Department will embrace such important transportation activities as the Alaska Railroad, the Federal Aviation Agency, and the Bureau of Public Roads. As originally proposed by the White House, the plan of organization for the new Department would have provided for the transfer of the Alaska Railroad by Executive order after the bill became law. However, I stressed the importance of uninterrupted efficient operation of the railroad when the Government Operations Committee, on which I serve, considered the bill, and the transfer of the railroad was included in the legislation.

Transportation is vitally important to a State of Alaska's size and stage of economic development. The new Department of Transportation should give positive direction to Federal transportation in and for Alaska, the inadequacy of some sectors of which has long been known to Alaskans and has hindered development.

Sixth. Congress passed truth-in-packaging legislation, which fixes standards for labeling net contents of food and other consumer goods and establishes procedures for developing uniform weight-quantity standards for packages.

FUNDS FOR NATIVE HOUSING AUTHORIZED

Seventh. A demonstration cities bill was passed, which provides for a Federal program of grants for urban renewal and development.

The legislation includes Senator BOB BARTLETT's amendment authorizing $10 million in Federal funds for housing for Alaskan natives. Under the new law the State of Alaska will be able to initiate a statewide program of grants for native housing assistance. Each grant may be for up to 75 percent of the cost of housing whose average per-unit cost may not exceed $7,500.

The actions of the 2d session of the 89th Congress also did much to increase the Federal Government's partnership with Alaska by passing legislation of interest and importance to Alaska in particular.

CONGRESS VOTES $70 MILLION MORE IN ALASKAN HIGHWAY AID

This session saw the initiation of one of the most significant Federal programs in the history of Alaskan statehood with the passage of S. 3155, the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1966, which included my amendment to provide special and additional assistance to Alaska for construction and maintenance of highways. Under the legislation as passed and signed into Public Law 89–574, Alaska will receive $14 million annually for 5 years in addition to the $40 million already provided by existing legislation.

I have long advocated the need for Federal help to build an effective surface transportation system for Alaska. Without efficient transportation most of the great potential of our State will lie untapped and buried, without benefit to Alaskans and all other Americans.

Yet, in 1916 and for 40 years thereafter the Territory of Alaska was excluded from participating in the benefits of the Federal Aid Highway Act and not until 1956 was Alaska included in the Federal Highway Act, receiving only one-third the funding allowed other States. Alaska has too long been denied its rightful share of Federal funds for highway construction, as it has been too long denied a just share of Federal aid to meet its other needs.

In this session of Congress I introduced my amendment to S. 3155, the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1966, to provide an additional $10 million annually for 5 years over and above what existing highway funding legislation provided for Alaska. It was also providing the use of Federal funds for maintenance of highways by the State of Alaska a provision not granted any other State and use of Federal funds for construction of access and development roads.

In testimony before the Senate Public Works Subcommittee on Public Roads, of which I am a member, I noted that in 1959 the Bureau of Public Roads had estimated that Alaska would have received $575 million in the nearly 50 years before statehood had it been given equitable treatment by the Federal Government. I reminded by colleagues that Alaskans had proved that they were willing and able to do what they could to help themselves, as they demonstrated when the State floated a $23 million bond issue for the construction of the imaginative and highly valuable marine highway—which was built without $1 of Federal aid. This marine highway, which consists of three modern seagoing vessels carrying cars and passengers, and another ferry in Westward, Alaska, links southeastern Alaska cities from Ketchikan to Skagway, and provides a new approach to the interior of Alaska.

My amendment was included in the Senate version of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1966, and the conference of the Senate and the House resulted in the even more generous provisions for Alaska of $14 million annually for 5 years.

A start has been made. The $70 million additional authorized by the legislation is long overdue recognition that Alaska should have an equitable share of Federal money for construction and maintenance of highways and that it deserves special assistance.

ALASKA CENTENNIAL FUNDS APPROPRIATED

Alaska's 1967 centennial was assisted immeasurably by the action of the 89th Congress. The passage of S. 2614, signed into Public Law 89–375, which authorized $4.6 million in Federal funds for the centennial and the subsequent appropriation for that amount in the supplemental appropriation bill, H.R. 14012, Public Law 89–426, insure substantial Federal participation in the celebration.

The measure to provide for Federal participation in Alaska's centennial celebration was introduced by the Alaska congressional delegation and passed the Senate on the last day of the 1st session of the 89th Congress. At that time the authorization stood at $3.6 million.

Representative Ralph Rivers achieved a significant victory in the second session with the passage of H.R. 9963, his companion measure to S. 2614. Representative Rivers was able to increase the amount authorized by $1 million to $4.6 million.

The Senate agreed to the increase. Senator Bartlett, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, led the fight to retain the amount authorized by the House. The bill as finally passed allows the Federal Government to spend $14 million for matching grants to finance industrial, agricultural, educational, research, or commercial projects or facilities in Alaska which contribute to the economic development of Alaska. Public Law 89–375 also authorizes expenditure of $600,000 for Federal participation in ceremonies and exhibits for the centennial.

MINING INDUSTRY AIDED

Uncovering the vast mineral resources of Alaska is closer now that Congress and the President have approved H.R. 4665, Public Law 89–570, the Ullman-Gruening bill to liberalize tax-deduction provisions for mining-exploration expenditures. The passage of H.R. 4665, climaxed 3 years and 4 months of effort on my part to aid the mining industry, which should again play an important role in the development of Alaska.

The new law allows mining companies to take as current-income tax deductions all costs of exploration for minerals without limitation. Previously deductions were limited to $100,000 annually or a total of $400,000 regardless of the mine operator's actual expense. The measure includes the provision that, when a mine becomes productive, the operator must forgo depletion allowances equal to the amount previously deducted as an expense, or include as income for the year production is reached an amount equivalent to the deduction.

Similar proposed legislation came before Congress initially in June 1963, when I introduced S. 1807. I reintroduced such proposed legislation in August 1964, in the 2d session of the 88th Congress. Finally, in the 89th Congress, I introduced S. 338. At the same time, Representative Al Ullman, Democrat, of Oregon, at my request, introduced H.R. 4665 as a companion bill to meet the constitutional requirement that revenue measures originate in the House of Representatives. Our bills were the basis for Public Law 89–570.

How can we best interest the Federal Government in the development of the neglected mining industry in Alaska? On-site inspection helps, and, in July 1966, I was successful in my efforts to persuade the highest ranking mining officials in the Federal Government to visit Alaska to acquaint them with our mining problems and potential. Making the trip were J. Cordell Moore, assistant Secretary of the Interior for Mineral Resources; Dr. William T. Pecora, Director of the Geological Survey; and Dr. Walter R. Hibbard, Director of the Bureau of Mines. Neither Cordell Moore nor Walter Hibbard has ever been to Alaska, and William Pecora not for 25 years.

Hopefully, these new contacts as well as the new law will mark the beginning of a more enlightened Federal mining policy, providing economic encouragement to the Alaskan mining industry to venture into hitherto unexplored areas to tap further Alaska's great potential.

TWELVE-MILE FISHING ZONE ESTABLISHED

This session Congress took a long-needed step to protect the rights of American fishermen by passing S. 2218, Public Law 89–658, Senator Bartlett's bill to establish exclusive rights to fishing in a 9-mile zone beyond the 3-mile limit. As a long-time advocate of such legislation, I was happy to add my name as a cosponsor of the measure.

More than 3 years ago on June 28, 1963, I introduced S. 1816, a bill designed to extend our territorial waters to 12 miles. On January 7, 1965, I introduced similar legislation, S. 49. The 3-mile limit has been an albatross around the neck of American fishermen. It was an obsolete provision dating from the days when 3 miles was the approximate distance a cannon ball from a shore battery could hit a hostile vessel. The modern-day effect of the 3-mile limit was to allow the ships of foreign nations such as Japan and the Soviet Union to deplete our fish stocks.

The demands of economic competition and conservation make necessary the kind of control over U.S. fisheries established by Public Law 89–658. However, more technical and financial help for our neglected fishing industry must follow, so that communities such as Dillingham, Petersburg, and Seldovia may prosper.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS APPROPRIATED

Public works provide an important economic stimulus to the economy. I have long supported an accelerated public works program by the Federal Government.

Although Alaskan employment statistics are generally encouraging, statistics are scant comfort to those who remain unemployed. Nothing can be more distressing than the plight of the breadwinner seeking employment and unable to find a job. Such an individual is not interested in high levels of gross national product or in total numbers of employed. He is interested in securing employment so that he can feed, clothe, and house his family.

This year public works appropriations for Alaska total more than $1.5 million. Funds have been appropriated for flood control investigations at Bethel, $29,000; Cape Nome, $6,000; Dillingham, $8,000; Fort Yukon, $10,000; Point Hope, $12,000; and on the Tanana River, $30,000. Navigation projects have been funded for Dry Straits-Wrangell Narrows, $51,000; Gastineau Channel, $63,000; Humboldt Harbor, $23,000; Kobuk River, $28,000; Metlakatla Harbor, $22,000; Naknek Harbor, $20,000; and Turn Point, $7,000. General investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation will include the Lake Grace power project, $24,500; power marketing and transmission line studies, $100,000; resource development program and basin survey, $250,000; steam gaging and sediment sampling, $35,000; and the Takatz Creek power project, $35,500. Funds have also been appropriated for the maintenance and operation of Nome Harbor, $75,000; and for construction of the all-important Snettisham project, $750,000.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA AIDED

The University of Alaska benefits from S. 2366, Public Law 89–588, which reforms the method by which the university acquires land for its support. The measure, which I introduced and Senator BOB BARTLETT cosponsored, authorizes the exchange of lands conveyed to the university for its support for other lands in cases where such an action would benefit both the university and the State. The law also nullifies restrictions concerning land conveyance contained in the original act of 1929 establishing the university.

PRIBILOF ISLANDS MANAGEMENT REORGANIZED

This Congress passed S. 2102, Senator BARTLETT's bill to reorganize management of the Pribilof Islands.

It is my contention that residents of the Pribilof Islands and Alaska natives in general should handle their own property with ever-diminishing supervision by officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or other Federal agencies, and that every effort should be made to diminish the existing wardship.

To this end I introduced and the Senate approved an amendment to S. 2102 which would prohibit the issuance of restricted deeds on the islands 10 years after the bill became law. A restricted deed is one over which the Secretary of the Interior has final control and prevents any action by the native owner concerning his property without the Secretary's approval.

Although the House-Senate conference extended the time period to 20 years, I intend to continue my efforts to end the wardship of the Federal Government over our native people, and to enable residents of communities such as Angoon, Barrow, Klukwan, Tyonek, and Metlakatla, to achieve the equality in managing their own affairs enjoyed by nonnatives.

WORK IN COMMITTEES

Speeches and debate on the floor of the Senate compose only part of the activities of a Senator. Many of the efforts I have made to provide Alaska with Federal help have been made in the committees of the Senate, which comprise one of the most rewarding, yet time-consuming aspects of service in the Senate.

The committees decide the complex details of proposed legislation necessary to direct a modern political society such as ours.

The committee hearings help educate the American people on important issues on matters of public policy, by exploring subjects as fundamental as population control, as complicated as foreign aid, as neglected as mining, or as emotionally charged as racial relations.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials, and Fuels of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, I presided over numerous hearings this past Congress dealing with many of the most important problems of Alaska—those concerning mineral resources use and laws. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee also deals with the problems confronting Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut citizens of our State.

As a member of the Committee on Public Works and serving on its Subcommittees on Public Roads and Flood Control and Navigation, I look into proposals for highways, power dams, small boat harbors, public buildings, flood control, breakwaters, dredging, and air and water pollution.

The Senate Government Operations Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures, of which I am chairman, has responsibilities in overseeing the administration of our foreign assistance programs.

STUDY OF U.S. AID IMPACT ON CHILE

My view on foreign aid is that such a program has been necessary, but should be administered far more wisely and efficiently. This year I proposed six separate amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1966 to tighten the administration of the foreign assistance program.

My opinion of the continuing deficiencies in our foreign aid program was justified by a report which I submitted in June 1966, on the study by the Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures of the use of our foreign aid in selected Latin American countries, with Chile the special subject of an in-depth analysis of the effects of U.S. aid upon recipient countries. Chile was selected because of all Latin-American countries, its conditions were most favorable for a successful aid program.

But facts found by the study, written objectively with ample documentation, necessitated the conclusion that there is little to indicate that U.S. assistance is having a meaningful impact on Chilean economic and social development. An excessive infusion of aid can be too much for the recipient nation to handle and can result in dissipating efforts with no permanent effects.

My study found that the most urgent requirement for a sound foreign assistance program is to dampen expectations all around with respect to what foreign aid can accomplish. So long as unrealistic assumptions prevail, plans will be mounted in haste, and the inevitable frustrations and failures will engender disappointment and mutual recriminations. Eventually, donors and recipients will become disillusioned with the aid program.

SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL PROGRAMS STUDIED

The Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures continued its study of the surplus property disposal activities of the U.S. Government which I had initiated in 1965.

Hearings held in May 1966, disclosed that the Department of Defense was disposing of large quantities of equipment at a time when there was a critical need for similar equipment in Vietnam. We discovered that lack of coordination within the Department allowed local overseas commanders to dispose of equipment without reporting such equipment to national inventory control points in the United States where needs in other areas would be known.

As a result of the hearings, the Defense Department initiated action to correct the situation disclosed by the investigation. Revised Department of Defense regulations now require that all excess property overseas be reported to inventory control points to ensure maximum utilization of needed property. It is estimated that many millions of dollars will be saved through increased utilization of equipment. Furthermore, combat and support units are now likely to have needed equipment more readily available than if they had to wait for new procurement.

The investigations of the Foreign Aid Expenditures Subcommittee in these areas led me to introduce two bills in connection with surplus Government property. One, S. 3385, would make greater quantities of equipment available to State health, education, and civil defense agencies. The bill would require the Agency for International Development to make available surplus property to those State agencies before it can be given to foreign countries under the foreign assistance programs of the United States.

Hearings were held on S. 3385 in June 1966, after which the subcommittee approved the bill and reported it to the full Government Operations Committee.

The other bill, S. 2610, introduced in 1965, would require executive agencies to give State and local agencies a chance to acquire surplus equipment before such equipment is traded in on new equipment. During the 2d session of the 89th Congress, my bill was passed by the Senate and sent to the House of Representatives, which regrettably took no action. I shall reintroduce both bills in the 90th Congress.

PROBE OF POPULATION PROBLEM CONTINUES

The Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures held lengthy hearings on S 1676, my bill to coordinate and disseminate birth control information upon request at home and overseas. The bill would create offices for population problems in the Department of State and Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Each office would be headed by an Assistant Secretary for population problems. The bill would also authorize the President to call a White House conference on population in 1967.

Since June 22, 1965, the subcommittee has held 28 public hearings at which 98 distinguished men and women have presented their views on the population crisis.

The dialog which the subcommittee hearings began is helping to bring the population crisis to the attention of an increasing number of citizens, and has been the stimulus to recent positive steps taken by the executive branch. President Johnson since his election has made no less than 24 public statements stressing the importance of "bold and daring" responses to the "multiplying problems of our multiplying populations." In part as a result of these hearings, both the Department of State and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare have budged slightly to make their programs in birth control both more public and more extensive. But there is much more to be done if the President's mandate is to be implemented properly, and this pressing problem is to have adequate response.

FOOD-FOR-PEACE PROGRAM INVESTIGATED

The Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures, of which I am chairman, completed its initial investigation of the administration of the Public Law 480 programs, popularly known as the food-for-peace program, and held hearings on the matters in June 1966.

The hearings brought out serious deficiencies in the way Public Law 480 programs were being managed. Data presented to the subcommittee showed that Public Law 480 food had been sent to foreign countries which had, in turn, sent their own production of the same or similar crops to Communist countries. Although this is in specific violation of the law, the Department of State has taken no action to correct the situation.

However, the House of Representatives did take note of the subcommittee's findings. The House voted to send the conference report on the Food for Peace Act of 1966 back to another conference, with instructions to include a provision prohibiting the United States from undertaking food-for-peace transactions with any country trading with North Vietnam or Cuba.

The conference committee agreed on a compromise which provided that no food assistance would be given to any country trading with North Vietnam, but left the discretion with the President as to whether food assistance should be given to countries trading with Cuba. The compromise was agreed to by the Senate and the House. Under this new legislation no new food-for-peace program can be given to the United Arab Republic as long as it continues its trade with North Vietnam.

Another of my major endeavors in the field of international relations has been to speak out publicly on the floor of the Senate in support of, or opposition to, administration foreign policy when this appears to me to be in the best interests of the people.

I have been concerned with other matters, including our commitments with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. I noted in a Senate speech that we can hardly base present-day policy on concepts and suppositions which were current in 1949 when NATO was formed and have long since lost their relevance. A serious examination of our position and policy in Western Europe is in order so that we may base our policy on contemporary reality rather than on obsolete assumptions.

For these reasons I cosponsored Senate Resolution 300, the Senate resolution calling for a substantial reduction in the number of American troops in Western Europe.

ADDENDUM: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES IN ALASKA

The value of a government cannot be measured solely in terms of total money spent. The real question is whether those whom a government affects have become more free from physical burdens and economic hardships, and more free to be human beings.

Statistics tell at least a part of the story, however. The tables below of Federal expenditures in Alaska since statehood give evidence that Alaska has received a substantial and growing Federal investment. I am confident that America's northernmost State will repay many times this expenditure of Federal funds:

U.S. Department of Commerce: Expenditures in the State of Alaska

[In dollars]

Area Redevelopment Administration:	
1962	1,555,106
1963	2,514,209
1964	458,959
1965	3,739
Economic Development Administration:	
1965	246,000
1966	3,108,000
1967	(1)
Total	7,886,013
Domestic and International Business:	
1963	12,887
1964	26,118
1965	28,448
1966	29,743
1967 (estimate)	29,000
Total	126,196
National Bureau of Standards:	
1959	170,680
1960	171,003
1961	176,240
1962	167,849
1963	169,250
1964	202,218
1965	196,000
1966	(3)
1967 (estimate)	(3)
Total	1,253,240

U.S. Department of Commerce: Expenditures in the Sate of Alaska—Continued

[In dollars]

Bureau of the Census:	
1960	179,402
1961	1,904
1962	2,006
1963	1,844
1964	3,074
1965	12,741
1966	3,997
1967 (estimate)	4,197
Total	209,165
Coast and Geodetic Survey:	
1959	930,300
1960	914,700
1961	1,283,000
1962	1,061,200
1963	923,100
1964	851,200
1965 (Environmental Science Services Administration)[2]	5,011,000
1966	5,879,000
1967 (estimate)	5,933,100
Total	22,786,600
Bureau of Public Roads:	
1959	15,402,904
1960	16,573,556
1961	12,600,117
1962	16,795,839
1963	19,631,902
1964	22,488,079
1965	62,635,460
1966	52,904,451
1967 (estimate)	54,530,000
Total	273,652,308
Weather Bureau:	
1959	2,292,000
1960	2,298,000
1961	2,164,000
1962	2,668,000
1963	2,474,000
1964 (Environmental Science Services Administration)[2]	2,902,000
Total	14,798,000
Office of State Technical Services:	
1965	----------
1966	25,000
1967	25,000
Total	50,000
Grand total	320,761,522

[1] Estimates for 1967 cannot be projected since approval of projects depends upon volume of projects received from all eligible areas and their comparative value in terms of economic impact.

[2] Reorganization of Coast and Geodetic Survey and Weather Bureau, and certain functions formerly performed by National Bureau of Standards.

[3] Functions were transferred to the Environmental Science Services Administration.

U.S. Department of Agriculture: Funds used in Alaska, by agencies, fiscal years 1959–67, estimated

[In dollars]

Department of Agriculture Agricultural Research Service:	
1959	342,786
1960	346,044
1961	384,674
1962	402,247
1963	422,399
1964	426,825
1965	474,013

U.S. Department of Agriculture: Funds used In Alaska, by agencies, fiscal years 1959–67, estimated—Continued

[In dollars]

Department of Agriculture Agricultural Research Service:	
1966	494,100
1967 (estimate)	63,200
Total	3,356,288
Soil Conservation Service:	
1959	132,356
1960	135,314
1961	159,933
1962	164,545
1963	181,869
1964	203,877
1965	227,211
1966	258,497
1967 (estimate)	(1)
Total	1,463,602
Rural Electrification Administration:	
1959	875,000
1960	5,155,000
1961	2,524,000
1962	6,596,000
1963	6,338,000
1964	35,290,000
1965	4,080,000
1966	9,180,000
1967 (estimate)	(1)
Total	70,038,000
Forest Service:	
1959	2,390,665
1960	2,594,569
1961	3,661,012
1962	4,569,259
1963	5,805,867
1964	6,195,682
1965	6,592,512
1966	6,741,832
1967 (estimate)	6,154,100
Total	44,715,498
Farmers Home Administration:	
1959	131,706
1960	377,356
1961	459,063
1962	1,345,688
1963	1,306,235
1964	1,031,951
1965	1,183,902
1966	2,365,000
1967 (estimate)	2,200,000
Total	10,400,903
Federal Extension Service:	
1959	107,993
1960	107,993
1961	111,429
1962	138,190
1963	158,008
1964	174,422
1965	190,378
1066	221,920
1967 (estimate)	(1)
Total	1,210,333
Agricultural Marketing Service:	
1959	222,060
1960	249,696
1961	322,109
1962	320,204
1963	432,155

U.S. Department of Agriculture: Funds used In Alaska, by agencies, fiscal years 1959–67, estimated—Continued

[In dollars]

Consumer and Marketing Service:	
1964	590,081
1965	1,003,605
1966	495,844
1967 (estimate)	(1)
Total	3,635,854
Commodity Credit Corporation:	
1959	13,523
1960	20,909
1961	16,654
1962	33,659
1963	42,878
1964	37,000
1965	41,500
1966	38,800
1967 (estimate)	(1)
Total	244,923
Statistical Reporting Service:	
1961	21,224
1962	29,720
1963	21,799
1964	26,016
1965	35,220
1966	29,800
1967 (estimate)	30,000
Total	193,779
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:	
1959	75,345
1960	84,078
1961	89,304
1962	115,254
1963	131,461
1964	144,776
1965	180,267
1966	184,700
1967 (estimate)	166,900
Total	1,172,085
Cooperative State Research Service:	
1959	218,143
1960	223,099
1961	225,773
1962	248,070
1963	250,938
1964	332,795
1965	326,283
1966	343,987
1967 (estimate)	(1)
Total	2,169,088
Grand total	138,600,353

[1] Estimates for 1967 cannot be projected since approval of projects depends upon volume of projects received from all eligible areas and their comparative value in terms of economic impact.

Department of the Interior, Office of Budget, Aug. 15, 1966: Expenditures in Alaska since Statehood (1959)

[In dollars]

The Alaska Railroad:	
1959	17,174,000
1960	17,464,000
1961	14,335,000
1962	14,480,000
1963	16,402,000
1964	15,800,101

Department of the Interior, Office of Budget, Aug. 15, 1966: Expenditures in Alaska since Statehood (1959)—Continued

[In dollars]

The Alaska Railroad—Con.	
1965	27,309,000
1966	24,900,000
1967 (estimated)	16,000,000
Total	163,864,101
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:	
1959	4,655,797
1960	4,421,775
1961	5,264,781
1962	4,816,309
1963	3,456,000
1964	4,501,000
1965	5,833,000
1966	4,577,000
1967 (estimated)	4,984,000
Total	42,509,662
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:	
1959	641,513
1960	801,506
1961	765,809
1962	919,050
1963	1,070,750
1964	766,000
1965	1,886,065
1966	1,952,709
1967 (estimated)	1,751,200
Total	10,554,602
Bureau of Mines:	
1959	420,169
1960	425,189
1961	418,320
1962	391,200
1963	388,000
1964	502,000
1965	519,000
1966	520,000
1967 (estimated)	492,000
Total	4,075,878
Bureau of Reclamation:	
1959	617,469
1960	504,026
1961	542,912
1962	643,700
1963	631,143
1964	1,192,912
1965	1,871,085
1966	1,933,527
1967 (estimated)	798,500
Total	8,735,274
Geological Survey:	
1962	3,020,000
1963	3,336,000
1964	3,614,000
1965	3,537,000
1966	3,629,000
1967 (estimated)	3,565,000
Total	20,701,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs:	
1959	8,703,083
1960	8,606,399
1961	9,851,590
1962	13,840,749
1963	15,500,437
1964	17,342,282
1965	23,777,003

Department of the Interior, Office of Budget, Aug. 15, 1966: Expenditures in Alaska since Statehood (1959)—Continued

[In dollars]

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Con.	
1966	19,076,645
1967 (estimated)	28,293,459
Total	145,000,647
National Park Service:	
1959	1,829,044
1960	955,137
1961	1,387,294
1962	1,225,142
1963	623,801
1964	1,606,223
1965	1,347,188
1966	2,366,000
1967 (estimated)	1,780,350
Total	13,120,179
Bureau of Land Management:	
1959	4,892,140
1960	4,812,055
1961	4,682,014
1962	4,004,028
1963	4,428,354
1964	4,300,878
1965	11,100,497
1966	13,196,227
1967 (estimated)	13,075,400
Total	64,491,593
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation:	
1965	----------
1966	302,550
1967 (estimated)	1,130,735
Total	1,433,285
Office of Minerals Exploration:	
1963	48,218
1964	92,000
1965	[1] 15,000
1966	[1] 35,000
1967 (estimated)	[1] 18,000
Total	140,218
Office of the Secretary:	
1963	32,694
1964	36,300
1965	38,464
1966	38,620
1967 (estimated)	40,500
Total	186,578
Office of the Solicitor:	
1959	114,400
1963	98,743
1964	117,700
1965	89,269
1966	108,901
1967 (estimated)	119,248
Total	648,261
Office of Water Resources Research:	
1965	52,297
1966	105,185
1967 (estimated)	87,500
Total	244,982
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration (until May 1966 reported under Public Health Service, HEW):	
1959	[2] 421,025
1960	[2] 437,525
1961	[2] 440,225
1962	[2] 599,260

Department of the Interior, Office of Budget, Aug. 15, 1966: Expenditures in Alaska since Statehood (1959)—Continued

[In dollars]

Federal Water Pollution Control Administration (until May 1966 reported under Public Health Service, HEW)—Con.	
1963	[2] 709,728
1964	[2] 1,079,063
1965	[2] 856,680
1966	1,059,205
1967 (estimated)	1,300,834
Total	2,360,039
Office of Territories:	
1959	6,001,010
1960	4,582,783
1961	1,667,863
1962	----------
1963	1,309
1964	595
1965	7,525
1966	23,833
1967 (estimated)	20,203
Total	12,305,121
Total: Dept. of the Interior	490,371,420

[1] Included with Geological Survey.

[2] These amounts are nonadd.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Expenditures in the State of Alaska

[In dollars]

Food and Drug Administration:	
1959	1,000
1960	1,000
1961	1,000
1962	1,000
1963	2,643
1964	3,390
1965	1,417
1966 (estimate)	1,565
1967 (estimate)	2,660
Total	15,675
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration:	
1959	111,151
1960	119,464
1961	118,966
1962	169,912
1963	181,764
1964	444,379
1965	233,653
1966 (estimate)	615,859
1967 (estimate)	315,197
Total	3,310,345
Welfare Administration:	
1959	2,147,648
1960	2,216,424
1961	2,217,717
1962	2,257,923
1963	2,426,215
1964	2,670,180
1965	3,273,355
1966 (estimate)	3,118,409
1967 (estimate)	3,413,568
Total	23,741,439
Office of Education:	
1959	5,417,941
1960	9,132,798
1961	10,281,275
1962	8,683,638
1963	12,068,118
1964	10,292,418
1965	13,421,601

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Expenditures in the State of Alaska—Continued

[In dollars]

Office of Education—Con.	
1966 (estimate)	16,985,378
1967 (estimate)	12,461,465
Total	98,764,632
Public Health Service:	
1959	16,633,559
1960	19,159,681
1961	13,684,308
1962	13,842,013
1963	15,681,949
1964	21,935,708
1965	16,477,108
1966 (estimate)	17,218,734
1967 (estimate)	22,064,097
Total	156,697,157
Social Security Administration:	
1959	3,840,474
1960	4,321,758
1961	4,656,569
1962	5,339,375
1963	5,934,838
1964	6,178,740
1965	6,422,703
1966 (estimate)	7,772,092
1967 (estimate)	11,346,100
Total	55,812,149
Administration on Aging (new):	
1965	(1)
1966 (estimate)	51,000
1967 (estimate)	61,200
Total	112,200
American Printing House for the Blind:	
1965	88
1966 (estimate)	100
1967 (estimate)	100
Total	288
Grand total	338,453,855

[1] Program did not begin operation until fiscal year 1966.

NOTE.—Figures for the Social Security Administration represent old-age, survivors, and disability insurance trust fund payments. All others are obligations from appropriated general funds.

Department of Defense—Estimated expenditures and military prime contracts, Alaska

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	Military pay	Civilian pay	Military prime contract awards	
			Total	Construction [1]
1959	124,022	43,320	127,724	80,286
1960	127,838	44,098	78,649	56,918
1961	124,143	44,720	91,797	40,380
1962	128,820	47,780	63,320	24,706
1963	129,484	46,226	103,476	22,706
1964	132,740	42,112	101,545	51,579
1965	149,543	47,920	74,175	32,008
1966	163,025	50,567	71,666	(2)
Total	1,079,615	366,743	712,352	308,366

[1] Included in total.

[2] Not available at this time.

Total, Department of Defense, $2,467,076,000.
Grand total, all departments, $3,755,263,150.

Small Watershed Development and the 89th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES R. GROVER, JR.
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, as the top-ranking Republican member on the Subcommittee on Watershed Development of the Committee on Public Works, I have had the privilege this Congress to participate in the approval of many work plans for small-watershed development and flood-protection projects, which work plans were transmitted to the Congress and referred to the committee for appropriate consideration. At the end of the first session of this Congress, I addressed the House on the committee's activities with respect to small-watershed development during that session, and I take this opportunity today to inform the members on the committee's watershed-related activities during the entire Congress.

During the past several years, the Congress has addressed itself to the many intricate problems of water supply and water purity, and Congress has proclaimed through the enactment of many important water resources bills that this Nation's water resources problems cannot be ignored. Similarly, the Committee on Public Works has acted upon a number of important water resources bills this Congress, including the Water Quality Act of 1965, the Omnibus Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control Acts of 1965 and 1966, the Clean Waters Restoration Act of 1966, and various other measures. With the enactment of these and other related bills, the Congress and the committee have expressed the need for water supply, water purity, and waterway development programs which will meet the needs of the future.

In an attempt to act on major water resources programs, however, the Congress should not lose sight of the many smaller water resources programs, not the least of which is the small watershed development and flood protection program within the Soil Conservation Service, which program was established under Public Law 566, 83d Congress, known as the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954. When this law was enacted, it was expressed that the sense of Congress was that the Federal Government should cooperate with States and their political subdivisions, soil and water conservation districts, flood prevention or control districts, and other local public agencies for the purpose of preventing erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the watersheds of the rivers and streams of the United States and of furthering the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water and thereby of preserving and protecting the Nation's land and water resources.

The small watershed program has moved forward considerably since 1954, and the realization of the goals set out with the enactment of the organic act is closer to fruition today than ever before. Since its enactment, the act has fostered the growth of one of the most beneficial rural development programs in history. Erosion and flood damages in the watersheds of the rivers and streams of our Nation which cause loss of life and damage to property have been substantially checked by the projects constructed under the authority of the act.

During my service on the Subcommittee on Watershed Development I have seen not only the need but the necessity for the continuation and even the expansion of the small watershed development program.

Because the Congress, in its wisdom, enacted this valuable piece of legislation in 1954 and has continued it during subsequent years, the enhancement of the natural resources of America has been given a sizable boost. Millions of tons of silt from valuable and irreplaceable topsoil which erodes away to clog inland waterway channels and coastal harbors has been greatly checked. Ravaging flood waters which destroy practically everything on the flood plain have also been retarded by the construction of watershed projects. Water storage supplies have been increased for various uses.

During the 12 years since the enactment of Public Law 566, projects approved by Congress or the Department of Agriculture offer protection to over 42 million acres, with floodwater storage capacities of nearly 4 million acre-feet; with water storage supply for municipal, recreational, irrigational, and other related uses of nearly one-half million acre-feet; and with a sediment storage capacity of over 600,000 acre-feet. In addition to the nearly 800 watershed projects approved, there are over 1,200 projects which have been approved for planning but on which no construction has commenced. These additional projects encompass a drainage area of over 84 million acres. Furthermore, some 2,500 applications have been filed for even more watershed projects which would encompass a drainage area of an astounding 182 million acres. The construction of these projects to control floodwaters and to prevent erosion of our valuable land will be of great economic benefit to all sections of the Nation.

A nationwide program of construction of small watershed dams to retard the flow of waters in tributaries is an integral aspect of any basinwide flood control planning and operation. Rather than relying wholely on the larger dams on the main rivers, we must integrate measures to retard floodwaters where they start—in the upstream reaches of tributaries—with the overall flood control plan. The soil conservation benefits of stopping floodwaters in the upper reaches of the streams goes without comment, for everyone knows the detrimental effects of rushing water.

Mr. Speaker, Public Law 566 prescribes the procedure for the approval of watershed workplans by the appropriate committees of Congress. Under the law, if the plan involves any single structure of more than 4,000 acre-feet of total capacity, the workplan is sent to the Committee on Public Works of the House and Senate for appropriate action. If the total capacity of any single structure is less than 4,000 acre-feet, the workplan is transmitted to the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture for appropriate consideration. Inasmuch as the larger watershed projects become more intricately related to the construction of dams on rivers and streams, this procedure has proved itself to be not only a feasible one but also one which permits the Committees on Public Works to view the entire water resource development activities within a particular river basin.

Mr. Speaker, at this point in the RECORD, I would like to include in the summations of committee and subcommittee achievements during the 89th Congress which have been appearing regularly during the closing weeks of this session in the RECORD, a listing of the watershed projects, with appropriate information pertaining to Federal costs and the drainage area encompassed in each watershed project approved, for which the workplans were favorably acted upon by the Subcommittee on Watershed Development and subsequently the Committee on Public Works during the 89th Congress:

State and project	Drainage area (acres)	Federal cost
Alabama: Ketchepedrakee Creek	35,110	$882,740
Arkansas: Cooper Creek	40,125	1,274,006
Delaware and Pennsylvania:		
Brandywine Creek (supplement)		2,080,978
Delaware and Maryland: Upper Choptank	57,000	3,045,300
Georgia:		
Big Cedar Creek	133,205	1,946,453
Bridge Creek-Ochlocknee Creek	158,506	888,069
Euharlee Creek	108,919	1,928,300
Little River	28,477	928,378
Little Sandy and Trail Creek	27,276	1,286,141
Lower Little Tallapoosa River	133,218	3,725,322
Pine Log tributary	83,900	2,921,306
Sallacoa Creek area	76,600	3,744,150
Illinois: Coal and Crane Creeks	40,200	719,385
Indiana:		
Indian Creek	59,160	1,204,490
Little Raccoon Creek	98,306	2,521,448
Twin-Rush Creek	28,099	1,234,620
Upper Big Blue River	124,000	3,560,125
West Boggs Creek	14,121	629,193
Iowa:		
Badger Creek (supplement)		212,965
Three Mile Creek	37,320	1,364,490
Walter's Creek	31,560	1,074,920
Kansas:		
Timber Creek	101,700	3,489,300
Upper Black Vermillion	54,886	3,955,200
Upper Wakarusa	234,944	2,814,900
Louisiana:		
Bayou Boeuf	187,974	3,235,327
Cypress Black Bayou	148,500	4,070,885
Upper Bayou Nezpique (supplement)		4,445,248
Maine Limestone Stream	31,542	791,349
Michigan: East Branch of Sturgeon Creek	83,960	198,443
Minnesota: Tamarac River	234,700	1,177,480
Mississippi:		
Houlka Creek	146,805	3,393,227
Tallahaga Creek	79,320	2,387,440
Long Creek	40,306	1,181,041
Mississippi and Tennessee: Tuscumbia River	223,146	4,710,602
Missouri: Grindstone-Lost-Muddy Creeks	209,100	2,744,300
New Mexico: Crow and Broad Canyons and Placitas Arroyo	137,932	2,890,885
New York: Conewango Creek (supplement)		4,900,674
North Carolina and Virginia: Stewarts Creek, Lovills Creek	72,000	1,519,200
North Dakota:		
Boundary Creek	131,520	1,180,890
Middle Branch-Park River	105,600	2,473,001

State and project	Drainage area (acres)	Federal cost
Oklahoma:		
Caston-Mountain Creek	47, 853	$1, 863, 379
Quapaw Creek	98, 560	3, 364, 699
Rock Creek	37, 997	1, 224, 703
Uncle John Creek	99, 584	1, 822, 313
Upper Elk Creek	248, 340	3, 386, 105
Pennsylvania:		
Mauch Chunk Creek	5, 790	444, 067
Middle Creek	84, 096	2, 076, 135
Oil Creek	112, 000	2, 241, 580
Tennessee: Wilson Spring Creek	40, 040	733, 523
Texas:		
Attoyac Bayou	213, 440	4, 142, 822
Castleman Creek	29, 850	816, 148
Choctaw Creek	82, 023	4, 837, 546
Donahoe Creek	98, 285	1, 362, 609
Duck Creek	133, 120	1, 810, 207
Rush Creek	37, 304	1, 961, 153
Utah: Ferron	191, 000	3, 892, 100
Virginia:		
Cherrystone	29, 400	581, 145
Potomac Creek	32, 160	656, 089
South Fork Roanoke River	88, 480	1, 950, 096
West Virginia and Pennsylvania:		
Wheeling Creek	191, 180	4, 979, 000
Wisconsin: Otter Creek	135, 680	866, 463

Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Watershed Development, the gentleman from Texas, Representative JIM WRIGHT, has been most active in insuring the continuation of a comprehensive small watershed program, and I commend him for his attention and dedication to improving the water resources of the Nation. He has shown no signs of yielding to the executive on the controversy over whether or not the committees should have the privilege of approving or disapproving watershed work plans before construction can commence on the projects, and I am confident that he will remain firm in this position on behalf on the legislative branch of our Federal Government.

The minority has been active in the approval of these watershed work plans during this Congress, and the members of the minority party have shown a continuing interest in the development of small watershed projects. This is another indication of the responsible, active, and constructive approach which the minority members have taken on the committee with respect to workable Federal programs.

During the years to come, the small watershed development program will prove itself even more worthwhile as raging floods are retarded by water retention structures built under the authority of Public Law 566. I am pleased to have had a hand in the continuation of this most worthwhile program.

The Basic Teaching Program of the Board for Fundamental Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BIRCH E. BAYH

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, the Board for Fundamental Education, which has its home office in Indianapolis, has developed since 1954 a unique method of instruction which as proved to be successful in preparing persons with little formal education to assume a more meaningful role in society. Through basic education techniques, BFE has demonstrated that those who left school at an early age, even those who may be illiterate, may be taught in a comparatively short time the essential elements of reading, writing, and simple mathematics.

Dr. Cleo Blackburn, the executive director of BFE, has recently undertaken, under the sponsorship of the National Association of Manufacturers, to explain this program to industrialists in 15 major cities. The Christian Science Monitor on October 9 carried an article explaining this program more in detail which I ask to include here as part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EDUCATOR FINDS ILLITERATE WORKERS EAGER TO LEARN

(By Richard A. Nenneman, business and financial editor of the Christian Science Monitor)

BOSTON.—"You can't get them back into school—they've already failed there. And they've got jobs, so the easiest place to educate them is at work," says Dr. Cleo Blackburn.

In Boston this week on a program cosponsored by local business groups and the National Association of Manufacturers, Dr. Blackburn tried to sell a relatively new method of teaching to industrialists. The meeting is being repeated in 15 cities.

Executive director of the Board for Fundamental Education (BFE) in Indianapolis, Dr. Blackburn explained the basic teaching program the institution has developed since its start in 1954.

The board takes a virtually illiterate man and in 150 hours of instruction lifts him to the 4th grade level. Another 150 hours and he's through grade school. With a total of less than 1,000 hours, it claims to prepare him for a high-school certificate in most cities.

The program is tailored particularly to industry. There, Dr. Blackburn believes, the motivation is best. A worker doing the most menial labor in a plant sees what others around him are doing because of a better education.

The NAM was attracted to the program because it is one more solution on the private level to both hard-core unemployment and to the shortage of sufficient skills in some of the United States labor force.

Such a program, which represents a substantial cost, is undoubtedly easier to sell to industry at a time when it needs better skilled workers. In fact, it is being sold partly on this basis: "You can educate a man more cheaply than it costs to go outside and hire one."

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

As Dick Cornuelle, executive vice-president of the NAM, says, a social need and a commercial interest have happily coincided.

The hope of all concerned is that industry will come to see this basic educational work—in reading, communications, mathematics—as a social responsibility which it can meet even when it may not have as great a need for skilled workers.

Mr. Cornuelle says the NAM recommends it to its member corporation as a social service in the same sense as corporate giving to educational institutions.

And Dr. Blackburn said to this writer, "My own feeling is that this is where industry can make its greatest contribution to citizenship."

MOTIVATION STRESSED

According to one estimate, United States industry is spending $5 billion annually on continuing education. Dr. Blackburn would like to see 2 percent of this figure—some $100 million—spent on training the under-educated in industry. He is talking about basic, fundamental education, not specific job skills.

If the 20 million Americans who have not finished high school could raise their general educational level this far (12th grade), they could easily learn many skilled jobs now closed to them. As more productive workers, it is estimated they could add as much as another $100 million to the national product.

The advantage of going to school where one works is that the rewards of further learning are easy to see. The motivation is there—and this is the factor that, when missing, has caused many of the undereducated to drop out of school or fail.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society is about to institute a BFE educational program, says Dr. Blackburn. So are a group of large retail merchants in Dallas (the aim of their program is to raise the workers in it to an eighth grade level). So is Olin Mathieson, and Levi Strauss in San Francisco.

EFFICIENCY SEEN

In fact, Dr. Blackburn says BFE is prepared to train as many as 1 million workers a year. To the NAM, which is ever on the elert to stop unnecessary growth of big government, in-plant education seems like a sound way to do what the government is trying to do with some of the Great Society programs—and a cheaper way.

Suppose it were eventually accepted as a proper use of corporate funds—even when a corporation didn't need better or more workers. It would contribute toward solving a social need, even though it would be at some cost to the corporation. But so are increased taxes to support Great Society programs.

The argument of BFE is that a corporation can do the job better and cheaper than government, at least partly because the worker is better motivated to learn. The complete program through 12th grade costs a company less than $1,000.

Courtney Brown, dean of Columbia's School of Business, remarked to a group of business editors recently that the corporation has emerged as the dominant institution of our time.

If one must agree that no corporation has the kind of autonomy that some of the giants still enjoyed in 1900, he can also see in the fields of education and unemployment what Dean Brown meant. Flexible, responsive, at least potentially close to the people in its community, the corporation can be the prime tool for performing whatever tasks are assigned priority by our society.

Tribute to Hon. Leo W. O'Brien, Member of Congress

SPEECH

OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, as this Congress adjourns and we bid farewell to our colleagues we note, not without a tinge of sadness, that our colleague, the Honorable LEO W. O'BRIEN, will now retire from active participation as a Member of Congress. The retirement which he has chosen is one which is well earned and deserved.

I would like to state that I am proud to have been associated with him in this body, as a colleague from our great State of New York. He has served both the Nation and his constituency well—the finest proof of this being the high esteem in which he is held by all of us here today.

I extend to him my best wishes for a long and healthy retirement during which he may continue, as a private citizen, the work he has done as a public official.

Waco School Board Operates a Model Followup Program to Summer Headstart

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, the war on poverty is being fought on many fronts. In addition to the Economic Opportunity Act, the Elementary-Secondary Education Act is one of our frontline brigades. The law provides that activities under these two programs should be coordinated. At its best this cooperation enhances the effectiveness of both.

One example of cooperation is a followup program to a summer Headstart project now being conducted in Waco, Tex. The youngsters who took part this summer are now participating in a followup guidance, instruction, and health program so that they can continue for a while longer to receive an education more nearly like that of their friends who are fortunate enough to come from homes in which their parents can afford to give them decent medical care, in which informed conversation is carried on and books are available to be read.

The Waco school administrators have imaginatively combined these two programs and are providing a model example of how best to utilize their possibilities.

I ask unanimous consent that an article on this program apearing in "A Chance for a Change," published by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMMUNITY ACTION AND TITLE I: A JOINT OFFENSIVE—TAMPA, FLA.; WACO, TEX.; CAMBELLSBURG, IND.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act has come to the rescue of thousands of Head Starters across the country. Because of the increased expense of operating such programs during the regular school year, numerous community action groups and school officials who had wished to continue Head Start activities were faced with obstacles such as inadequate funds to support the necessary educational and health follow-up programs; lack of classrooms; and no transportation for their youngsters.

Programs in three communities—Tampa, Florida; Waco, Texas; and Cambellsburg, Indiana—illustrate how a number of school systems, in harmonious cooperation with their local community action agencies, have resolved such problems with Title I funds.

YEAR-ROUND KINDERGARTEN, TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa, Florida, Head Start youngsters now have moved off the stages of a number of elementary schools and out of several old buildings considered "firetraps." Joined by more than 500 other pre-schoolers, they are now participating in a kindergarten program in 35 well-lit and spacious mobile classrooms purchased with Title I funds.

A successful summer program for more than 1,000 children had prompted school officials to continue the kindergarten program on a year-round basis, but the classrooms, empty in summer, were at capacity with the regular school program on double sessions. The program had been started, however, with 250 of the youngsters in classes conducted on elementary school stages, in small, cramped, and inadequate schoolrooms, and in three rooms acquired from the city government. For more than 500 additional youngsters—plus another 200 on a waiting list—there had been no space available and school officials told disappointed parents the children could not enroll.

Compared to the cost of building enough permanent classrooms to house their program adequately, the mobile rooms purchased with Title I funds were a bargain. And, because of the unsettled habits of the unskilled laborers who head approximately 30 thousand poor families in Tampa, these facilities were also an ideal solution to the problems of a migratory population. At a cost of [illegible] thousand for each unit, the 24' x 32' mobile rooms have been placed on the grounds of elementary schools in deprived neighborhoods. These locations allow the pre-schoolers to take advantage of lunchroom, library sanitary, and other facilities of the adjoining schools.

The Office of Economic Opportunity has funded an "enriched school readiness" program that teaches the youngsters clear language. They will learn to understand and follow directions; to work quietly and with concentration for a reasonable period; to cmmunicate verbally; and to conform to acceptable standards of behavior, hygiene, and personal habits. These children also will gain a broader scope and flexibility of mind through their new experiences in work, play, and on field trips and through contact with knowledgeable, competent, and interested adults.

Each class of 20 students has a qualified teacher, a teacher aide, and two Neighborhood Youth Corps workers. Using a team teaching approach, this pre-school program also includes home and family team members, whose responsibility is to evaluate the home situations, coordinate the program with public service and volunteer agencies, and work with parents and siblings of Head Starters so that the home environment may complement the work being done in the school.

FOLLOWUP PROGRAM, WACO, TEX.

Almost 1,300 miles to the west in Waco, Texas, graduates of a summer Head Start program are now getting guidance and enriched instructional follow-up services that, it is felt, will give them the equal educational footing they desperately need. The ten-month program will also provide these first graders with health services, the need for which was made obvious during the summer program. Many need tonsillectomies, and several will have to have hernia operations. A number of the youngsters are in need of extensive dental work, and there are others who have orthopedic problems. A few already are proudly wearing glasses and hearing aids bought with Title I funds. Through special arrangements with local medical and dental associations, these services are being provided at greatly reduced costs. Counseling sessions also will be conducted and many children will receive the clothing and food that they do not get in their homes.

Waco school administrators also have followed through on the needs of disadvantaged students for special instruction. Placing teacher aides in 12 elementary schools located in deprived neighborhoods allow classroom teachers to devote more time to individual students. The instructional program also has been strengthened through the installation of listening stations, equipped with phonographs, tape recorders, and ear phones, in each of the first grade classrooms for small group instruction; the acquisition of filmstrip machines; and institution of a battery of testing programs to properly evaluate both the youngsters' performance and the program.

In addition to the Head Start follow-up program, Waco's initial expenditure of Title I funds also will provide an intensified program in reading and language arts skills for children in grades 3–6; a substantially improved program for over 600 special education students; and an eight-week kindergarten program next summer. In addition, school personnel will implement an improved home-school relations program based on an unexpectedly enthusiastic response from parents whose children were in the summer Head Start program.

SCHOOL BUS, CAMBELLSBURG, IND.

Transportation problems for Head Starters in a third community—Cambellsburg, Indiana—have been resolved through the purchase of a $7 thousand school bus with Title I funds. The Lawrence, Orange, and Washington counties community action program, known as "LOW," is furnishing the teachers, materials, and transportation operational costs for the project.

The bus enables youngsters to attend remedial reading and mathematics classes located in different schools without putting a strain on the transportation needs of students in the regular school program. According to present plans, the bus will operate year-round, since it will also provide transportation in the summer for special remedial programs and a Head Start project.

Farewell to Fellow Pennsylvanians

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, as the 89th Congress draws to a close, I would like to take this opportunity to commend several of my fellow members of the Pennsylvania delegation for their efforts and service in the Congress, and extend best wishes for their retirement.

HERMAN TOLL, a member of my own party—whose ill health has unfortunately prevented him from serving actively in this Congress—has been a faithful, loyal Representative of the Fourth District of Pennsylvania since the 86th

Congress. A practicing attorney and member of the Philadelphia, Pa., and American Bar Associations, Representative TOLL has been active in civic, religious, and humanitarian groups in Philadelphia and will be remembered as a hardworking, conscientious member of the Judiciary Committee and the House of Representatives.

The other three Pennsylvania gentlemen who have decided to return to private life are PAUL DAGUE, WILLARD CURTIN, and JOHN C. KUNKEL, all men of integrity and judgment whose views have sometimes been different than mine, but whose opinions and friendship I value.

PAUL DAGUE has served 10 terms in the Congress and is a senior member of the Agriculture Committee. He has served Pennsylvania's Ninth District with distinction. WILLARD S. CURTIN, a former district attorney from Bucks County, has been a valued member of the House Administration and Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees, serving the Eighth District of Pennsylvania since the 85th Congress. The congressional heritage of JOHN C. KUNKEL goes back to our country's Continental Congress. I believe this is unique in these Halls. He has been an able Representative of the 16th District of Pennsylvania for 18 years and is a ranking member of the Public Works Committee.

All of these men have been a credit to our State of Pennsylvania and to the country. I congratulate them on their achievements and wish them good fortune.

Tribute to Senators Saltonstall and Simpson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK R. MILLER

OF IOWA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I am saddened at the thought that when the 90th Congress convenes in January of 1967 the names of two of my colleagues will not be called.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL first came to the Senate in January of 1945 and has served this body and his country ably and with distinction since that time. His name was a legend long before my arrival here in 1961. I have had the privilege of serving with him as a member of the Committee on Armed Services where he has given of himself tirelessly. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL has never sought glory for himself, or even thanks for his profound contributions, but because of his work in the Senate and on that committee, our entire Nation owes him a debt of gratitude.

I will personally miss his guidance that only years of devotion and experience can bring. I will miss his gentlemanly ways and his never ending search for the things that are best for this great country of ours. I only hope that those of us who remain can move forward, ever bearing in mind the courage, integrity, and faith which he has left behind.

Mr. President, another of the great public servants of our time is MILWARD SIMPSON. Although he has served for only 4 years in this body, that is merely the culmination of a long and brilliant career. He has been an educator and a practicing attorney. He has served in his State legislature and as Governor of Wyoming. He has served in the Senate with the same distinction that marks his devotion to the people of Wyoming.

The breadth of background and experience that MILWARD SIMPSON has brought to the Senate leaves us richer for his having been here. We will long cherish the warmth and friendship which he has shared with so many of us.

Big Business Urges Citizens To Vote and Give to Party and Candidates of Their Choice in Forthcoming Election

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, as election day approaches, we are being constantly reminded by the press that voter apathy appears greater than in any recent national election. If true, it is particularly unfortunate, since this country today faces crises as grave as any in its history. I am, therefore, pleased that the New York Telephone Co. has demonstrated a highly laudable and responsible interest in promoting the citizen's recognition of his obligations in a democracy.

In cooperation with the Republican and Democratic State chairmen and committees, they direct attention to the importance of citizens not only voting, but contributing financially to, the party and candidates of their choice who, they feel, will best serve the country's needs.

The October issue of Telephone Review, a publication of the New York Telephone Co., featured statements emphasizing the importance of citizen participation in the forthcoming election.

I would like to commend to the attention of our colleagues some excerpts from the very important and commendable efforts of the telephone company. The New York State political chairmen, Mr. John J. Burns, of my own party, and Mr. Carl Spad, of the Republican Party, are quoted as indicated:

VOTE AND GIVE

Your candidate needs more than your vote on election day. He needs your time and your financial support. Here's a chance for you to help.

CARL SPAD, CHAIRMAN, N.Y. STATE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

"A citizen can do more to help his candidate than press the right lever on November 8. A campaign takes hard work and money to finance it. Your candidate looks to you for both. He needs your time. No matter what your skills, he can use your assistance. Even more importantly, he needs your financial support. Everything in a campaign costs money—from postage stamps to TV appearances. Won't you help by sending in your contribution today?"

This November 8th, New York voters face a particularly important election. On that day they will elect a Governor, 41 Congressmen, 57 State Senators, 150 Assemblymen, and scores of Councilmen, Mayors, Town Supervisors and other local officials in communities across the State. The voters will also elect 186 delegates to the New York State Constitutional Convention, which will take place in April 1967.

The campaigns are already under way. And right now—today—is the time your party, your candidates need you. They need your time as a campaign worker, and, above all, they need your financial support.

On these pages, the Democratic and Republican Chairmen of New York State tell why every voter should give to the party and candidates of his choice.

JOHN J. BURNS, CHAIRMAN, N.Y. STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

"A political campaign is esesntial in a democracy. It gives voters a chance to hear, to see, to evaluate candidates. But a campaign is costly. Money to pay for it must come from the voters. I hope you will do your share in this election by sending a contribution—large or small—today. Every dollar counts. And, if you have not done so, offer your help to your candidate. When you vote November 8, you'll know you did your best to help your man win."

Of equal importance is the following item from the current issue of the New York State Banker, published by the New York State Bankers Association:

ON THE PRACTICE OF POLITICS[1]

The practice of politics starts with the same basic ingredients as all other management skills—the willingness to learn and the desire for self-improvement. It requires the same high level of responsibility, honesty and judgment. It requires the use of all of the management skills, for where else can the techniques of organizing, planning, and decision-making find so fertile a field as in the selecting and campaigning for those who run our government business.

Only the skill of delegation remains unused.

Political participation cannot be delegated. There is no substitute for the individual. It can be achieved only through personal identity and personal action. Once you have made your decision to actively participate in politics, your first step is in

PARTY AFFILIATION

There is only one springboard to political action and that is through a political party. If you sit "on the fence" by being non-partisan, there is practically nowhere that you can go. Being non-partisan is just another word for being non-participant.

If you are not already affiliated with a political party, by all means shop around for the one that you consider best and which most nearly reflects your own point of view. Attend the local meetings of both parties. Discover their aims and objectives and which one stands for what you believe in. Then choose your party. Show your interest in its affairs and offer your services on a real grass-roots, door-bell-ringing, people-meeting level. There is always room for someone who is willing to work. There is only no room for the man with an axe to grind. Next,

BE POLITICALLY INFORMED

While it is essential to be informed on the every-day happening in the news—still this only skims the surface of information. Being politically informed goes deeper. It is a complete understanding of the functions of government—a practical working knowledge of politics—and a deep awareness of all areas of legislation that affect your business, your community, and you as a citizen. This is the skeletal structure upon which to build your information.

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[1] The word "politics" is used simply as the science of government.

There is a fund of information available to you from many sources—it is yours just for the reaching-out.

Read your party publications. Subscribe to and read the material sent out by your local and national Chambers of Commerce, and keep an up-to-date and active interest in your trade association's legislative affairs. Through these periodicals, letters and bulletins, you receive immediate and accurate information on pending legislation and how it affects you as a citizen and as a man in business.

And yet being informed is only half the job. The other half is

TO INFORM

Even though you have now acquired a background of information and have become an active participant in political affairs, it can be effective only if you are able to inform and communicate to others.

The first line of communication is of course the employee. Make it easy for your employees to learn the fundamentals of politics. And make it essential by adding a course in politics to all management and training curricula. Use your house organ to disseminate up-to-the-minute information. Stir up political interest by active discussion groups, forums and panels. Present the facts on all vital issues confronting the industry. Share with your employees the management point of view.

Your legislators too belong in the direct line of communication. Make available to them educational information about your business, its contribution to the community and its place in the economy. They look to you for information and guidance. Who else is better equipped to tell them the facts about your industry or how you stand on issues upon which they must decide?

If every legislator were asked what he wanted most from the voters, it would be understanding—understanding of his legislative role and understanding of his need for information. How else can he know the many complexities of all the businesses for which he must make laws or the facts upon which he must make his judgments?

Have you contacted your legislator recently?

This is an excellent example, Mr. Speaker, of the splendid nonpartisan cooperation between business and the major political parties. This is vital to making our democratic system of government function more effectively for the good of our citizens.

Tribute to Senator Saltonstall

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, one of the most stirring tributes paid to our beloved senior colleague from Massachusetts on the occasion of his forthcoming retirement from a distinguished tenure of service in the Senate has been made by the able and distinguished attorney general of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Honorable Edward W. Brooke. I ask unanimous consent that General Brooke's statement be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR SALTONSTALL

When Senator LEVERETT SALTONSTALL announced his intention to retire from public life at the conclusion of this session of Congress, many people throughout the Nation rose to pay him tribute. Colleagues who had worked with him on Senate committees cited the man from Massachusetts for his judiciousness, his deliberation, his approach to pure reason. They called him "The Henry Clay of the Senate," the "balance-wheel," the man who most often brought about a solution to a particularly difficult problem with his wise counsel, his even temper, and above all, his fair and impartial advice. Younger Members of the Senate and the House recalled how they had received some of their best instruction in public service from his example of integrity and devotion.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL has been an outstanding American. He has served the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for a longer consecutive period of time than almost any man in our history. It was 46 years ago that he was elected to his first public office—that of alderman in the town of Newton. He went to serve as an assistant district attorney; and from there to the Massachusetts General Court. He served for several years as Speaker of the House, then was elected Governor in 1938. He held this office longer than any other chief executive in Massachusetts history, serving 3 terms during one of the most critical periods in our Nation's history.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL'S 22 years in the Senate of the United States have been marked by many close and valuable friendships. He has earned that high degree of respect among his colleagues which has made his a voice to be heeded in councils and deliberations on our nation's future. He has been a trusted advisor to Presidents. He has served as ranking Republican on the Senate Appropriations and Armed Services Committees. He has served his party as chairman of the Senate Republican conference, as member of the Senate Republican policy committee, and a member of the National Republican Coordinating Committee. In 1963 he was awarded the Congressional Distinguished Service Award, "Not only for effective service in the Congress, but also for industriousness, effectiveness, and dedication to the principles of democracy."

No member of the Senate has enjoyed the confidence and respect of his colleagues more than LEVERETT SALTONSTALL. No member has been more greatly admired.

I am honored and grateful that the party which has for so many years chosen LEVERETT SALTONSTALL to be its standardbearer in the halls of Congress, has chosen me to succeed him. I am doubly honored that this revered Senator and statesman has been so active in my campaign. His assistance, his endorsement and his advice have been among my most valuable assets. His promise that his door will always be open for future consultations is a major source of encouragement. I can never hope to fill the position which he has held for so long in the eyes of the nation and the hearts of the people of Massachusetts. But I can seek to serve those people and the nation in my own way; and that service will be all the more worthy because it is backed by LEVERETT SALTONSTALL'S sage counsel and example. Though he may be retiring from formal public office, his voice will continue to be heard in Massachusetts and in the nation for many years to come. I congratulate him for his service, I thank him for his help, and I look forward to many more years of productive and rewarding association.

World Peace Through Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to introduce in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the text of an address on the subject "World Peace Through Law," which was recently delivered in my 30th Congressional District by Adele I. Springer, Los Angeles attorney, and chairman of the Committee on International Law of the Wilshire Bar Association, as well as international chairman of the Committee on World Peace Through Law of the International Federation of Women Lawyers.

The Wilshire Bar Association has consistently provided outstanding leadership in making the goal of world peace through law a living reality. In recognition of this imaginative leadership, the American Bar Association, at its latest convention, awarded the Wilshire Bar Association a plaque for its "significant world peace through law program."

The address by Adele I. Springer follows:

WORLD PEACE THROUGH LAW—NEEDED: A LABORATORY FOR PROJECT JUSTITIA

(Address by Adele I. Springer)

The principle of World Peace Through Law has been acclaimed almost universally, but there is still at present not operating device that can encompass this task in a single frame of reference or can master its complexity and handle the data and research required to implement the Declaration, notwithstanding an emerging awareness in the world today that law represents a vast untapped resource for world peace.

A bold new approach to the project demands a fully-equipped Laboratory, and full-scale program, for the science of world law, comparable to other scientific projects. A parallel can be drawn with the laboratories and research programs in other sciences.

It is noteworthy that on October 24th the United Nations "becomes of age", but that after twenty-one years since its creation, "Nations United for a United Nations" is a goal yet to be realized; that the UN World Court is still without enforcement measures to settle international disputes; and that the decisive struggles to assure the peace are still ahead. The conclusion is inescapable that the machinery of yesteryear has been proven ineffective and obsolete and that a supplemental or new system is needed to enforce the peace among nations.

I propose a three-point recommendation for a breakthrough in world law: (1) Establishment of a scientific law laboratory, for coordination of the existing fragmentary activities, to research and formulate a workable system of law and courts to displace war in the settlement of international disputes; (2) Creation of a Cabinet-level Department of Peace, to "balance the scales" of the War Department; and (3) calling of an International Conference on "Conservation of Humankind", to bring together government leaders on the ministerial and cabinet level who need to understand, and have the power to act on, the world's conservation need of World Peace Through Law.

I recommend that preparedness for a judicial project of such immensity demands the establishment of a scientific Law Laboratory, adequately financed, fully-equipped, with a fully-manned, full-time, work-bench, and a wide-range program, with an all-out mobilization of manpower (including womanpower), enlisting legal scholars from among the retired Judges and retired Law Professors, and including recruits from the behavioral and other sciences as well, and all other essential resources, with cooperative effort on the part of the Government, the universities, the sciences, and all other untapped sources, including both "generalists" as well as the "specialists".

I believe that, if full mobilization of expertise, manpower, finances, scientific laboratories, and aggregate physical, intellectual and other essential resources, were made available for unified organization, research and action, with top priority, that such "Project Justitia" could be made to keep pace with "Project Apollo" and other scientific advances of this technological era.

It is worthy of emphasis that all-out mobilization is essential for peace as it is for war.

At the risk of oversimplification, the question is now here posed:

Why cannot a Laboratory for World Peace Through Law be established for solution of the problem how to govern without war. Why cannot nations take their cases against each other to a World Court, just as people sue one another in local, State and Federal courts; and why cannot proper measures be taken for enforcement of Judgments by a world tribunal, just as people are forced by police to obey the laws of God and man? The need and challenge are great. The Bench and Bar can lead the way and can assist, but cannot alone produce the results which are required. Concerted understanding and action with other organizations are essential.

True, there is more law and judicial institutions today, national and international, than ever before in recorded history. Notwithstanding such growth, worldwide uniformity has been achieved only in a few special fields of law. Only a small amount of even the most urgently needed research has been done in the field of international law. Research activities of existing organizations and institutions, however valuable, are uncoordinated and fragmentary. A flood of comment engulfs the periodicals, but nothing has been done about finalizing a specific program to bring about a world ruled by law. A reform is not brought about by adopting resolutions. It takes toil, money, marshalling of resources, and an all-out mobilization of all forces, to implement the Declarations for World Peace Through Law.

The approach must be a realistic one and must avoid the antagonisms and prejudices that rendered ineffective the previous international tribunals of adjudication. Instead of attempting to patch up the old systems why not construct a new system? By that I do not mean to discard all that we have learned about the past legal systems much of which may yet be utilized. As the prophet Jeremiah, in another troubled age, 600 years B.C. said: "Stand ye in the old ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein." But it would not be realistic to take the path that has proven the wrong way. Peace cannot be obtained without sanctions sufficiently strong to enforce such peace. It would be unrealistic to create even a new World Court without sanctions. If, without sanctions, neither the moral law nor municipal can be, or ever has been, enforced, how can it be seriously argued that fights and duties between states can be secured without sanctions? If sanctions are required to secure peace within a state, it would appear to follow that greater sanctions are required to secure peace among nations.

We look back to our own early history, not even to ancient legal systems, for such evidence. The Articles of Confederation established a Congress without sanctions and it failed even as between the thirteen colonies composed of people far more homogeneous than are the people of various nations of today. The defects were remedied by the Constitution of 1787 when the central government was given sanctions to establish and maintain the public and private rights of the individuals and of the States.

A World Court operating without sanctions cannot secure world peace any more than the Continental Congress operating without sanctions could secure peace between the thirteen colonies.

In the establishment of machinery for international peace we may not safely disregard the religious and municipal history of mankind. We may profitably consider some of the older ideologies of government, though it must be recognized that it is both difficult and dangerous to generalize. We must examine the legal systems, ancient and modern, for the experience to be gained, in arriving at any guidelines for procedure, for good or for bad.

It is not altogether impossible that history may repeat itself. It is therefore elementary to bear in mind that the creation of any World Court today is not just for the day and must take future contingencies into account, when formulating rules of procedure and constructing the machinery of the court. Countless are the multitudinous questions to be posed and determined preparatory to formulating any structure or procedures for any international tribunal, whether judicial or non-judicial. It is not my purpose, however, to become lost in a "wilderness of single instances", for they are far too many.

There can be not the slightest doubt, however, that, since the days when Moses brought his code from atop Mount Sinai to this very day, the students of the law, be they priests, judges, or practitioners, have held aloft the ideal of order and justice, and that the Bench and Bar of today, both locally and globally, can find the right answers, if given the tools with which to work.

Certainly, there is no good reason why a breakthrough in world law cannot be made, parallel to those in the other sciences. "Law", too, is defined, in the dictionary, as a "science". My thesis is that we can and must accomplish our objective in like manner. The wide-range of Project Justitia rates no less than the long-range of other scientific projects. The development of World Peace Through Law is no more impossible or difficult of attainment than the recent dramatic achievements in other sciences. The challenge of new frontiers has been met throughout history.

Accordingly, a review of the developments in some of the other scientific fields of endeavor, may well point the direction in which to move for the development of World Peace Through Law, which I have labeled "Project Justitia".

SPACE SCIENCE

It was the year 1957 when the American Bar Association, so commendably, embarked upon the project of World Peace Through Law.

It was that same year 1957 when the Soviet's traumaticly successful launching of the first artificial satellite triggered the space race.

In the ensuing decade, a specific program for World Law has not even been formulated.

In the same decade, the American space program not only proceeded, on a deadline basis, with specific plans to put men on the moon by 1970, but there is underway, already, a specific space program for the thereafter.

The Space Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences, at the request of the White House, has come up with a proposal of 50 different specific space investigations for the post-Apollo years, with priorities. Top priority goes to unmanned exploration of Mars. Next comes detailed investigation of the lunar surface; then, unmanned exploration of Venus; and then, investigation of other major planets, comets, asteroids, and interplanetary dust.

The magnificent scientific and engineering achievement of the Space project, surely would not even have gotten "off-the-ground" without the "know-how" and wherewithal.

The NASA field center teams and their installations were assembled at enormous cost, not with limited voluntary contributions or scattered part-time volunteers as was the World Peace Through Law Center.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, its space centers, the universities, industries, and the Nation's scientific and engineering communities, with co-operative effort on the part of the Government, were the prime movers of the scientific and technological revolution in space which they regarded as a new, vast laboratory.

Without such team work and facilities, the space program could not have had such capability for research or development of technological power making possible supersonic aircraft, ballistic missiles, nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons.

New laboratories for astrophysics and space research continue to be dedicated. The space program, thus successfully pioneered, can be reckoned in billions of dollars.

In beholding the space agency's farflung field centers and their specialized work in space-craft, rockets, communications, electronics, with all supporting research and required engineering, one cannot help ponder: If at least a fair share of the enormous outlays for projects in space were made available to the project of World Peace Through Law, for a specific program of research and judicial machinery to launch law into world orbit, is not the conclusion, inescapably, "res ipsa loquitur"?

This analogy to Program Apollo, one of the largest peacetime research and development undertakings in history, brings to mind the Court Motto: "Fiat Justitia Ruat Coelum"—"Let Justice Be Done Though the Heavens Fall."

MARINE SCIENCE

Oceanography

Oceanography is fast becoming another of the major scientific race efforts.

Soviet scientists are dedicating themselves to establishing Russia as the ruler of Neptune's Kingdom.

The United States Government has recently established, within the Department of Commerce, the Environmental Science Services Administration. ESSA now combines various functions within the U.S. Weather Bureau and the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Also newly created within ESSA is the Institute for Oceanography. Oceanographic programs are operated from 18 or 20 Federal agenceis. Estimates number approximately 700 oecanographers and between 2,000 to 2,500 full-time technicians. In addition, universities, laboratories, and industrial research, supplement the Federal effort. An American achievement is the use of computers applied in the assemblage of marine science data. The United States also claims a lead in deep-sea mining, drilling, and deep-sea research vehicles. Congress took action on legislation to provide an overall national survey of oceanographic capabilities.

By the same analogy, if the world is to move ahead in the development of world peace through law, should not our government, similarly, make provision for an overall global survey, or inventory, of legal and judicial capabilities, and special recommendations for a specific organizational plan and funding?

Is putting a man on the moon and man in the sea more vital than the preservation of man on earth? The crucial question is one which must be answered, and soon. Our very survival may depend on the answer.

Pollution of waters

Pollution of inland waters has become another paramount concern.

The Water Quality Act of 1965 added $50 million to the $100 million set aside for grants to aid State and local authorities build adequate sewage treatment facilities. The petroleum industry has sponsored basic research projects in some 20 different university laboratories and research institutions, for air and water conservation. Efforts to acquire even more knowledge and exploration are being intensified.

President Johnson is said to have declared that he expected to swim in the Potomac by 1975 and that "water pollution is doomed in this century".

But, to what avail if water pollution be doomed, unless the pollution of war, too, be doomed!

Fisheries conservation

The Soviets have made fishing, also, a science. In the United States, the revolutionary dimensions of the conservation effort extend to such cooperative programs as the new Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act.

Here, again, the observation is made, that the scientists of law lag substantially behind the world's other major advances in almost every category by which progress can be measured.

MISCELLANEOUS SCIENCES

Highway safety

Congress, at the request of President Johnson, has just established a Cabinet-level Department of Transportation, coordinating all types of transportation. As a corollary, he recommended a 6-year $725 million highway safety program that includes creation of Federal Safety Standards for new cars and trucks. The gigantic, far-ranging program, covers many items.

A proposal to reduce the wastage of the more than 50,000 American lives lost yearly in highway accidents, and the millions of others injured, is worthy. But, there has not been figured the number of lives that might be lost in a nuclear holocast!

It, therefore, follows, as a necessary corollary, that a wide-range program, with research laboratories, be recommended, similarly, for the project of World Peace Through Law. Would not the creation of a Cabinet-level Department of Peace Through Law, "balance the scales" of the War Department?

Medical science

There was introduced in this Congress a 45-page omnibus Bill, to re-write the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938. A multitude of subjects and items are covered in this consumer legislative measure. A separate Bill, known as the Hazardous Substance Labeling Act, includes a requirement that labels fully warn the consumer of the dangers inherent in the use or abuse or mishandling of any drug or cosmetic item. But nothing is before the Congress to warn on the dangers of mishandling atomic bombs and never has any Congress had before it any omnibus bill for World Peace Through Law.

All this leads one to think of the oft-used medical expression: "What good is it if the operation is successful but the patient dies?"

Wildlife conservation

The World Wildlife Fund, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., channels funds to organizations working on specific projects, and helps train biologists and ecologists. A Congressional measure urged that the United States take action to bring about an International Conference on Wildlife Conservation under the sponsorship of the United Nations, and the sponsors of the Resolution urged that "every day that passes without the invigorated program of worldwide conservation that the Conference could bring, sees many species of birds and animals slip closer to extermination."

Does not man, too, "slip closer to extermination", without world peace through law?" Should not the United States Government be urged, similarly, to take action to bring about an International Conference on Conservation of Humankind?

A reminder can be found in the first chapter of the Book of Genesis, where it is written that God said to man:

"Have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, but also, over every living thing that moveth upon the earth:".

RESOURCE CONSERVATION

President Lyndon B. Johnson, in his message to Congress on conservation, stated, that he hoped future generations would say "1966 was the year of the new conservation, when far-sighted men took farsighted steps to preserve the beauty that is the heritage of our Republic".

That hope should be realized. But would it not constitute a more assured heritage to future generations if "far-sighted men took farsighted steps" to make 1966 the year to preserve life itself through the majesty of world law?

Let not the President overlook the "far-sighted" women.

HOUSING

The 1965 Housing Act continued funds for urban renewal projects. The Housing Subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee of Congress engaged in daily hearings on new housing legislation. $2 billion $300 million was called for in the proposed demonstration cities program.

To what avail is new housing if all housing can be demolished in one fell swoop, without World Peace Through Law?

WAR ON POVERTY AND ECONOMIC AID

There are now 115 different Federal programs available to combat poverty. Nearly $2 billion is spent in the so-called poverty war. Direct welfare now costs more than $5.5 billion a year and is steadily rising.

Since the end of World War II, United States economic aid—$77 billion—and military assistance—$34 billion—have amounted to $111 billion gross. President Johnson, in signing the recent Bill authorizing United States participation in the Asian Development Bank, referred to the new regional lending agency as "an economic Magna Carta for the diverse lands of Asia". The new bank has aroused the hope of duplicating in Asia some of the so-called "magic" which the Marshall plan achieved in Western Europe. It is far smaller in scope because our contribution of $200 million and the total capitalization of $1 billion are only a fraction of the $5.4 billion with which the United States initiated the postwar European reconstruction program. It is also much smaller than the $10 billion or more which the United States proposes to put into the long-term Alliance for Progress in Latin America.

Of a total Federal budget for the year of over $100 billion, cannot a relatively small amount be appropriated for the vital program of World Peace Through Law?

HUMAN RESOURCES

Government and Industry have been making huge outlays for research and development during the past decade. More scientists and engineers are at work today than the cumulative total over the previous years of recorded history. Annual investment in research and development is now at the level of $17 billion, of which about two-thirds is financed by government.

World Peace Through Law could be constructed by specialists in the many fields of law who could be mobilized, if but a fraction of the outlay could be made available that have been made by government and industry to the other sciences, for laboratories and other programs. A vast array of complicated problems await study in many other fields, but none so extensive as those preparatory for world law.

SCIENCE ACCORDS

International cooperation has been embodied in numerous international agreements. An illustration is the accord reached on the allocation of frequencies for the multitude of established radio services, as well as for uniform operating practices. Since there is only one radio spectrum, it necessarily must be used by all nations. The primary allocation of frequency bands is now determined by international treaty or other agreement between nations, and assignment of individual channels is made by individual nations. In the light of a"common reason" and a "common interest," an accord was recognized as a necessity. Such common ground translated itself into a commitment which all governments and all people could make to the maintenance of peace and order in such area. Many are such other areas.

The most common objective affecting all nations today is indubitably the universal quest for international peace and order. It follows, that acting jointly, in pursuance of the common goal, with the proper machinery in operation, a program can be achieved for world peace through law. Certainly, one good common reason is, indeed, Survival!

CONCLUSION

The spectacular strides made in the various sciences, as we have seen from this cursory review, are in the nature of what has been termed "civilization run riot." We behold the burgeoning of science, not only in the physical sciences, but also in the so-called social sciences. Yet, in this era of concentrated research involving world-wide exchanges of knowledge and experience, law lags behind modern technology.

It is my conclusion that the greatest unreleased power in the world today is judicial power; that a specific program of legal research and juridical machinery can launch Peace into world orbit; and that the appeal for World Peace Through Law, with civilization itself as a client, can and must be won.

My slogan is: "It Can Be Done!"

The Federal Government and Higher Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WAYNE MORSE

OF OREGON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, Dr. John P. Morse, director of the Commission on Federal Relations of the American Council on Education, is the author of an article in the fall 1966 issue of the Educational Record under the title "The Federal Government and Higher Education."

In view of the record on educational legislation which has been made in the 89th Congress, the subject is one, I know, of general interest to my colleagues. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the article to which I have alluded be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND HIGHER EDUCATION—GENERAL AND SPECIFIC CONCERNS IN THE YEARS AHEAD

(By John F. Morse, director, Commission on Federal Relations, American Council on Education)

It is useful occasionally for those who are engaged in frenetic activity to push all the papers off the desk and speculate about issues and problems broader than the ones that daily fill the in-basket. It is probably an essential exercise for people working in the field of higher education-government relations, for the structure is being built so rapidly and with so little architectural design that we are sometimes not sure what we are building.

The Commission on Federal Relations' in-basket tends to fill itself, of course, since to a considerable extent the commission is controlled by, rather than in control of, its work. Many of the problems to which it addresses itself arise from new and unpredictable needs of government. Others spring from the new or changing interests of institutions of higher education.

But the Commission also has specific functions and so must play a dual role. It serves as adviser to and critic of the Congress and the executive branch of government in matters relating to higher education, and it seeks to influence and even shape governmental policy. Currently this latter role involves acting as liaison with the many agencies now formulating policies, procedures, and regulations applicable to the multifaceted legislation. At the same time, the commission keeps abreast of, formulates policy regarding, and takes requisite action with respect to, new legislation and appropriations for both ongoing and new programs, as they affect institutions of higher education.

Quite beyond all this, it must do some crystal-gazing and serve as a forum for the discussion of public policy as it relates to higher education. It is to this last function that this paper is addressed. What follows is a series of unanswered questions to which, it seems to the commission, answers must be found in the next five to ten years. As a background for these questions, it is necessary to start with four basic propositions:

First, the nation needs an increasing supply of college graduates in all fields; we can afford no loss of potential talent. Such a statement may seem to point the obvious, but as a nation we have not truly come to grips with the financial implications that a commitment to its fulfillment will entail. We are, perhaps, facing up to the need less realistically than our forebears a century ago faced up to the need for universal elementary and secondary education.

Second, our existing structure of higher education represents a sizable investment and a major national resource. Much has been written of the strength of our diversified system. Yet parts of that system are under severe financial strain.

Third, the last five Congresses and the last three national administrations have demonstrated a conviction that the Federal Government has a major role to play in financing higher education. Through the programs of executive departments and agencies and through a series of legislative enactments, important support has been provided for many of the functions of higher education in its triple responsibility for research, teaching, and public service.

Finally, in spite of, or perhaps because of, this infusion of Federal funds, the fiscal situation of many of our institutions is more precarious than it was a decade ago. This is true in part because the demands made on our institutions are increasing more rapidly than are available resources. It is also true because Federal support has been almost entirely categorical and because almost every Federal program requires the commitment of additional institutional funds.

The American Council on Education has consistently supported the concept of categorical aid to higher education. It continues to do so. We have stated a series of priorities and at the top of the list has been, and is still, the provision of facilities—residential and academic—to meet the inevitable increase in enrollments. Second only to the need for facilities has been the need for adequate student aid programs to bring higher education within the reach of qualified but needy students. An encouraging but inadequate start has been made toward meeting both these needs.

It is clear, however, that if higher education is to meet its own commitments and the commitments being made in its name by the Federal Government, something beyond categorical aid will be required. Ways must be found to provide general institutional support, not as a substitute for but as a supplement to categorical support. In devising these ways, organized education as an entity and, equally important, the Federal Government *as an entity* must review existing programs and develop a rationale for the host of relationships that characterize the government-university partnership. Institutions of higher education can perhaps live indefinitely with and adjust to the requirements of an individual government program and perhaps of a whole executive department, even if those requirements tend to warp their purpose or constitute a drain on their resources. But as Federal programs proliferate in number and grow in size their total impact has severe consequences for all institutions.

GOVERNMENT-REQUIRED COMMITMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL FUNDS

We have noted above that one characteristic of most existing Federal programs is that they require the commitment of additional institutional funds. A few examples will serve to bring home the point.

1. Because of congressional insistence on institutional cost-sharing, government-supported university-based research will require this year the commitment of approximately $60 million in institutional funds.

2. By the end of this year over $100 million of institutional funds will be invested in the National Defense Student Loan Program. Institutions will also be absorbing approximately $6 million annually in administrative and collection costs.

3. The amount of construction anticipated this year in the Academic Facilities Program will require the commitment of at least $1.25 billion in non-Federal funds.

There is a surface logic in all of this. It can be argued that the Federal Government is merely providing assistance for the universities to do what they would in any case be bound to do. It can also be argued that matching requirements tend to stimulate the flow of non-Federal dollars. But there are fallacies in these arguments.

Institutions would not, because they could not, undertake, on their own, programs of the size and scope now being supported with Federal funds. Moreover, institutions vary greatly in their ability to provide matching funds or to share costs, and the more impoverished institutions are increasingly less able to participate. Finally, most Federal programs engender a need for continued and increased investment of institutional funds.

Though small in scope, the Upward Bound program, which is supported by the Office of Economic Opportunity, serves to illustrate all these points. Its purpose is to identify at the tenth and eleventh grade level promising students who, because of long years of deprivation, will be clearly unable to qualify for higher education. Through intensive summer remedial programs and week-end instruction during the academic year, institutions hope to bring these students to their potential grade levels and to prepare them for higher education. The legislation governing this program requires that institutions contribute out of their own funds 10 percent of the cost of operating the program. In addition, OEO has arbitrarily imposed a limitation of payment of no more than 20 percent for indirect costs, regardless of actual and audited indirect costs. The result is that in a typical—and actual—approved project entailing an expenditure of $183,000, OEO will provide $152,000 and the university $31,000.

The official position of Sargent Shriver, the Director of OEO, is that: "cost-sharing in Upward Bound denotes the partnership that exists between this agency and the colleges in meeting an educational need which has been ignored too long." Given the limited perspective of one agency director considering one program, this is a reasonable statement. But if one were to extrapolate that $183,000 to $3.6 billion (roughly the level of all Federal support at the present time) and the institutional share proportionately to roughly $620 million, the fallacy becomes obvious.

Furthermore, if the still-experimental Upward Bound is successful, we will be moving into the colleges large numbers of additional students who will need teachers, academic facilities, housing, and large sums for financial aid to fulfill our commitments to them—all to be provided under cost-sharing requirements. As institutions dedicated to public service, we must, of course, hope for the success of such programs, but succes under current Federal policies will create new problems.

To date the strains on institutional budgets have been met in two ways which should be continued and in two ways which cannot much longer be tolerated. As the critical importance of higher education has increasingly won recognition, state appropriations and private philanthropy have been stimulated. This trend must continue, and Federal policies must be so shaped as to encourage it. But at the same time, budget deficits and charges levied on students have increased sharply. These trends must be reversed and Federal policies must be so shaped as to prevent their necessity. We believe that in the years ahead every existing Federal program should be examined and new programs designed with these concepts serving as guidelines.

SPECIFIC AREAS OF CONCERN

The following specific areas require attention, and in giving them attention we must find answers to some hard questions.

FACILITIES

Historically, academic and housing facilities have been provided to institutions outright, through state appropriations and through philanthropy. Thus, in the past, it was necessary to charge students (if at all) only an amount sufficient to cover operation and maintenance. However, when it became necessary, beginning in the 1950's to construct in one or two decades more plant than had been built in the previous three centuries, a new pattern of financing energed. Loans for college housing which, theoretically at least, can be self-liquidating have made it necessary to charge room rents which would cover debt service as well. Financing the construction of academic facilities through grants which cover only a small proportion of costs and relying on loans to finance the rest is leading to a similar situation: the institution must increase its feed to cover operation, maintenance, and debt service.

This situation leads to the following questions:

Would a sharp increase in the Federal share in grants for the construction of academic facilities assist in stabilizing student fees? What should that share be?

Would legislation which supported new construction to replace obsolete facilities lead to greater efficiency and hence lower costs?

Are loans a viable means for providing new academic facilities? for providing housing? If so, can loan programs be so revised as to make the debt service less burdensome on institutions and, in the final analysis, on their students?

GRADUATE EDUCATION

In the past, graduate education has been concentrated in private institutions with large endowments and in public institutions in our wealthier states the nation's need for manpower educated beyond the baccalaureate level was small in proportion to the total population and even the undergraduate population. Beginning in the 1950's, however, the need for such manpower in all fields, but particularly in college teaching, became explosive. Federal policies now encourage institutions with limited resources to move in to meet this need.

Is current Federal support of graduate education sufficient to meet a reasonable share of the cost of that education?

Is the desire of more and more institutions to move toward awarding more advanced degrees in more fields, and the Federal Government's encouraging them to do so, changing healthy colleges into anemic universities?

What proportion of institutional resources previously assigned to undergraduate education is being drained off by the expansion of graduate education? How is graduate education affecting both the quality and the pricing of undergraduate education?

If graduate education, more than any other level of education, is a national, rather than a regional, state, or local concern, would it be appropriate for Federal funding to be concentrated at this level? Such a concentration would call for providing larger sums for institutional costs, library facilities and collections, and academic and research facilities.

RESEARCH

Most, but by no means all, research supported by the Federal Government in universities is inextricably interwoven with and essential to graduate instruction. Most of it, too, is essential to the fulfillment of the missions of the governmental agencies providing the support. Current government-wide policies require that universities share in the cost of supporting this research "at more than a token level." Although it can be argued that, because of a mutuality of interest, cost-sharing is logical, the net effect of the policy is to drain off institutional resources or—to put it another way—to increase the cost of graduate education. Furthermore, to the extent that the research does not significantly support the educational process, it constitutes a drain on instructional dollars.

The government's almost total reliance on the project system and its understandable determination to concentrate research in institutions of demonstrated excellence are also a cause for concern. Few would argue that project support should be reduced or that funds should be diverted from our great centers of learning. Yet ways must be found to give the institutions more voice in determining what research and researchers are to be supported. Furthermore, ways must be found to provide to the less renowned institutions, which must continue to educate the vast majority of students, opportunities to work on the frontiers of knowledge and to grow in distinction.

Has the time come when cost-sharing in government-supported research should be the exception rather than the norm? Might it not be sound national policy to provide funds over and above the full cost of such research, in order to strengthen the total program of the institutions?

Should all research-supporting agencies develop programs of institutional grants as supplements to project grants for the support of basic research? On what base and through what kinds of formulae can such programs be developed?

Can ways be found to involve more institutions in the government's research effort without sacrificing quality and without weakening our strongest institutions?

RELATED FUNCTIONS

Since World War II the government has with increasing frequency turned to higher education for expanded and often entirely new services, including the education and the professional training of increasing numbers of foreign students; major programs of technical assistance to the developing nations; expanded programs in extension, adult, and subprofessional training; major attacks on new and unresolved urban problems; the training of workers for a variety of new Federal programs such as the Peace Corps, VISTA, and the like; the establishment, staffing, and management of Job Corps camps, and the development of new or expanded programs in such fields as oceanography and water and air pollution. Some of these services are directly related to the main functions of higher education; others are at best peripheral. All of them require the commitment of university manpower resources and, ordinarily, their financial resources as well. The time has come to assess soberly the ability of higher education to fulfill the many roles society is expecting it to undertake.

Is it possible to define the concerns of society to which higher education is uniquely qualified to address itself?

Has the time come for higher education to reject certain tasks now thrust upon it? Will society allow it to do so? Should some of these tasks be channeled to private profit-making and other nonprofit enterprises? Might more be performed, in-house, by the government itself?

Can higher education take a better inventory of the financial and manpower resources available to it? Must it not do so, before committing itself to the many new problems it is being asked to solve?

STUDENT AID

The answer to many of the previous questions will determine future patterns of financial aid to students, since resolving these problems will inevitably affect the pricing of education. The government is increasingly committing itself to the full support of postbaccalaureate students, on the premise that highly skilled manpower is the nation's most critical need. Its policy toward supporting undergraduate students is more confused. In general, however, the drift is toward encouraging heavy borrowing by students to pay for undergraduate education. Existing legislation may well result in $6–10 billion in student borrowing in the next five years. Intentionally or unintentionally, we are shifting the burden of meeting college costs from the parents to the student.

What are the effects of such a shift likely to be? May it not seriously affect patterns in such seemingly unrelated areas as career planning, marriage, real estate, consumer products?

Should we continue our current pattern of raising fees closer to costs and bridging the gap with bigger programs of student aid? Might it not be more economical to design governmental programs that will keep costs (and therefore fees) down?

Should our ultimate national goal be to provide free education at all levels? Would the return in future tax income from anticipated high earnings balance the initial outlay that such a policy would require?

MAJOR UNIVERSITY CENTERS

Some believe it the clear intent of the government to increase the number and geographical distribution of major university centers. Others see the drive in this direction as reflecting, rather, the desires of certain influential legislators and institutions. In any case, current policies designed to develop new centers are confused. Certain programs of the Office of Education, the National Science Foundation, the Public Health Service—National Institutes of Health, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and less obviously of the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission are addressed to building new centers of excellence. Obviously, an all-defined, uncoordinated, multi-agency drive is not the best way to achieve such a goal.

How can the higher education community assist in identifying and then developing new major university centers?

Is it desirable, and are there ways, to coordinate and focus the programs of many governmental agencies on agreed-upon ends in agreed-upon centers?

UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGES

There is general agreement that the flow of Federal funds to major universities is having a deleterious effect on primarily undergraduate institutions. This concern is related only in part to the flow of research dollars.

Can and should the government address itself to the problems of these undergraduate institutions? Can programs be devised to help them retain first-rate faculty? to assist first-rate faculty to retain their "first-rateness"?

Can existing Federal programs be retailored, or new ones designed, in such a way that these institutions will be able to continue attracting, and warrant attracting, first-rate students?

INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION AND DIVISION OF LABOR

As government needs, particularly in the field of research and graduate education, become more costly, rational rather than *ad hoc* decisions will increasingly be required. Few, if any, institutions will be strong enough to take on all tasks.

Will large and complex centers under the direction of a single institution be the pattern? Or are we likely to move increasingly toward consortium-managed centers?

What will be the division of labor among institutions? Who will determine it?

Should basic decisions rest with the states? or with groupings of states? In this context, what are "the states"? At the present time there are individual institutions, associations of institutions (public and private), state commissions created as a result of Federal legislation, chief state school officers, and governors, all contending to be thought of as "the states" and all to some degree supported in this contention by some Federal program. Is this a healthy manifestation of diversity? Or is it confusion approaching chaos?

UNIVERSITY-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Increasing attention must be given to the structure of the executive and legislative branches of government in their relationship to higher education. But equally important, institutions must devote attention to their own structure for dealing with the government. The increasing number and complexity of government programs will almost force a decentralization of decision-making, program management, and fiscal oversight away from Washington and to individual institutions. Most institutions are ill-equipped at the moment to handle such a transfer.

How can government procedures be simplified and made more uniform so as to facilitate such a transfer?

How can institutions be assisted to reorganize in such a way as to assure proper stewardship of public funds and the fulfillment of public purposes?

BROADER AREAS TO BE EXPLORED

In the preceding discussion an attempt has been made to identify a few specific segments of higher education that require attention. If we can find satisfactory answers to the questions posed, we shall have moved a long way toward some major solutions.

Nevertheless, the sum of the parts so far discussed does not add up to the whole. It seems almost inevitable that eventually the nation must consider providing Federal support for the totality of higher education—support for the system *as a system*. How this is to be achieved must, perhaps, be left to the next generation. Even now, however, we should be debating possible approaches. These are the kinds of questions that might be asked:

Should there be further revisions in our tax laws to encourage increased contributions to higher education from individuals and from corporations? What should they be, and can they be so devised as to prevent erosion of the tax base?

Is an approach currently being discussed—that of returning to the states a portion of the Federal tax—a promising one? Under such a scheme how could we preserve the balance between public and private (both sectarian and nonsectarian) institutions?

Would a government-wide policy of full reimbursement for all federally supported categorical aid programs free sufficient non-Federal funds to provide adequate support for institutional programs? If not, would a "payment for service" surcharge provide a solution?

Would it be desirable for the government to expand greatly and extend broadly the "endowment of instruction" concept of the Morrill-Nelson Act? Would it be possible and desirable to extend this concept to private institutions? to church-related institutions?

Might an alternative approach be the payment of a Federal "cost-of-education" subsidy to the institution in which each student enrolls? What controls would be necessary to keep "expansion at any price" from becoming the prevailing policy at some institutions?

Clearly the issues discussed in this paper are not the only ones that are likely to be of concern to higher education and to those in government who must shape public policy. But they are issues which must be resolved, and at the moment many groups and many individuals are properly demanding the right to be heard. It may be true that education is too important to be left solely to educators. But if educators themselves do not demand, and through their joint wisdom earn, a major voice in providing the answers, they will have no choice but to live with the answers that are provided.

Hon. Frank Chelf

SPEECH

OF

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I should like to join in this well-deserved tribute to our distinguished colleague and my good friend, FRANK CHELF, who has served the people of Kentucky faithfully and diligently for 22 years and who has made such a fine contribution to the work of the great Committee on the Judiciary.

Prior to his election to the House of Representatives, FRANK CHELF served in the U.S. Army Air Force as a major in World War II and had a distinguished career as a prosecuting attorney. Facing life alone in an orphanage at an early age, his career as a respected member of the legal profession and rise to a position of influence and prominence in this great body should serve as an inspiration to every young person and bear testimony to the opportunities available in our country to those who are willing to study, to work and to strive earnestly toward the goals they have set for themselves.

FRANK CHELF is an outstanding orator—a man of ability and integrity. A friendly, kindly person, he will be greatly missed by the people he has served so ably and well and by all who have come to know him and who have been privileged to serve with him. We can ill afford to lose FRANK CHELF's experience and sound judgment, but I can well understand the reasons which prompted him to voluntarily retire from the House and to lay down the heavy burdens of public office and return to the active practice of the law. For my good friend, I wish a long and healthy life ahead and days filled with good fortune, happiness, and contentment.

Legislative Report of Senator Ralph Yarborough: 89th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to report to the people of Texas upon my activities on their behalf during the 89th Congress.

History reveals that progress comes not in measured cadence, but rather in sudden bursts of activity. We can find important historical watersheds embodied in a nation's progressive legislative landmarks. The English reform bills of the 1830's are a case in point. In our own country we can look to the Jefferson, Jackson, and Polk administrations of the last century.

We are still too close to the legislative events of our own century to know which will leave their mark upon history and which will fade away. However, certain candidates are already in the running. Certainly the New Deal legislation of the 1930's looms large in all our memories.

What of the 89th Congress? How will future generations view the work we have done here these last 2 years? Again, no one knows the answer to that question now. However, I cannot but believe that history will view the 89th Congress of the United States kindly and with admiration.

I am proud to report to the people of Texas on the accomplishments of my work that 1965 and 1966 have yielded. During these 2 years I introduced 53 bills and amendments in the Senate. The substance of 25 of these proposals was enacted into law. Three others were passed by the Senate but not by the House. In addition, I cosponsored 51 bills the substance of which was enacted into law. Nine other bills that I cosponsored passed the Senate.

Much of this legislation gives direction, emphasis, and aid to efforts at dealing with the great social problems of the day. Much of it is aimed at making America a Great Society in the truest sense of the word. I am proud to have been a cosponsor or the sponsor of medicare, the elementary-secondary education bill, the higher education bill, the cold war GI bill, the air, and water pollution bills, the minimum wage bill, the Older Americans Act, the auto safety legislation, the arts and humanities bill, the economic development bill, the rural water supply bill, the wildlife conservation bill, the historic properties preservation bill, the demonstration cities bill, and many other important measures.

During this Congress, I served on three Senate committees, as the third ranking Democrat on the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, second ranking Democrat on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and the most junior Democrat on the powerful Appropriations Committee. I spent many, many hours in hearings and discussion of important measures. This Congress has a fine record of progressive measures passed; I worked to insure that each bill before my committees was good for for America and good for the people of Texas.

I. EDUCATION

A. COLD WAR GI BILL

Among all the areas in which I have been active, none is more important than education. I am particularly gratified that after 7 long years of efforts to pass my cold war GI bill of rights, over the massed opposition of three different administrations, the Department of Defense, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Veterans' Administration, I was able to guide the bill through the Senate in 1965 and help secure favorable action in the House in 1966. This act of justice to America's fighting men was long overdue, and I have never felt so happy as when I stood at our President's elbow as he signed that bill last March.

Over 6 million veterans of the cold war will be eligible for benefits under my bill, S. 9. This first year alone, over 26,000 young Texas veterans will begin receiving benefits for entering programs of education and training. My bill should help put 1,500,000 veterans through college. I doubt if I shall ever be privileged to sponsor and pass a more beneficial, more just, more needed bill.

B. ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

The Elementary-Secondary Education Act of 1965 in the 1 short year of its existence has already made a major impact on American education. The purpose of the program is the improvement of education of children who come from low-income families.

This year Congress adopted my proposal to make the program more effective by removing an injustice to the low-income States, which need this program the most. The 1965 law gave the schools of each State a grant equal to the product of the number of schoolchildren from low-income families in the State times one-half the annual amount the State spends per pupil on education.

The trouble with that approach was that the rich States spend more on education because they can afford to spend more. But the figures show that most of the low-income States exceed the national average in the percentage of per capita income spent on education. In other words, the low-income States are trying harder.

My amendment will change the formula so that a State will receive one-half the State average or one-half the national average per pupil expenditure, whichever is higher. This will mean an additional $337 million for the low-income States in fiscal year 1968. Texas will be entitled to an additional $26 million.

Congress also adopted my proposal to start an information service. The coming of the elementary-secondary education program has meant a new lease on life for many school districts. They have a tremendous opportunity to improve their curriculums, but many of them need help in planning new programs so that they can make the best use of their money. My amendment authorizes the Office of Education to make the latest results of educational research available to these school districts so that they can develop the most up to date courses in the country.

The program is entirely voluntary, and the Office of Education can provide this service only if the school district asks for it. This type of assistance should be very valuable to school administrators. Congress has provided over a billion dollars for elementary and secondary educational improvement, and it is only sensible to provide assistance to administrators so that they can get maximum advantage from the money.

C. THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT

In 1965, Congress adopted my proposal to provide financial assistance to colleges and universities, especially those in financial need, for the purchase of classroom equipment to upgrade the quality of college undergraduate instruction. Known as the Yarborough-Carey program—Congressman CAREY was the House cosponsor—the proposal became title VI of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

Properly used, language labs, audio-visual equipment, closed-circuit TV and other classroom equipment can enable a teacher to be more effective. No one should get the idea that it can or should replace the teacher, but one of the things it can do is free the teacher from many routine matters so that he can spend more time with individual students. The process of education can thus be kept on a personal, human level, and we can stay away from the specter of dehumanized mass education.

My amendment to add junior colleges to coverage under the allied health professions educational assistance bill was adopted by Congress this year. I have long supported efforts to expand and improve the educational opportunities at the fast-growing junior colleges.

II. AGRICULTURE

A. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The REA is very important to the people of Texas. The 99 REA borrowers in our State serve nearly 400,000 people.

REA has brought light and power to our farm and ranch people. Only those of us who know what it was like in the old days can fully appreciate the tremendous change which rural electrification has meant in the lives of farmers and ranchers. Therefore I am glad that I was in a position this year to save the REA from a danger which threatened the rural electrification program with extinction.

The trouble began when the General Accounting Office said that a reporting procedure started in 1964 by the Senate and the House Appropriations Committees required the REA Administrator to ask commercial power companies for bids before approving any major generation or transmission loan. Such a procedure would have been tantamount to asking the private power companies to approve the loans themselves. This would have placed the future of REA in the hands of its competitors. The effect would have been disastrous.

It seemed clear to me that the GAO had misread the intent of Congress. After a long and difficult struggle, with the able assistance of many Senators, I was able to persuade my colleagues on the Senate Appropriations Committee to clarify the requirements of the reporting procedure to make clear that commercial power companies needed to be contacted for bids only where new REA facilities were intended to replace generation or transmission services of commercial power companies.

I regret that we were unable to pass the REA bank bill for supplemental financing this year, but I am glad that I was able to do something to save REA from the disastrous consequences of the GAO report. I hope that next year we will be able to get the REA bank bill on the books.

B. APPROPRIATIONS

The budget which the Agriculture Department presented to Congress called for severe cuts in many important programs benefiting both the consumer and the farmer. As a member of the Agricultural Appropriations Subcommittee I did all that I could to raise these onerous cuts back to decent levels.

The bill Congress finally sent to the President contained important increases for Farmers Home Administration loans, REA loans, agricultural research, extension services, watershed protection, consumer protective programs, the school lunch program, and special milk program, as well as other important programs.

C. COTTON RESEARCH AND PROMOTION

If cotton is to survive it must compete more effectively against synthetic fibers. In the last 35 years cotton's share of the total U.S. fiber market dropped from 85 to 53 percent, while manmade fiber's share increased from 3.9 to 42.5 percent. This is due in large measure to lack of research, development, and promotion of cotton. Only one-seventh as much is spent on cotton research and promotion as the big synthetic fiber manufacturers spend on their product.

The Cotton Research and Promotion Act which Congress passed this year will enable cotton to be developed and promoted more effectively. Although there was some controversy over the proposal in Texas, it was supported by the overwhelming majority of cotton farmers. I supported it after first making sure it would be producer directed and producer controlled, and that a producer would have no trouble getting his dollar a bale back if he wanted it.

The bill ran into some trouble in committee, and I am grateful that I was able to convince some of my colleagues to change their minds and support the bill in committee so that it could come to the floor and be passed.

The bill is very important to Texas since the cotton industry is Texas' biggest employer, providing jobs for 235,000 workers with a payroll of $322 million.

D. FOOD FOR PEACE

Except for the threat of nuclear annihilation, the greatest danger to mankind's future well being on earth is the grim specter of unchecked population growth.

Scholars estimate that there were about a quarter-billion persons on earth in the year A.D. 1. It took 1,650 years for world population to double to a half billion. It then took only two centuries more to add another half billion, and the world's population thus reached about a billion by the outbreak of the Civil War.

In only 70 more years the world's population doubled again, reaching 2 billion around 1930. Today the world's population has risen to 3.3 billion. A United Nations study found that if the present trend of population growth continues, the population of the world will reach 7.4 billion by the year 2000. This is a gain of 4.1 billion people in 35 years. Over 85 percent of the increase will be in the low productivity countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

To allow such a thing to happen would be a sheer unmitigated calamity. All the positive things we have worked for, all the advances of Western civilization will have gone for nought unless we can moderate this rate of population growth.

This is a problem that transcends partisan politics. It is a problem for all mankind. I believe that one of the most worthwhile things I have done in my years in the Senate, has been to offer and get adopted an amendment to the foor-for-peace bill to allow the local currencies that accrue under that program from our foreign sales of agricultural commodities, to be used for financing, at the request of a foreign country, "programs emphasizing maternal welfare, child health and nutrition, and activities, where participation is voluntary, related to the problems of population growth." This is an important beginning, the first time Congress has authorized funds for this purpose.

I support the whole food-for-peace program. This year's legislation improves it in many ways, especially by removing the surplus requirements and by emphasizing self-help.

III. WAR ON POVERTY

I support the war on poverty, an effort to help people help themselves. I believe in taking people off the relief rolls and putting them on the payrolls.

In 1965 one of the hardest fought battles of the session was over my amendment to remove undue political influence from the program and turn it over to the local community, by removing the Governor's veto over locally initiated, locally sponsored community action and Neighborhood Youth Corps programs.

After four rollcall votes decided by only one or two votes, the Senate adopted my amendment. Although the proposal was altered somewhat in the Senate-House conference, the point had been made that Congress considered this a people's program and not a political relief program for a Governor and his cronies.

In 1966 Congress adopted two of my amendments to the war on poverty. The first was designed to increase the effectiveness of the war on poverty in rural areas, by requiring the Office of Economic Opportunity to deal with other public and private nonprofit agencies and organizations when it is not feasible to establish a community action agency within a reasonable period of time. OEO had up until now refused to deal with a rural area unless it had a CAA, and this had retarded the effectiveness of the program in rural areas.

Congress also adopted my amendment to allow groups representative of the poor who are not adequately represented on their local community action agency to gain representation by a suitable petition.

IV. MINIMUM WAGE

One of the biggest battles of 1966 was over the minimum wage legislation. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, it was my duty to guide this important legislation through subcommittee, full committee, the full Senate, the Senate-House conference, and back to the Senate for final action. There were battles and pitfalls at every step of the way, but the final product was the greatest advance for fair wages since the original minimum wage law was enacted back in 1938.

The bill will raise the minimum wage to $1.60 per hour by February 1, 1968, for the 29.6 million presently covered workers, and will extend the protection of the act to over 8 million newly covered workers.

For the first time the law covers agricultural workers. Coverage is limited to the largest farms—the so-called agribusiness enterprises—which use more than seven full-time employees. Only 1.6 percent of the farms in the Nation are covered, but because these are the Nation's largest farms, 39 percent of the farmworkers are covered.

This coverage will aid both the farmworker and the small farmer—the worker, because for the first time he will be protected against the exploitation of 50-cent-an-hour wages, and the small farmer because he will not have to compete against the 50-cent-an-hour wage that allows the large corporate agri-business enterprise to undercut him at the marketplace.

The Agriculture Department estimates that perhaps 3,500 of the large farms in Texas will be covered. This is a small percentage of the 227,000 farms in Texas, 179,000 of which do not use any hired workers. The following table shows the distribution of farms by number of hired farmworkers in the United States and Texas:

Number of workers	Number of farms in—	
	United States	Texas
Farms without any hired workers	3,160,000	179,000
Farms with 1 hired worker	303,000	24,000
Farms with 2 hired workers	113,000	10,000
Farms with 3 or 4	70,000	7,000
Farms with 5 to 9	38,000	4,000
Farms with 10 or more workers	24,000	3,000
Total	3,708,000	227,000

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1959 (Sept. 7, 1966).

The people of Texas are in favor of this coverage. In a recent poll 69 percent of those asked said that they were in favor of a minimum wage for farmworkers.

V. CONSERVATION

A. GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

The closing days of Congress saw the enactment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park bill, joining Big Bend National Park and my previously enacted Padre Island National Seashore bill as the third congressional action authorizing national parks in Texas. I have introduced a bill to make the Big Thicket in east Texas a national park, and I hope it will be Texas' fourth.

The Guadalupe Mountains National Park will include 77,000 acres in west Texas, surrounding Guadalupe Peak, Texas' highest mountain, and El Capitan, the prominent landmark of the pioneer days. These cool forested mountains rising from the arid plains will be a dramatic and worthy addition to the national park system.

The year 1965 saw congressional approval of the bill to create the Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument, preserving these 10,000-year-old flint quarries on the shores of the new Sanford Reservoir in the Panhandle.

B. PRESERVATION OF PARKS AND HISTORIC SITES FROM DESTRUCTION BY HIGHWAYS

For some time now we have witnessed the sad spectacle of irreplaceable parks and historic sites being plowed under to make way for highways. We need highways, and we have the best in the world, but I think there are better places to put them than through parks or historic sites. Congress agreed with me and adopted my proposal declaring a national policy to save these treasures from destruction by highways. My amendment to the Federal-Aid Highway Act is now written into law.

VI. VETERANS

In addition to the cold war GI bill, I was able to get congressional approval for nine other veterans measures I sponsored in the Senate. Most noteworthy was the Veterans' Administration hospital improvement bill.

When the VA closed down a number of rural VA hospitals last year, using as an excuse the fact that the hopsitals were in remote areas, it occurred to me that the plight of the remote VA hospital was really the plight of all rural hospitals. How much more in keeping with the American tradition it would be to use American ingenuity and know-how to improve these hospitals rather than just cross them off our list. Those who live in rural areas are just as deserving of first class medical treatment as anybody else.

I therefore introduced a bill—with our distinguished majority leader Senator MANSFIELD as my cosponsor—to enable the VA to use the wonders of modern communication to upgrade these hospitals. My bill authorized the VA to enter into agreements with medical schools, hospitals, and research centers for the purpose of setting up electronic two-way radio and TV hookups. These and other programs would be established at the remote VA hospital in cooperation with the medical school or research center. Then, in order to benefit the whole community, the programs thus established would be made available to the surrounding medical community at an appropriate fee.

No veteran could be deprived of a bed or services; the aim is to upgrade the quality of care provided veterans. In addition, the whole community will benefit.

Congress gave final approval to this bill on the last day of the session. It is the most important step forward for VA hospitals since they began their highly successful relationship with medical schools many years ago.

VII. FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

As ranking majority member on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, much time and effort went into furthering the progress of Federal employee legislation before that committee. I am pleased at the progress we are making toward bringing Federal employee pay and benefits in line with those received by employees of private industry. Much of my time was devoted to work on the bill increasing retired employee's annuities passed in 1965. This legislation is expected to produce a cost-of-living increase in annuities in the near future.

VIII. TEXAS PROJECTS

A. MANY, MANY TEXAS PROJECTS APPROVED

Over the past 5 years Texas has received more than $105 million in Bureau of Reclamation projects, almost $50 million in watershed protection and flood prevention projects, and over $226 million in Corps of Engineers projects. One of the most important projects in quite a while was the Trinity River project which I fought hard for last year and which was approved by Congress. Appropriations voted this year by the Appropriations Committee, on which I serve, are financing a restudy to insure maximum benefits from this giant flood control and navigation project.

Of special importance has been the legislation involving our policy of cooperation with our good neighbor Mexico. Passed this year was my bill authorizing the lower Rio Grande salinity control program, in which sharing of costs between Texas water users, the United States, and Mexico will divert saline waters from the Rio Grande into Mexico and benefit irrigated crops in our "magic valley."

Commemorating the friendly settlement of the Chamizal dispute after 100 years of controversy will be the Chamizal National Memorial in El Paso. As Senate sponsor of this proposal, I look forward to visiting this "park of peace" to be constructed on the banks of the Rio Grande River. Nearby will be the Chamizal Border Highway, to be constructed along the bank sof the new rerouted Rio Grande, as authorized in a bill enacted this year that I sponsored in the Senate.

B. HEMISFAIR, 1968

Congress authorized and appropriated funds for Federal participation in the HemisFair 1968 exposition to be held in San Antonio. The legislation carried my amendments to insure preservation of the historic buildings in the fair area, to guard against conflict of interest, and to insure full community participation and open conduct of affairs.

Congress authorized and the Senate appropriated $7.5 million, but the House conferees insisted on cutting the figure slightly, and we eventually came out with $6.75 million. This is a lot of money, and I think that San Antonio and Texas are going to have a wonderful fair.

It goes without saying that none of this could have been possible without the wonderful cooperation that I have received from my colleagues in the Senate and House and especially my fellow members of the Texas delegation. We have a strong and able team, and I am very grateful for the wonderful assistance I receive from each and every one of my fellow Texans. Many of the bills I have discussed here were cosponsored by my House colleagues.

I am also grateful for the courtesy and support received from the Senate Democratic leadership, Senator MIKE MANSFIELD and Senator RUSSELL LONG.

LOOKING AHEAD

I am already at work on many new ideas for the 90th Congress. Three of the top items on my agenda are:

First. Improvements in the cold war GI bill of rights.

Second. My bill to provide compensation for losses suffered by innocent victims of crimes.

Third. My bill creating a Big Thicket National Park in east Texas.

I am looking ahead now to these and other proposals as part of my pledge to the people of Texas to provide enlightened, forward-looking leadership in Congress.

Remarks of the Honorable Eugene J. Keogh, of New York, on Retirement From Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, this moment is a fulsome one. It encompasses much—it covers more—it is, for me, spontaneously studied. It is welcome and sad—but it will always be cherished.

It is fulsome because it recalls for me almost 30 years of a tremendous period of our country's great history—during which I have been privileged to work in the vineyard, yet sit with the mighty. The mighty who have been, are now and always will be—the Members of the House of Representatives. Without this body and its great leaders—the Speaker, the majority and minority leaders and whips, the magnificent chairmen and ranking minority members—the untold workers in this great and changing vineyard, this would be just another country—not the great one it is.

This moment recalls and encompasses most of my adult and almost half my entire life but it also causes me to reflect on the great and terrible and awful and wondrous and jubilant and sad years that have passed so quickly since January 3, 1937, when I first arrived here to be sworn as a Member of this great body—ever changing, always continuing—but forever great—for in this Hall, in January of each odd year assemble the most complete and accurate cross section of the diverse populace of our broad, ever-growing country. Truly a Hall of the House of Representatives, truly representative of its people.

Mr. Speaker, I shortly take my leave voluntarily, a moment to which I have looked forward for some time but not without mixed emotions. For I know in the future I shall ponder over the many great and pleasant experiences membership in this body brings. I shall always hold dear the countless acts of graciousness, kindness, and inspiration I have been accorded by you, Mr. Speaker, and those predecessors under whom I have served. I shall never forget your occasional admonition and paternal advice, always so humanly and gentlemanly administered. The majority leader and whip [Mr. ALBERT and Mr. BOGGS] have been my very good friends. The minority leaders of the House and the ranking minority members of the committees on which I have served have always been understanding and tolerant, even though adamant and worthy adversaries. I will not soon forget, but rather always will I appreciate, having been privileged to serve, since 1951—except for a short period—on the great Committee on Ways and Means and under the greatest of chairmen, Representatives Doughton, Reed, Cooper, and the present Chairman MILLS. Under the latter, I have served the longest and, thus, am privileged by that fact alone to attest to his eminent fairness, tremendous ability, and unbounded capacity. He truly merits his high standing among his colleagues with which I am in complete accord. The members of that great committee have uniformly been most sympathetic and understanding, and, frequently, quite helpful and cooperative, and I am appreciative. I should like to single them out for their individual and many acts but cannot do so. I am grateful to them all—to the very competent members of the staff of the committee—and particularly to Leo Irwin and John Martin, its chief counsel and assistant chief counsel—and of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation—and its staff directors, the late Colin Stam and, presently, Dr. Laurence N. Woodworth. I shall have many pleasant and grateful thoughts of their unending assistance and guidance.

To all my colleagues from New York—particularly the dean, Mr. CELLER—and elsewhere, the privilege of serving with you, working with you, worrying with you, will forever be cherished by me, whatever the future brings or wherever I may go.

The House of Representatives is your House, Mr. Speaker, and it is a great and noble body—honorable to enter—difficult to leave—but leave we will. I go with a realization of the great privilege that has been mine. Mr. Speaker, your House will ever be a place of honor for all good men to enter and serve.

Highways and Conservation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEE METCALF

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, considerable criticism has been directed at highway builders over the years. Parks and other recreation areas, historic sites, fish and wildlife resources—all at one time or another have been damaged when shortsighted highway planning has considered only engineering and economic factors.

Roger Tippy, legal research associate of the Conservation Foundation, recently reviewed the subject of route selection for Federal highways in an article in the University of Montana Law Review. Mr. Tippy's analysis is very informative and deserves the attention of anyone concerned about this problem. Following my remarks, I am including a summary of Mr. Tippy's article from a recent issue of the Conservation Foundation's CF Letter.

Hopefully, the search for methods of incorporating consideration of social factors into highway planning will be aided by the legislation enacted this year creating a new Department of Transportation. The Congress wisely included in this legislation the declaration that it is "hereby declared to be the national policy that special effort should be made to preserve the natural beauty of the countryside, and public park and recreation lands, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic sites."

To implement this declaration of policy, the legislation directs the Secretary of Transportation to "cooperate and consult with the Secretaries of the Interior, Housing and Urban Development, and Agriculture, and with the States, in developing transportation plans and programs that include measures to maintain or enhance the natural beauty of the lands traversed."

The legislation further states that the Secretary of Transportation "shall not approve any program or project which requires the use of any land from a public park, recreation area, wildlife and waterfowl refuge, or historic site unless first, there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of such land; and, second, such program includes all possible planning to minimize harm to such park, recreation area, wildlife and waterfowl refuge, or historic site resulting from such use."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Highway Planners Forced by Law To Build Now, Question Later

The process of selecting a route for a new highway often generates considerable controversy and criticism of highway builders. The conflict often centers on how, if at all, proper consideration can be given to non-engineering values.

Roger Tippy, Conservation Foundation legal research associate, recently reviewed the question of route selection for federal highways and concluded that the "highway builders have been forced to build now and ask—or answer—questions later. They have been guilty of responding well to a clear statutory mandate."

In an article in a recent issue of the University of Montana Law Review, Tippy noted that "many criticisms of the highway engineers stem from the wording of the federal statutes"—even though Congress left location decisions to the states.

While the Secretary of Commerce, through the Bureau of Public Roads, administers the federal highway aid program, "all highway construction proposals are . . . planned by the state highway departments." And while the Bureau can withhold approval of a particular state proposal, "it cannot directly dictate the location of a highway," Tippy wrote. The Bureau may "indirectly influence state location decisions by refusing to approve route alternates other than the one it favors."

But once a state highway department and the federal highway administrator sign a project agreement to build a section of one of the systems, "the federal funds must be paid out by the end of the second year after the agreement is signed. Delay beyond this date causes the federal share (90% for interstate roads) to lapse and to be reapportioned among the other states."

As a result, said Tippy, "state highway departments build highways in small cautious sections" and the "threat of losing federal money creates strong pressure to bend state policies and laws in the way that will most quickly build the highway."

The "urgency clause" in the 1965 highway act increased the pressure for "prompt and early completion" of the nation's highway system. "The unfortunate outcome is that highway engineers frequently propose routing an interstate along the cheapest and straightest of alternative routes. They are under pressure from the Bureau of Public Roads to complete the interstate system by 1972 (extended to 1973 in 1966 amendments to the act), the Bureau is under fiscal pressure to prefer the cheapest route, and the federal law contains no mandate to spend extra money to preserve amenities or to seek the greatest public good and least private injury."

Furthermore, Tippy wrote, guidelines in the federal law and regulations issued by the Commerce Department also discourage "legitimate review of locations decisions" and "ordinarily no one can seek judicial review of a location decision until the highway department signs a project agreement. In order to have enough money on hand for awards, the state highway department usually waits until a project agreement with the Bureau of Public Roads is signed before it brings condemnation suits. A court or other reviewing authority thus risks the responsibility for causing federal aid to be lost to the state if it delays construction or requires a change in a planned route."

ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

How, then, can non-engineering considerations be built into highway planning? First of all, Tippy noted, "in the great majority of states, the highway department does have the discretion to lay highways where it chooses and the court may interfere only when there is a clearly arbitrary action or an abuse of discretion." But only a "handful" of states have "imposed external checks on and reviews of the atcions" of their highway departments.

One of these is Vermont, where the state highway board "is directed to hold a hearing on the necessity of a new highway and of the location proposed for such highway. After the hearing, the board must petition the local superior court for an order of necessity. The court conducts a hearing on the necessity of the board's route."

At the court hearing, "if any person owning or having an interest in the land to be taken or effected appears and objects," the court orders the highway board to prove its case. The burden of proof is put on the highway board. The court is empowered to modify or alter the highway location if it finds that "another route or routes are preferable."

In the state of Washington, the highway commission must hold public hearings on freeway locations, with the hearing open to individuals and local governments. The commission must give reasonable consideration to alternative proposals, and the commission's decision is subject to review—through arbitration if a city or county government objects to the routing, and through the courts by appeal of owners of abutting property who were parties to the hearing.

Tippy noted that Vermont's and Washington's procedures "have not resulted in a slowdown of the interstate program in those states."

And in California, said Tippy, on request of any city or county affected, "the highway department . . . must present graphic portrayals of selected route alternatives, illustrating the general appearance of the proposed location and alternative locations." Local planning agencies have the right to a hearing on the "most logical segment to be studied for route selection" before the highway commission begins a route selection study. The commission is also required to prepare a public report with every route selection. The report must include consideration of "driver benefits, community values, recreational and park values, historical and aesthetic values, property values, state and public facilities, local street traffic, and total projected regional transportation requirements."

California now has the "most detailed selection procedure in the nation," Tippy said. But "courts are forbidden to review the commission on the traditional grounds of fraud, bad faith, or arbitrary or capricious action."

CONCLUSIONS

Summing up a variety of state approaches to "bring highway planning into an equitable relationship with other social needs," Tippy declared:

"There is the adversary system, highway department vs. property owners, with a judge making necessity and location decisions. This is the Vermont approach . . . There is the California approach, leaving ultimate decisions to the highway commission but spelling out planning, design, and explication procedures in considerable detail. Or there is the arbitration approach of Washington, Minnesota, and Montana . . . where other units of government may argue for their land-use plans against highway departments.

"The optimum highway location process would probably combine elements of all three approaches. Detailed decision procedures are excellent, but they do not protect the individual unless he can ask a court to enforce them. Arbitration is probably too time-consuming to be available for every aggrieved individual, so the courts would have to stay in the picture. But it is doubtful that the Vermont adversary approach would be feasible in more populous states. If the sort of review accorded abutting property owners in Washington were available to individuals generally—perhaps as taxpayers, to avoid piecemeal litigation—the courts would not be overburdened. The judicial role would be limited to finding whether decision procedures had been observed and whether sufficient facts supported highway department determinations. Arbitration—the only full review on the merits—would be available when responsible governmental units such as cities and fish and game commissions were convinced that the public interest would be damaged by a particular highway routing."

Tippy also observed that "resource management and city planning are not courses in the civil engineering curriculum . . . If social factors are to be taken into account, then other professions need to be involved in highway planning. One way to have broad-gauge planning is to require the highway department to justify a particular routing. The justification should include a careful consideration of the social factors involved and should be subject to judicial review."

HIGHWAYS AND FISH

As an example of how other professions can be involved in highway planning, Tippy described the procedure worked out to protect fishing values. He explained that "highway construction dictated solely by engineering considerations has destroyed the fishing values of many streams in the nation. The main causes have been straight-line routes down valleys, borrowing gravel from the stream bed for construction, and channelling streams to avoid eddies under bridge embankments."

"For several years," Tippy continued, "Senator Lee Metcalf (Montana) introduced bills to authorize the Interior Department to review and comment on federal-aid highway construction plans for the purpose of suggesting routes and designs to protect the fish. The Bureau of Public Roads, prodded by these proposals, issued a directive (in 1963) to the state highway departments which required the latter to negotiate coordination agreements with the fish and game agencies in their states. Under these agreements, highway departments must: (a) submit location and design proposals to the fish and game agency before public hearings are held, (b) give the fish and game agency notice of hearings and receive the comments and recommendations of the fish and game agency, and (c) report to the Bureau of Public Roads the comments of the fish and game agency, the particulars in which the highway department has chosen to disregard the wishes of the fish and game agency, and the reasons by which the highway department justifies its own position. The Bureau considers this information before it signs the project agreement."

The result? Said Tippy: a survey by the Interior Department's Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of State fish and game officials "found nearly all of them convinced that the agreements had improved matters to the point where highways were no longer a major threat to fish conservation." He added, however, that Montana is the only state which has thus far enacted this coordination procedure into law. The Montana law also empowers a neutral arbitrator to resolve deadlocks between the highway and fish agencies.

ROADS AND RESOURCES

(For full text see "Review of Route Selections for the Federal Aid Highway Systems," by Roger Tippy, in University of Montana Law Review, Vol. 27, No. 2.)

The magnitude of the construction program for the 41,000 miles of interstate roads to be completed by 1973 is vividly illustrated by this description from "America's Lifeline: Federal Aid for Highways," issued by the Bureau of Public Roads:

"The pavement area of the system, assembled in one huge parking lot, would be 20 miles square and could accommodate two-thirds of all the motor vehicles in the United States. New right-of-way needed amounts to 1½ million acres. Total excavations will move enough materials to bury Connecticut knee-deep in dirt. Sand, gravel, and crushed stone for the construction would build a wall 50 feet wide and nine feet high completely around the world. The concrete would build driveways for 35 million homes. The steel will take 30 million tons of iron ore, 18 million tons of coal, and 6½ million tons of limestone. Lumber and timber requirements would take all the trees from a 400-square-mile forest. Enough culvert and drain pipe is needed to equal the combined water and sewer systems in six cities the size of Chicago."

In Praise of "Southerner"—Hon. Charles L. Weltner

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the first President of these United States said that important principles may and must be inflexible. In defense of principles which he felt could not be compromised, Congressman CHARLES L. WELTNER has decided not to run for Congress again this year. And it is our loss.

A practicing attorney, he was first sent to Congress in 1963 from Georgia's Fifth District, and in two terms he has made his mark as an articulate, liberal spokesman for the New South. It was my privilege to serve with him on the Banking and Currency Committee, and his intelligence, courage, and wit are known to this committee, and to those who served with him on the Select Committee on Small Business and Un-American Activities Committee.

I am certain there is a bright destiny for CHARLES WELTNER, and I wish him good fortune.

University of California (Berkeley) Address of Senator Robert F. Kennedy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM A. RIBICOFF

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the remarks of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY at the University of California at Berkeley, on October 22, 1966, be printed in the RECORD.

Senator KENNEDY made several cogent points in this statement on civil rights that deserve the attention of his colleagues in the Senate.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY, BERKELEY CAMPUS, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER 22, 1966

I come here because I had heard this was a place whose name represents a deep belief in old traditions and values, a hatred of unnecessary ferment and agitation, a respect for morality and religion, admiration for traditional forms of education and the tribute of Yale and Harvard. I refer, of course, to Bishop George Berkeley after whom this city is named, although he pronounced it differently.

However, the man who said "Ferments of the worst kind succeed to perfect inaction," also advised us that "Our youth we can have but today. We may always find time to grow old." And even if all of you do not heed the first maxim, you seem to be busily following the second—or at least that's what my advisors tell me it says in the magazines.

After all, you are the first college to become a major political issue since George III attacked Harvard for being a center of rebellion and subversion. And he was right.

As for me I am glad of Berkeley, and I am glad to be here with you. For I am sympathetic, and I welcome, the passionate concern with the condition and future of the American nation, which can be found on this campus.

The future does not belong to those who are content with today, apathetic toward common problems and their fellow man alike, timid and fearful in the face of new ideas and bold projects. Rather it will belong to those who can blend passion, reason and courage in a personal commitment to the ideals and great enterprises of American society. It will belong to those who see that wisdom can only emerge from the clash of contending views, the passionate expression of deep and hostile beliefs. Plato said: "A life without criticism is not worth living."

This is the semnal spirit of American democracy. It is this spirit which can be found among many of you. It is this which is the hope of our nation.

For it is not enough to allow dissent. We must demand it. For there is much to dissent from.

We dissent from the fact that millions are trapped in poverty while the nation grows rich.

We dissent from the conditions and hatreds which deny a full life to our fellow citizens because of the color of their skin.

We dissent from the monstrous absurdity of a world where nations stand poised to destroy one another, and men must kill their fellow men.

We dissent from the sight of most of mankind living in poverty, stricken by disease, threatened by hunger and doomed to an early death after a life of unremitting labor.

We dissent from cities which blunt our senses and turn the ordinary acts of daily life into a painful struggle.

We dissent from the wilful, heedless destruction of natural pleasure and beauty.

We dissent from all those structures—of technology and of society itself—which strip from the individual the dignity and warmth of sharing in the common tasks of his community and his country.

These are among the objects of our dissent. Yet we must, as thinking men, distinguish between the right of dissent and the way we choose to exercise that right. It is not enough to justify or explain our actions by the fact that they are legal or constitutionally protected. The Constitution protects wisdom and ignorance, compassion and selfishness alike. But that dissent which consists simply of sporadic and dramatic acts sustained by neither continuing labor or research—that dissent which seeks to demolish while lacking both the desire and direction for rebuilding, that dissent which contemptuously or out of laziness, casts aside the practical weapons and instruments of change and progress—that kind of dissent is merely self-indulgence. It is satisfying, perhaps to those who make it.

But it will not solve the problems of our society. It will not assist those seriously engaged in the difficult and frustrating work of the nation. And, when it is all over, it will not have brightened or enriched the life of a single portion of humanity in a single part of the globe.

All of us have the right to dissipate our energies and talent as we desire. But those who are serious about the future have the obligation to direct those energies and talents toward concrete objectives consistent with the ideals they profess. From those of you who take that course will come the fresh ideas and leadership, which are the compelling needs of America.

Devoted and intelligent men have worked for generation to improve the well-being of the American people, diminish poverty and injustice, and protect freedom. Yet even as we honor their accomplishments we know that our own problems will not yield to the ideas and programs on which past achievement has been built. Ideas are often more confining, more difficult to discard, in their success than in their failure. Yet we must now cast aside many tested concepts in the face of challenges whose nature and dimension are more complex and towering than any before. For this we must look to your generation, a generation which feels most intensely the agony and bewilderment of the modern age, and which is not bound to old ways of thought.

For all the ills of modern life, those we have inherited and those added by the furies of our times, your action and commitment are the medicine of cure and the hope of progress. In the villages of Northeast Brazil, where seven out of ten children may die in their first year, I saw Peace Corps Volunteers organizing villagers and farm laborers to assert their rights as men and fathers. In the Republic of South Africa, I saw university students who stand almost alone against the mighty oppression of a garrison state. In Brazil and Argentina, other students with whom I spoke seek to end military rule and return their nations to democracy. And here in the United States—in the Delta of Mississippi and in the ghetto of Oakland, young men and women have made their commitment, begun the long journey toward justice. The record of this university—in your tutorial programs for slum children; your scholarship efforts for youth rich only in talent; your participation in the Peace Corps and your participation of the struggles of our times—these efforts deserve our support and our thanks.

But still they must be only a token of what is to come—in the world or here at home. The great challenge before us is what you have gathered to consider. The revolution within our gates, the struggle of Negro Americans for full equality and freedom.

That revolution has now entered a new stage, one that is at once more hopeful and more difficult, more important and more painful. It is the effort to enforce newly won rights and give them content. It is to give every Negro the same opportunity as every white man to educate his children, provide for his family, live in a decent home, and win human acceptance as well as economic achievement in the society of his fellows. And it is to do all this in the face of the ominous growth of renewed hostility among the races.

This will not be achieved by a law or a lawsuit, by a single program or in a single year. It means overcoming the scarred heritage of centuries of oppression, poor education, and the many obstacles to fruitful employment. It means dissolving ghettos—the physical ghettos of our big cities and those ghettos of the mind which separate white from black with hatred and ignorance, fear and mistrust. It means a revolution which has spread from the deep South to the cities of the North, to every place, in fact, where black Americans seek to leap the gulf dividing them from the city of promise.

Some among us say the Negro has made great progress—which is true—and that he should be satisfied and patient—which is neither true nor realistic. In the past twenty years we have witnessed a revolution of rising expectations in almost every continent. That revolution has spread to the Negro nation confined within our own. Men without hope, resigned to despair and oppression, do not make revolutions. It is when expectation replaces submission, when despair is touched with the awareness of possibility, that the forces of human desire and the passion for justice are unloosed.

For the American Negro that time has come. Courts and Congresses and Presidents, in the name of the country, have said that the color of a man's skin shall no longer be a bar to the right to vote, or learn, or work, or enter a public place. We have held out the promise that color shall no longer stand in the way of achievement or personal fulfillment or keep a man from sharing in the affairs of the country. We have unveiled the prospect of full participation in American society, while television, radio and newspapers bring to every Negro home the knowledge of how rewarding such participation can be. With so bountiful a promise how much greater must be the frustration and the fury of the Negro—especially the young Negro—who, desperately wanting to believe, and half-believing, finds himself confined in slums, unable to get an education and a job, confronted by the open prejudice and subtle hostilities of a white world, and seemingly powerless to change his condition or shape his future. For him the progress of the past can count for little against the crushing awareness that his hopes for the future are beyond his reach for reasons which have little to do with justice or his worth as a man. Occasionally, broken hope and a deeply felt futility erupt in violence and extreme statements and doctrines. If we deny a man his place in the larger community then he may turn inward to find this manhood and identity, rejecting those he feels have rejected him. Therefore, far more impressive than the violence of a few is the fact that the overwhelming majority of American Negroes retain their faith in the good will of the nation and the possibilities of peaceful progress within the ordered framework of American politics and life.

But if any man claims the Negro should be content or satisfied, let him say he would willingly change the color of his skin and go to live in the Negro section of a large city. Then, and only then, has he a right to such a claim.

Yet however much the condition of most Negroes must call forth compassion, the violence of a few demand condemnation and action. In the streets of many of our cities, in recent months, we have seen riots and looting and even occasional murder. Still far more disturbing than the chaotic, self-destructive violence of Watts or Oakland are the statements of a very few Negro spokesmen—those who have called for hatred to fight prejudice, racism to meet racism, violence to destroy oppression. Here is the seed of tragedy for black and white alike.

To understand the causes is not to permit the result. No man has the right to wantonly menace the safety and well-being of his neighbors. All citizens have the right to security in the streets of their community—in Birmingham or in Los Angeles. And it is the duty of all public officials to keep the public peace and bring to justice those who violate it.

I know many of you understand the terrible frustration, the feeling of hopefulness, the passion for betterment which, denied to others, has turned to violence and hate. It is difficult to live in the shadow of a multimillion dollar freeway, to watch the white faces blur as they speed by the problems of the city, returning each evening to the pleasant green lawns of the suburbs. And it must be difficult beyond measure to share in America's affluence enough to own a television set—and to see on that set the hate and fear and ugliness of little Negro children being beaten and clubbed by hoodlums and thugs in Mississippi.

Some have turned to violence. And the question many Negroes surely ask themselves—the question many of you surely ask yourselves—is, why not?

Why not turn to violence?

After all, even humorous columnists are making jokes about the fact that poverty funds and municipal action seem to follow riots—that a community which wants a swimming pool need only start a riot, while a community which keeps the peace can take its place at the end of the line.

And how many, watching the faces of Grenada, must have asked again, how long—how long turn the other cheek, how long hold to the counsels of nonviolence?

But the course of violence would be terribly, awfully wrong: Not just because hatred and violence are self-defeating—though they are self-defeating, for they strike at the very heart of obedience to law, peaceful process, and political cooperation which are man's last best hopes for a decent world.

We must oppose violence not because of what violence does to the possibility of cooperation between whites and blacks; not just because it hampers the passage of civil rights bills, or poverty legislation, or open-occupancy laws.

The central disease of violence is what it does to all of us—to those who engage in it as much as to those who are its victims.

Cruelty and wanton violence may temporarily relieve a feeling of frustration, a sense of impotence. But the damage of those who perpetrate it—these are the negation of reason and the antithesis of humanity, and they are the besetting sins of the Twentieth Century.

Surely the world has seen enough, in the last forty years, of violence and hatred. Surely we have seen enough of the attempt to justify present injustice by past slights, or to punish the unjust by making the world more unjust.

We know now that the color of an executioner's robe matters little. And we know in our hearts, even through times of passion and discontent, that to add to the quantity of violence in this country is to burden our own lives and mortgage our children's souls, and the best possibilities of the American future.

If this is a challenge to the Negro community, and especially to the political courage of Negro leadership whose own position may be endangered by rising millitance, the challenge to white America is equally great.

In recent months we have seen comment on what some have called the "backlash." Opposition to violence and riots and irresponsible action is the justified feeling of most Americans, white and black. But that "backlash" which masks hostility to the swift and complete fulfillment of equal opportunity and treatment, which contains opposition to demands for justice and freedom, which denies the need to destroy slums, provide education and eliminate poverty—that is wrong, shameful, immoral and self-defeating. And any leader who seeks to exploit this feeling for the momentary advantage of office fails his duty to the people of this country.

It would be a national disaster to permit resentment or fear at the actions of a few to drive increasing numbers of white and black Americans into opposing camps of distrust and enmity. Understandable alarm at sporadic turbulence and irresponsibility cannot be allowed to create new barriers of oppression, revive old hatreds, or cause us to falter for a single moment in our drive toward the day when the truths we held to be self-evident are as clear to black Americans as to whites. Some say that in the last analysis, after all, we need not fear injustice; that if our great common purpose divides into conflict and contest the whites will win. In one sense, that is true. We are far more numerous and more powerful. But it would be a pyrrhic victory. The cost would be decades of agony and civil strife, the sacrifice of our ideal of liberty, and ultimately the loss of the soul of our nation.

We can understand the apprehension of those white Americans who feel threatened in their persons or their property. Yet they are only being asked to permit others what they demand for themselves, an equal chance to share in the American life. The whole experience of our nation shows that as each minority emerged those who came before feared damage to their own way of life, and that each time they were wrong. The achievements of each group enlarged the prospects of all. In President Kennedy's words: "The rising tide lifts all the boats." That will be our experience with the Negro too.

Moreover, we must all understand that the problem will not go away. The twenty million Negro Americans are a reality. The slums and ghettos, unemployment and the denial of education, are all realities. Prejudice, discrimination and segregation are realities, as are frustrated expectations and disappointed hopes. Most importantly the awareness of injustice and the passion to end it are inescapable realities. No force in the world can wish these facts out of existence or abolish them. Thus we have only one choice. We can face our difficulties and strive to overcome them; or we can turn away, bringing repression, steadily increasing human pain and civil strife, and leaving a problem of far more terrifying and grievous dimensions to our children. Anyone who promises another course, who pledges a solution without cost or effort or difficulty, is deluding both himself and the people to whom he speaks.

Like other minority groups, Negroes will bear the major burden of their own progress. They will have to make their own way, as they are doing. But we must remember that other minorities, including my own, also make progress through increasing their political and economic power as well as by individual effort. Nor was that progress completely without violence, fear and hatred. Moreover earlier immigrants often began their cities by moving to the unsettled West, a door now closed; or finding unskilled labor, a door which is swiftly narrowing. Today to find a job requires increasingly complex skills, denied to those without education. Nor did other minorities suffer under the special handicaps of the Negro heritage—centuries of slavery and a century of oppression, an intricate web of legal disabilities, and the crushing forces of racial feeling from whose poisons few whites have fully liberated themselves.

Thus, the changed circumstances of modern life and the peculiar nature of the Negro experience make large-scale government action necessary if we are to crush the remaining barriers to equal opportunity and to lead an accelerating national effort to give Negroes a fair chance to share equally in the abundance and dignity of American life.

We must continue to enforce the command of the Constitution against racial discrimination, and the many laws passed to carry out that command. We can never move too fast by giving men the liberty they were guaranteed a century ago. And as new laws are needed to combat unequal treatment, they too must be passed.

We must also expand our programs for education, the rebuilding of our cities, manpower training, and all the rest; calling upon the help of private enterprise and local government as well as the nation. Recently we solemnly and dramatically declared an all-out War on Poverty. Yet in a country which will produce more than $700 billion of wealth this year, where $60 billion will be spent on defense, and where individuals spend $3 billion annually on dogs, we are devoting less than $2 billion to help eliminate American poverty. The War on Poverty is one war where success demands immediate escalation.

Even if we do all this and much more, if we act on an unprecedented scale, progress will still be slow. It is true, as Jefferson wrote, that "The generation which commences a revolution rarely completes it." The problem of giving content to equality is deeply embedded in the structure of American life. It cannot be swept away with a single blow. Yet we can create the steady, concrete and visible achievements which will justify and sustain the expectation that each year will bring greater opportunity than the last. And we can support and nourish the faith of Negro Americans that their country recognizes the justice of their cause and the urgency of their needs.

This is one of the many crossroads at which American life now stands. In the world and at home you have the opportunity and the responsibility to help make the choices which will determine the greatness of this nation. You are a generation which is coming of age at one of the rarest moments in history—a time when all around us the old order of things is crumbling and a new world society is painfully struggling to take shape. If you shrink from this struggle, and these many difficulties, you will betray the trust which your own position forces upon you. You live in the most privileged nation on earth. You are the most privileged citizens of that privileged nation; for you have been given the opportunity to study and learn, to take your place among the tiny minority of the world's educated men. By coming to this school you have been lifted, onto a tiny, sunlit island while all around you lies a dark ocean of human misery, injustice, violence and fear. You can use your enormous privilege and opportunity to seek purely private pleasure and gain. But history will judge you, and, as the years pass, you will ultimately judge yourself, on the extent to which you have used your gifts to lighten and enrich the lives of your fellow man. In your hands, not with Presidents or leaders, is the future of your world and the fulfillment of the best qualities of your own spirit.

Where After the Moon?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the September 15 issue of New Scientist, an eminent publication of Great Britain, contained an article written by Mr. Howard Simons, which discusses the future of our space program after the Apollo lunar landing. Mr. Simons reviews both the status of our current program and the potential for the future, and the serious questions and consequences that are involved in determining post-Apollo goals for our national space program. Because of the serious need for such decisions, I commend this article to your reading. It follows:

WHERE AFTER THE MOON?

(By Howard Simons)

(Unless the American government develops new programmes beyond the present Apollo effort to put men on the Moon, NASA will soon begin to close some of its facilities. Hopes of continuing activities in several areas have to compete with the Vietnam war and other budgetary demands).

Every decision involves a sacrifice. This is the Kierkegaardian dilemma facing the Administration over what to do in space once Americans have set foot on the Moon's surface. The Gemini programme ends this fall. The first three-man Apollo flight is set for mid-December. The Moon's surface is getting closer. Optimistic National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials talk of success "before the end of 1969."

One might think all's well that begins well. This is not the case. There is considerable fretting about America's space future. Debate, largely private, now is underway on just what NASA should be up to in the 1970s. The possibilities are endlessly varied and roughly stretch from setting a new national space goal by aiming men at a planetary landing in the 1980s to stretching out NASA's present manned flight schedule and having the agency concentrate over the next several years on unmanned exploration and exploitation of the heavens.

No one knows what the "post-Apollo" decision will be. It has not been made. Indeed, there is no assurance it will be made in the forthcoming fiscal 1968 budget, but the clamour for such a decision is growing as NASA, some Congressmen and the aerospace industry express concern about the future of the NASA effort and establishment.

NASA's leitmotif on the subject of post-Apollo planning is now a familiar one—without new monies and impetus the carefully stitched Apollo manned space flight effort will slowly unravel. Dour George E. Mueller, head of NASA's manned space flight activities, presents this timetable of crisis:

"By the end of 1967, we will have something like 200,000 people, 50 per cent less than we had at our peak. By the end of 1968 [the time of a Presidential election], we will be down to about 100,000 and by the end of 1969, if the programme is successful and going as it should, we will be nearing the end of our employment.

"Sometime in the middle of 1967, we will begin the phasing out of that part of the Michoud facilities that are included for the Saturn IB stage. By the middle of 1968, or the end of 1968, we will begin the phasing out of the Mississippi facility. That means mothballing these facilities.

"We will have closed down, at the end of 1968, the launch pads in Florida used for the launching of the Saturn IB. By the end of 1969 or early 1970, we will have closed down the launch pads in Florida that are included or used for the launching of the Saturn V."

No one suggests that the President will abandon NASA, but the need for the post-Apollo decision couldn't have come at a more difficult time for Mr. Johnson. Vietnam war costs continue to escalate as does the war. Talented manpower is being spread thin. The President already has had to lessen his Great Society, a fact that did not escape many of the Senators who opposed NASA's present budget request. "It breaks my heart," said Illinois' PAUL DOUGLAS, "to think of the $20 billion being spent for this purpose when we have 35 million people in poverty in this country . . . when we cannot get enough funds to even make a start at reducing poverty . . ." Arguments along these lines have been made in the past. This year they sound more telling.

Moreover, space ado doesn't seem to have the freshness or urgency it once had. Certainly Americans revel in space triumphs such as Surveyor and Lunar Orbiter and the Gemini journeys. But the revelry is a sometime thing. Many in the scientific establishment, for example, remain lukewarm to space science and probably will become more so as their own pocketbooks, lined with Federal science dollars, get pinched (Remember the Mohole!).

Then, too, the Russians aren't cooperating. They have not orbited cosmonauts for some time now. There is an impresison, albeit fickle and fleeting, that the US now leads in the space race. Success can spoil. And for all the hints that the Rusisans are building ever more powerful boosters—even more powerful than the untried Saturn V Moon rocket of 7.5 million lb thrust—seeing is believing and hints are not.

What is happening now is that NASA is threshing its own future at home and before a series of high level councils such as the President's Science Advisory Committee and the National Aeronautics and Space Council, chaired by Vice-President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY. It also has to make its case before the Bureau of the Budget, whose job it is, as former Bureau director James E. Webb knows, to be miserly. And NASA has been asked to parade its "recommendations on possible major national space objectives" before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics before 1 December.

The subcommittee and its chairman, Representative OLIN TEAGUE (Democrat, Texas) is pressing the Administration on the matter of new national space goals, as is the Senate space committee. TEAGUE's staff, for example, recently promulgated a compendium of views on possible goals. The survey is instructive, not because it sets goals, which it does not, but rather because it chronicles the disparate desires of space advocates.

Harry Hess, for example, chairman of the National Academy of Science's influential Space Science Board, argues against setting an Apollo-like national space goal, doubting that it can be repeated. To pick one objective among many important goals in sight, argues Hess, would be virtually to abandon the remainder. This, in turn, would "give a far smaller return than a balanced programme aimed at several major objectives, even though the advantage of strong focus is being given up".

The Hess shopping list is comprised of three major goals: unmanned exploration of Mars, Venus and to a lesser extent Jupiter; continuing manned exploration of the Moon; and an Earth-orbiting astronomical station.

Aerospace officials, on the other hand, appear to have no single mind on the future. The majority, notes the report, seem to favor Earth-orbital operations, manned and unmanned for utilitarian and scientific purposes "as a major area of emphasis in the early and mid-1970s". These same officials also tend to favor unmanned planetary exploration "as a fruitful aim" in the 1970s and 1980s.

And what does NASA have in mind? It, too, has no consensus, at least among middle management. Some key officials are anxious that a new national goal be set and that this goal be a manned expedition to Mars in the 1980's, with a flyby in the late 1970s. Others argue for a more limited goal such as underwriting a series of intensive and extensive near Earth-orbit manned experiments. Still others opt for a large orbiting space station.

In the best of all possible circumstances NASA would like a smorgasbord of all possibilities. This is what its advanced mission planners call their "prestige programme". It goes something like this. The US would emphasize its pre-eminence in Earth orbital, lunar, and planetary activities by pressing efforts in several areas at the same time. By 1972 NASA would have a manned orbital station operational. By 1974, a lunar station. Thereabouts, too, manned flybys of Venus and Mars. Later on in the decade, an Earth-orbital research facility and applications centre. And sometime in the early 1980s—a Mars manned landing. The cost? After five years NASA's annual budget for manned space flight would be twice what it now is, or six billion dollars.

NASA does not face the best of all possible circumstances and its top managers know it. Accordingly, they have scaled down their appetites and ambitions and desires. All indications are as of this writing that NASA will not seek a new national space goal this year. "This is not the time to pick a national goal but the time to exploit the technology we are developing", said one. With this philosophy NASA, it is understood, has submitted two budget requests to the Administration. The lesser asks for $5.5 billion. The greater request is for $6 billion.

What $5.5 billion could buy, apparently, are more Saturns and *Apollos* for an *Apollo* applications programme aimed at the scientific and technical exploitation of near Earth space; meaningful experiments to be boosted aloft with men; and a start on Project *Voyager* for sending an unmanned explorer to the Martin surface.

At the heart of the $5.5 billion budget is the philosophy that it should be possible to use the nation's developing space capability in several different *Apollo*-like applications, but mainly for those "looking back at the Earth", as one official put it. This means buying uprated Saturns, modifying *Apollos* and developing new hardware.

Thus, it might be possible to begin next year or in 1968. And the way to begin, in the view of some NASA officials, is to plan on using some of the dozen Saturn IBs and 15 Saturn Vs now aimed at the Moon's surface. If, for example, the first Americans can get to the lunar surface on Saturn 508 or 509, then conceivably Saturns 510 through 515 might serve "Apollo Applications". And the same philosophy applies to the Saturn IBs. Of course, this presupposes early success in landing Americans on the Moon. But the gamble seems to be worth while to many officials. Moreover, it precludes an overriding need to choose a new major national space goal with all the money, men and material such a goal commits.

With this philosophy in mind, so it appears, NASA already is starting development work on potential Apollo applications hardware that might be flown on "surplus" Apollos. For example, NASA has just announced it is initiating development for a manned solar astronomical mission to fly during the period of maximum solar activity that begins in 1968. The mission, says NASA, will require an Apollo Telescope Mount and instruments for observing the Sun from a manned Apollo spacecraft launched by an uprated Saturn I vehicle.

"The present programme", says NASA in a highly revealing statement, "is directed at development and procurement of equipment for one solar physics flight mission. This mission is considered as a possible alternate to a currently scheduled Apollo flight and would become the payload for one of the twelve uprated Saturn I launch vehicles now included in the Apollo programme in the event its primary mission in the Apollo programme is accomplished in the earlier flights."

Six billion dollars, on the other hand, would permit more sophisticated (and just plain more) Apollo application flights, including those aimed at keeping men in Earth orbit for six months to a year. This should further permit the design and costing out of a true manned orbiting space station. A six billion dollar budget also makes possible a start on other future space endeavours such as the languishing nuclear rocket and new modules for space living.

In short, $5.5 billion would permit NASA to exploit work already done; $6 billion to hold options open for new explorations and exploitations. Anything less would erode the agency's thrust into space.

The going for NASA thus far has not been easy. Not everyone of importance in the Administration is convinced there is a role for NASA astronauts as meteorologists or telescope attendants or as inhabitants on the Moon, albeit temporary. And there is the Air Force camel poking its Manned Orbiting Laboratory with similar aims into NASA's ambitions. Still, it is buying bits and pieces of Apollo applications' hardware.

All this adds up to inconclusion. It should be assumed, for example, that the PSAC's uncompleted study of what the nation should do next in space will have an influence on NASA's future. At least one adviser to the advisers to the President's science adviser seems to favour a large manned space station in synchronous orbit as the next great step. This is the view expressed by Nicholas Golovin, space adviser to Donald Hornig, in the August issue of Astronautics and Aeronautics. Golovin's article is a thinly-veiled description of America's post manned lunar landing planning, which he assigns to an "Nth country".

It must be assumed, too, that the final decision will be taken by Mr. Johnson against the competing demands of Vietnam, the Great Society, Civil Rights, a mettlesome economy, and the outcome of the November Congressional elections. Curiously, as one of my friends points out, the President has not fared well in the first four of these areas and may even falter in the fifth, whereas space achievements have repeatedly favoured his Administration and the nation's image. But this point of view is tenuous. The overriding consideration will be dollars and cents.

As of the moment only a few optimists think NASA will get $6 billion from the Administration. More probable, it appears, is the view of House space committee member Joseph Karth of Minnesota who says he does not see a $6 billion NASA budget until the pressure of Vietnam eases. "It is much more likely to be closer to five than six".

One has the uncomfortable feeling that events on Earth are conspiring against events in space and that NASA, like the Great Society, will be victimized by Vietnam. A further report, sometime after PSAC makes its recommendations and the November elections are over and wages and prices and taxes rise or level off should yield a clearer picture of what's up for NASA and the nation.

Walnut Log Controls

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BIRCH E. BAYH

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, let me call to the attention of the Senate a problem which, although considered by the 89th Congress, has not yet been solved. That problem concerns the export of American walnut logs and veneer.

Export controls on this fine wood were established in February 1964 by then Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges, who acted according to the following policy established by Congress in the Export Control Act of 1949:

> The Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States to use export controls to the extent necessary (a) to protect the domestic economy from the excessive drain of scarce materials and to reduce the inflationary impact of abnormal foreign demand; (b) to further the foreign policy of the United States and to aid in fulfilling its international responsibilities; and (c) to exercise the necessary vigilance over exports from the standpoint of their significance to the national security.

The 1964 quota on the export of walnut logs, which was imposed after 2½ years of study, was removed a year later by Secretary of Commerce Connor. Despite efforts by industry, labor, and a number of Congressmen to restore these controls, such action has not been taken by the Department of Commerce, with the result that alarming quantities of this precious natural resource continue to be shipped overseas to meet foreign demand. Some estimates indicate that the supply of this fine wood, grown only in the United States, might be exhausted within a decade if cutting continues at the present rate. Unlike the United States nearly all hardwood source countries impose embargoes or quotas on exports of their valuable woods.

Walnut trees grow slowly. A tree does not reach top veneer quality for cutting until it has reached 50 years or more in age. The walnut grows mainly in the six Central States—Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, and Ohio. It is the trees raised in these States which are used for quality walnut furniture.

Walnut has been a favorite of the American consumer for many generations. The drain of this resource is felt especially in the furniture industry which also faces the problem of acquiring fine hardwoods from other countries now imposing strict quotas or embargoes.

When our quota was imposed in 1964, the domestic industry cooperated by adopting voluntarily imposed restrictions on its use of walnut. For the sake of conservation and to lessen the drain on the raw material, it agreed to manufacture a much thinner walnut veneer. This reduction required much technological adjustment and many complaints were received from customers, but the veneer manufacturers stuck to the program. It should be pointed out that the exercise of the Department's power to impose quota controls did not hinge upon a similar control over purely domestic consumption. Nothing in the relief statute requires this.

The domestic conservation program was self-imposed by the industry, which decided on its own to share in the program designated to minimize depletion of the walnut reserves of the United States. Nothing in the control order issued originally by the Department of Commerce under existing law required a cut in the U.S. consumption, but the industry decided itself to act in the national interest.

Still, the controls remain off and the exports of walnut log to foreign countries continue to rise. Hearings held in this Congress demonstrated the severe nature of the problem, but still no remedial action has been taken. This depletion will not diminish by itself; it must be listed in the unfinished business column until something is done to curb the drain on this unique and precious U.S. resource.

Hon. Howard W. Smith of Virginia

SPEECH

OF

HON. B. F. SISK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, it has been a distinct pleasure to serve with the Honorable Howard W. Smith in the House of Representatives and on the Rules Committee under his able leadership.

During my 12 years in the House there have been two great Americans that I put above all other men I have been privileged to serve with; the late Sam Rayburn, of Texas, and Howard Worth Smith, of Virginia. As far as I am concerned, Mr. Sam and Judge Smith are two of the greatest Americans of our era. I have never met a man that more fully possesses the trait of inherent honesty than Judge.

Although we have disagreed on matters of political philosophy on occasion, in my book Howard Smith has truly earned the title of "Mr. Integrity." It has been my experience that when we have agreed, the judge has usually been my most potent ally and when we have disagreed he was a most formidable foe. The reason for this is that when Howard Smith speaks, people listen. They listen because they know he speaks with honesty and forethought.

I consider it an honor and a privilege to have been a colleague of Howard Smith in the House and to have been a member of the Rules Committee under the chairmanship of such a distinguished and able American. His help and assistance over the years have been invaluable. I value his friendship highly and my association with him will never be forgotten.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH S. CLARK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, on October 11, 1966, America's oldest citywide private human rights agency celebrated its 25th birthday. And after a quarter of a century of vigorous activity, the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission is still a leader in the field of intergroup relations.

As a former mayor of Philadelphia, I take a special pride in the achievements of this splendid organization. The list of its accomplishments reads like a catalog of every significant advance in the field of human rights. It was, for example, the Fellowship Commission which drafted and helped to enact Philadelphia's ordinances against anonymous hate propaganda, and against discrimination in public housing; which was instrumental in the enactment of the city charter human rights guarantees and the establishment of the Commission on Human Relations; which worked for the adoption of the fair employment practices law and the nondiscrimination provisions of Pennsylvania's redevelopment law; and which has helped to draft and enact, in all, 12 fair practices, fuller opportunities laws.

All of these activities, and many more in the fields of training and education and the expansion of opportunities, have been performed by the Fellowship Commission without the expenditure of $1 of public funds. Through its 9 constituent agencies and its 600 cooperating organizations—not to mention its more than 7,000 dues paying individual members—the Fellowship Commission has raised and spent more than $2½ million to eradicate discrimination and advance the goal of true equality of opportunity.

I wish to set forth these accomplishments in the pages of the Congressional Record because I believe that they are truly deserving of nationwide attention and acclaim. Moreover I think I can safely say that the achievements of the past quarter century are but a prologue to those which will be attained during the many years of fruitful activity which lie ahead for the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission.

In Defense of the American Civil Liberties Union, October 22, 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, on September 15, John Herling, widely read columnist appearing in the Washington Daily News, wrote a critical column concerning the American Civil Liberties Union's "amicus curiae" brief in behalf of Teamsters President James Hoffa. As a member and supporter of the ACLU I have written the Washington Daily News to disagree with the position of this columnist regarding an organization which since 1920 has protected the rights and liberties of all Americans regardless of their popularity or unpopularity. In fairness to all concerned, I would like to insert in the Congressional Record Mr. Herling's column along with my letter to the Washington Daily News:

SHAMEFUL STORY

(By John Herling)

The American Civil Liberties Union is fast becoming one of the most irresponsible organizations in the country. Its latest excursion into the fantasy of its civic virtue has led it to submit a brief "Amicus curiae" in defense of Teamsters President James P. Hoffa and one of his Tennessee lawyers Z. T. Osborn, both convicted of fixing juries.

The latter-day record of the ACLU is to my mind a shameful story of exploitation of the confidence that many liberals thruout the United States have placed in this organization. Ever since its creation right after World War I by Roger N. Baldwin, Norman Thomas, and Albert DeSilver, ACLU's courageous performance as a vanguard of liberties and its concern for basic human values were a torch of hope for the weak and defenseless. They talked up for the inarticulate.

As time went on, a slow accretion of respect began to develop around the country. In New York and Washington lawyers lent their services from time to time to the ACLU, not only out of compassion, but as a means to assuage their own guilt feelings about their normal course of conduct. It was a little like going to church on Sunday, a sort of act of self-forgiveness.

But under its early leadership there was a spine of sophistication in the posture of the ACLU and thrust, the ACLU was never meant to be a structure, but rather a network of service. You could disagree with Mr. Baldwin but he was—he is—an uncorrupted spirit. He kept the ACLU assertive, alive and responsive. It was never smug.

Today the ACLU is a changed thing. Many people today still regard it with the respect earned largely thru past performance. Today it has become a self-satisfied form of "establishment," a form of Madison Avenue-type establishment which provides little miracle packages of virtue.

So the ACLU has assumed a role, imbedded in a pattern of unctuousness. It said its outriders proceed with the assurance their motives are the purest, their intentions are the clearest and the answers they give are final and conclusive.

On the contrary, the ACLU has become a danger to civil liberties because it has sold too many people on the idea that it is the repository of virtue and disinterestedness. If the ACLU says so, it must be so!

This is a hoax of vast proportions like the sale of indulgences by the Vatican before the Reformation. The ACLU now finds itself often being used quite willingly as a service agency by groups and individuals that themselves abuse civil liberties and flout the law. For example, lawyers for Tony Provenzano, the Teamster vice-president in New Jersey, found guilty of felonies, sentenced to jail, used the technique of an ACLU brief to keep Tony Pro out of jail for years as a victim of violated civil liberties!

By the same dreadful token, when Jimmy Hoffa was convicted of jury tampering, the ACLU was inveigled, by one means or another, to submit a brief in Hoffa's defense to the Court of Appeals in Cincinnati. But shame was compounded here because it turned out to be a stupid and incompetent brief. With the case now backed up to the Supreme Court, the ACLU has come up in its hot hand with another brief in behalf of Hoffa.

The point I am making here is that the Hoffa combine—which includes lawyers of a certain sort, legislative lobbyists and a coterie of politicians who have gotten and will get Teamsters Contributions—believe, that the "amicus brief" submitted by the ACLU will influence the Supreme Court by the pressure of the hidden dimension in ACLU's past glory.

NOVEMBER 5, 1966.

EDITOR, WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR EDITOR: I would like to call your attention to the column by John Herling which appeared in this newspaper on the 15th of September which criticized the American *Civil Liberties Union because it recently filed* an "amicus curiae" brief in defense of Teamsters President James Hoffa. As a member of the Board of Directors of the Detroit Chapter of the ACLU I am distressed that a columnist would condemn an organization which has constantly fought for the civil rights and liberties of all Americans regardless of the popularity of their views.

If the defense of a person whose constitutional rights have been clearly violated is condemnable, then the ACLU stands convicted. However, during its entire 46 year history the Union has enjoyed ever increasing respect and confidence from members of the Bar, jurists from many different courts and the American public in general. This feeling toward the ACLU prevails because all Americans know that if they ever need a strong defense of rights which have been violated, they too can turn to the American Civil Liberties Union for help. President Johnson only recently said to the ACLU "All fair-minded Americans stand in your debt. They know that the test of our ability to preserve and expand freedom in the world rest on our success in protecting civil liberty at home."

In the Hoffa case, the ACLU contended that Edward Grady Partin, a Teamsters Union local official, was asked by the government to serve as an informer and report if he saw "any evidence of jury tampering or other illegal activities". Further, payments totaling $1,200 were made to Partin's wife under the authorization of a Department of Justice investigator. The information relating to the Hoffa case which was obtained in this manner constituted a clear violation of the fourth amendment proscription against unreasonable searches. The ACLU asserted that since the "consent" to enter Hoffa's private hotel roof was procured by Partin's concealment of his role as a government spy and his passing himself off as a loyal friend, to make Hoffa "assume the risk that so abhorrent a search would be made by the government of a free country would sacrifice the fourth amendment."

The position of the ACLU is that the Federal Government encouraged certain persons to commit crimes in order to get enough information to convict Hoffa. There is a revulsion in our society against such "underhanded" tactics as were used in this case. The ACLU brief said that much of the revulsion is derived from a feeling "that a decent society does not tempt and solicit its people into crime, does not seek out, play upon and then punish the weak-willed and the susceptible. Few things cause greater resentment and, ultimately, contempt for the law than the use of an entrapper who may himself be a 'drug addict, pickpocket, pimp, or petty criminal' ".

I am hopeful that future columnists in your paper will study the merits of the case before any uninformed statements are made about an organization which has devoted its entire work to protecting the rights and liberties of us all, including Mr. Herling.

Sincerely,

JOHN CONYERS, Jr.,
Member of Congress.

Department of State Initiates Action To Prevent Further Shipments of Corn to Cuba

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ERNEST GRUENING

OF ALASKA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I am pleased to be able to report that the Department of Agriculture and the Department of State have begun to take the necessary action to prevent situations in which foreign countries, to which we send food assistance under Public Law 480, sell the same or similar food commodities to Communist countries.

Hearings before the Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures, of which I am chairman, disclosed that a number of countries receiving Public Law 480 commodities from the United States had engaged in large-scale food sales to Cuba, Communist China, and other Communist countries despite the provisions of the Public Law 480 agreements that they would not do so. In all of the cases disclosed in the subcommittee hearings, the Department of State had taken no action with respect to the countries involved or to devise means of preventing similar transactions with Communist countries from occupation in the future.

On September 19, 1966, I wrote to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of State calling their attention to yet another incident involving the sale of 8,000 tons of corn by Brazil to Cuba. I pointed out that none of the executive agencies responsible for the administration of Public Law 480 systematically accumulated data on the shipment of foodstuffs to Communist countries by countries receiving food shipments under Public Law 480 from the United States; nor did the subcommittee hearings disclose any evidence of an established policy which would deny such food shipments to any country shipping the same or similar commodities to nations unfriendly to the United States.

The instances of food shipments to Communist countries detailed in the subcommittee hearings and the facts contained in my September 19, 1966, letter received considerable attention in newspapers across the country. Subsequently, on October 18, 1966, the Senate-House conference on the food-for-peace bill agreed to an amendment which flatly prohibits sales of agricultural commodities under Public Law 480 to countries which trade with or whose ships carry supplies to North Vietnam and Cuba. The only exception provided is for trade in agricultural commodities, medical supplies and raw materials for agriculture between countries receiving Public Law 480 assistance and Cuba.

While this amendment represents a marked tightening of the limits placed on the executive agencies with regard to the countries which can receive Public Law 480 assistance, the restriction applies only to title I of the act—sales of agricultural commodities for local currencies or for dollars on long-term loans. Food donations authorized under title II of the act which are authorized in the amount of $600 million annually, are not covered by the prohibition. I was especially pleased, therefore, to receive replies to my September 19, 1966, letter from the Secretary of Agriculture and from the Department of State which indicated that *these executive agencies were concerned about food donations as well as agricul*tural commodity sales in those cases where recipient countries sold similar commodities to Cuba, North Vietnam and other Communist countries.

The Department of State has informed me that it has taken up the matter of corn sales to Cuba with the Government of Brazil and it has been assured by the Brazilian Government that measures have been taken to prevent further shipments of this sort and to insure that the Brazilian trade with Cuba is effectively enforced.

The Secretary of Agriculture has advised me:

> While Section 304 of Public Law 480 does not apply specifically either to sales agreements under Title IV or to donations, we are concerned and seek to avoid a situation in which the furnishing of an agricultural commodity under P.L. 480 sales or donation programs could be said to result in exports of the same or similar commodities to any destination and, of course, more particularly to countries unfriendly to the United States. As you know, our sales agreements have specific provisions on this point and it is a matter of particular concern on our donation programs. An example of this is the termination of the donation programs to Mexico in view of Mexico's exports of commodities like those being received under our donation program. This termination was mutually agreed with by the Government of Mexico on the basis that Mexico could from its own production meet the needs of its population.

As I wrote the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Agriculture, I do not contend that the United States refuse to give assistance to the peoples of Communist countries when starvation threatens. The humanitarian impulse that compels us to assist people in desperate need of food would apply, I hope, to all mankind. I do contend that it is illogical and detrimental to our interests to ship food to a foreign country considered friendly to the United States thereby enabling it to send its domestic production of the same commodity to a Communist country. To permit this kind of trade benefits neither the country receiving our assistance nor does it benefit us in the Communist country. If Communist countries are to obtain greater supplies of foodstuffs, as a result of our food assistance programs, it would appear to be far more advantageous for us to deliver such foodstuffs directly to them in appropriately marked packages and with sufficient attendant publicity so that the peoples of these countries become aware of our generosity and concern over their well being.

I ask unanimous consent to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of my September 19, 1966, letter and the replies of the Departments of Agriculture and State.

There being no objection, the letter and replies were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 17, 1966.

Hon. ERNEST GRUENING,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures, U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Secretary has asked me to reply to your letter of September 19, 1966, *concerning the shipment of corn from Brazil to Cuba.* I appreciate your bringing to our attention your concern over this matter, which we share, and which also has been of concern to the Brazilian Government.

The Brazilian authorities are investigating this incident, and I hope very shortly to be able to furnish you with full details. In the meantime, we have been assured by the Brazilian Government that measures have been taken to prevent any further shipment of this sort, and to ensure that the Brazilian ban on trade with Cuba is effectively enforced.

As soon as possible I will send you further information. In the interim, if I can be of additional assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,
H. G. TORBERT, Jr.,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., October 7, 1966.

Hon. ERNEST GRUENING,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures, Committee on Government Operations, U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We appreciate your calling our attention to the New York Times article on the shipment of 8,000 tons of corn from Brazil to Cuba.

We have been advised by the U.S. Embassy in Rio that when this matter came to the attention of the Government of Brazil, the Acting Foreign Minister announced to the press that the sale originally was authorized to a European destination. The Government of Brazil learned that the shipment was being diverted to Cuba while the vessel was being loaded, and although the shipment could have been stopped, the Brazilian authorities permitted the loading to go on, "moved by the spirit of charity in view of the difficulties of the Cuban people." The Minister declared, however, that "Brazil will not permit another similar operation to be carried out * * *."

We understand that the report you referred to in the New York Times was inaccurate in saying that this shipment was in violation of the embargo on Cuba agreed to by the Organization of American States. We are informed that this embargo exempts shipments of food and medicine sent for humanitarian reasons.

We note your reference to the hearings of the Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures but are not commenting on them further since the points mentioned were gone into in detail during the hearings. We will only mention that we believe your reference to a security classification on the General Accounting Office reports applies to the Department of State rather than to the Department of Agriculture.

We cannot agree with your statement that it is apparent that the shipment of corn by Brazil is not an isolated case but is part of a much more widespread practice. While Section 304 of Public Law 480 does not apply specifically either to sales agreements under Title IV or to donations, we are concerned and seek to avoid a situation in which the furnishing of an agricultural commodity under P.L. 480 sales or donation programs could be said to result in exports of the same or similar commodities to any destination and, of course, more particularly to countries unfriendly to the United States. As you know, our sales agreements have specific provisions on this point and it is a matter of particular concern on our donation programs. An example of this is the termination of the donation programs to Mexico in view of Mexico's exports of commodities like those being received under our donation program. This termination was mutually agreed with by the Government of Mexico on the basis that Mexico could *from its own production meet the needs of its population.*

We maintain a systematic accumulation of data on imports and exports of countries receiving commodities under P.L. 480 under sales and donation arrangements as we do on other countries whose trade in agricultural commodities is of interest to the United States. Such a system, of course, does not guarantee that there might not be instances from time-to-time of exports of commodities which even the country receiving the P.L. 480 commodities might not be aware until after the fact. In such cases, as in the present case, we take remedial measures appropriate to the circumstances.

As your letter indicates, this is a difficult area because it involves humanitarian considerations. Our effort is to operate in each instance with due regard both to humanitarian considerations and to those of commercial and foreign policy.

Sincerely yours,
ORVILLE S. FREEMAN.

Where We Stand

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, despite the turmoil and distress caused by some demagogs who would rather be destructive than constructive, it is good to note that most leaders of the civil rights movement are decent Americans. They seek to attain the most desirable goals in a peaceful manner and without riots and civil commotion.

I am pleased to call the attention of my colleagues to a letter recently sent out by Roy Wilkins on behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, together with an address made by him, entitled "Where We Stand":

OCTOBER 14, 1966.

DEAR FRIEND: A few months ago the slogan "Black Power" was introduced into the civil rights struggle. Since then it has created alarm and confusion among Americans of all races and has made it plain that civil rights groups differ not only in strategy and tactics but also in objectives.

It is therefore appropriate at this juncture in history to state—or, more accurately, to restate—the fundamental principles which have guided the NAACP since 1909. Our objective now, as then, is the full participation of Negro Americans, without discrimination, in all phases of American life.

During these six decades we have employed many methods to achieve that objective. If these methods have any single common denominator, it is that they have always been non-violent. Today non-violence is stridently challenged on the premise that Negroes must defend themselves when attacked. But the right of Negroes and of all others to self-defense is not truly an issue. The NAACP has always defended this right.

What we oppose is the doctrine that Negroes should stand in armed readiness to retaliate and deal out punishment on their own. The record of unpunished murders of Negroes and civil rights workers makes this position emotionally understandable, but its fruit would be disastrous. As private vigilante vengeance, it would inevitably breed *white counter-vigilantism and would furnish a pretext to any law officer wishing to "crack down" on Negro protest.*

A more serious issue is posed by the slogan "Black Power." No matter how often it is defined, this slogan means anti-white power. In a racially pluralistic society, "Black Power" has to mean that every other ethnic group is the antagonist. It has to mean "going it alone." It has to mean separatism.

We of the NAACP will have none of this. We have fought unceasingly for genuine pride of race and for the inherent nobility of equal citizenship. We deny that racial dignity requires the ranging of race against race.

We are Americans as well as Negroes. While we will fight to defend this country, we are also determined to improve it.

WHERE WE STAND

(An address by Roy Wilkins, Executive Director of the NAACP, before its 57th Annual Convention, Los Angeles, Calif., July 5, 1966)

In the transition period of the civil rights movement, 1966 is developing into a critical year. The 57th annual convention of our NAACP is thus a gathering of more than ordinary significance.

All about us are alarums and confusions as well as great and challenging developments. Differences of opinion are sharper. For the first time since several organizations began to function where only two had functioned before, there emerges what seems to be a difference in goals.

Heretofore there were some differences in methods and in emphases, but none in ultimate goals. The end was always to be the inclusion of the Negro American, without racial discrimination, as a full-fledged equal in all phases of American citizenship. The targets were whatever barriers, crude or subtle, which blocked the attainment of the goal.

There has now emerged, first, a strident and threatening challenge to a strategy widely employed by civil rights groups, namely, nonviolence. One organization, which has been meeting in Baltimore, has passed a resolution declaring for defense of themselves by Negro citizens if they are attacked.

This position is not new as far as the NAACP is concerned. Historically our Association has defended in court those persons who have defended themselves and their homes with firearms. Extradition cases are not as frequent or as fashionable as they once were, but in past years we have fought the extradition of men who had used firearms to defend themselves when attacked.

We freed seventy-nine Arkansas sharecroppers in a four-year court battle beginning in 1919. They had returned gunfire directed at a meeting they were holding in a church.

We employed the late Clarence Darrow in 1926 to defend a man and his family when a member of a mob threatening his newly-purchased Detroit home was shot and killed. The NAACP has subscribed to nonviolence as a humane as well as a practical necessity in the realities of the American scene, but we have never required this as a deep personal commitment of our members. We never signed a pact either on paper or in our hearts to turn the other cheek forever and ever when we were assaulted.

But neither have we couched a policy of manly resistance in such a way that our members and supporters felt compelled to maintain themselves in an armed state, ready to retaliate instantly and in kind whenever attacked. We venture the observation that such a publicized posture could serve to stir counter-planning, counter-action and possible conflict. If carried out literally as instant retaliation, in cases adjudged by aggrieved persons to have been grossly unjust, this policy could produce—in extreme situations—lynchings, or, in better-sounding phraseology, private, vigilante vengeance.

Moreover, in attempting to substitute for derelict law enforcement machinery, the policy entails the risk of a broader, more indiscriminate crackdown by law officers under the ready-made excuse of restoring law and order.

It seems reasonable to assume that proclaimed protective violence is as likely to encourage counter-violence as it is to discourage violent persecution.

But the more serious division in the civil rights movement is the one posed by a word formulation that implies clearly a difference in goals.

No matter how endlessly they try to explain it, the term "black power" means anti-white power. In a racially pluralistic society, the concept, the formation and the exercise of an ethnically-tagged power, means opposition to other ethnic powers, just as the term "white supremacy" means subjection of all non-white people. In the black-white relationship, it has to mean that every other ethnic power is the rival and the antagonist of "black power." It has to mean "going-it-alone." It has to mean separatism.

Now, separatism, whether on the rarefied debate level of "black power" or on the wishful level of a secessionist Freedom City in Watts, offers a disadvantaged minority little except the chance to shrivel and die.

The only possible dividend of "black power" is embodied in its offer to millions of frustrated and deprived and persecuted black people of a solace, a tremendous psychological lift, quite apart from its political and economic implicaitons.

Ideologically it dictates "up with black and down with white" in precisely the same fashion that South Africa reverses that slogan.

It is a reverse Mississippi, a reverse Hitler, a reverse Ku Klux Klan.

If these were evil in our judgment, what virtue can be claimed for black over white? If, as some proponents claim, this concept instills pride of race, cannot this pride be taught without preaching hatred or supremacy based upon race?

Though it be clarified and clarified again, "black power" in the quick, uncritical and highly emotional adoption it has received from some segments of a beleaguered people can mean in the end only black death. Even if, through some miracle, it should be enthroned briefly in an isolated area, the human spirit, which knows no color or geography or time, would die a little, leaving for wiser and stronger and more compassionate men the painful beating back to the upward trail.

We of the NAACP will have none of this. We have fought it too long. It is the ranging of race against race on the irrelevant basis of skin color. It is the father of hatred and the mother of violence.

It is the wicked fanatacism which has swelled our tears, broken our bodies, squeezed our hearts and taken the blood of our black and white loved ones. It shall not now poison our forward march.

We seek, therefore, as we have sought these many years, the inclusion of Negro Americans in the nation's life, not their exclusion. This is our land, as much so as it is any American's—every square foot of every city and town and village. The task of winning our share is not the easy one of disengagement and flight, but the hard one of work, of short as well as long jumps, of disappointments, and of sweet successes.

In our Fight for Freedom we choose:

1. The power and the majesty of the ballot, the participation of free men in their government, both as voters and as honorable and competent elected and appointed public servants. Year in and year out, the NAACP voter registration work has proceeded. No one except the Federal Government has registered more Negro voters in Mississippi than the NAACP. In six weeks last summer more than twenty thousand new names were added by our workers alone, with additional thousands during an intensive renewal last winter. That work is continuing under the leadership of our Mississippi state president, Dr. Aaron Henry, and of our state director, Charles Evers. Later this month a summer task force will be at work in Louisiana. Already our South Carolina NAACP is busy on registration, as is our Alabama organization.

We are aware that a Louisiana young man, born along the Mississippi border, has been named and confirmed as one of the seven governors of the Federal Reserve Bank. We know that his extraordinary ability finally tipped the scales, but we know also, that, without ballot power, he would not even have been on the scales ready to be tipped.

2. We choose employment for our people—jobs not hidden by racial labels or euphemisms, not limited by racial restrictions in access and promotion, whether by employers or organized labor. We commend a growing number of corporations for expanding their employment of Negro applicants in technical and professional posts, but we insist that only the surface has been scratched.

We commend the "good guys" among the trade unions for the improvement in opportunities and advancement for the Negro worker, but we condemn the policies of some unions which have either barred or heavily handicapped the Negro worker. Negro employment is in a crisis stage. The rate of unemployment ranges from twice that of whites to four and five times the white rate in some areas. The answer to the complaint of employers that workers are not trained is to institute in-plant training, just as they have in other shortages. The apprentice training stranglehold must be broken, the racially separate seniority lines, the still-persisting segregated local and the remaining crude segregation in plant facilities must be abolished. The demonstrations before the U.S. Steel Corporation offices and plants under the cooperative leadership of Dr. John Nixon, our Alabama president, and Henry Smith, our Pennsylvania president, had wide and beneficial impact.

The Negro migrant worker, the forgotten man in the employment picture, must have attention.

In the Watts district of Los Angeles last year the unemployment rate was more than 30 per cent, a rate higher than that during the great, nationwide Depression of the Nineteen Thirties. The Negro teenage rate is nearly 25 per cent as against 18 per cent for white teenagers.

Negro employment is a disaster area demanding the strict enforcement of Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. The NAACP has filed more than one thousand complaints with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and will file more until the law accomplishes what it was enacted to do. As evidence of his continuing concern, Congressman Augustus Hawkins of Los Angeles succeeded in having his bill relating to Federal employment passed by the House as an amendment to Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

3. We choose to combat the color line in housing. In one breath our opinion-makers decry the existence of the poverty and filth and crime and degradation of the slums, but in the next they decry low-cost housing and fair housing laws. Here in California the hysteria over whether Negro Americans should live in gullies or be pushed into the sea reached the Proposition 14 stage which the state's highest court has declared unconstitutional. But who cares about the Constitution when a Negro might be enabled to move into the neighborhood? One could think black Americans were men from Mars. Instead, we have been here, side by side with the white folks (some of whom just got here), for 345 years.

They tell us to work hard and save our money, to go to school and prepare ourselves, to be "responsible," to rear and educate our children in a wholesome and directed family atmosphere, to achieve, to "get up in the world."

After we do all this, they look us in the eye and bar us from renting or buying a home that matches our achievements and one in keeping with our aspirations for further advancement.

Some public officials, including mayors of cities, and many candidates for election to public office are not above public double talk and private single talk on this issue. Any candidate who orates about basic Americanism or "the American way," but who hems and haws over fair housing legislation is no friend of the Negro citizen.

The Administration's civil rights bill of 1966 with its vital section barring discrimination in the rental or sale of housing must be enacted with the amendment, already inserted by the committee, providing for administrative redress as well as court action.

Your Congressmen and Senators are at home until July 11 celebrating Independence Day—Freedom Day for the United States. See them or have your branch officers back home see them in person. Urge them to rub some freedom off on twenty million loyal Americans by voting for a strong civil rights bill. Of course the section on punishing in the Federal courts those who attack civil rights workers must pass. And we must have indemnification for victims.

4. Most of all, we choose to secure unsegregated, high quality public education for ourselves and our children. A new report, made public only last week, is a jolt for anyone who thought the 1954 Supreme Court decision or subsequent legislation solved the problem.

The report says officially and professionally what we have contended all along; that predominantly Negro schools are inferior to those attended largely by whites. Also that the achievement gap widens between the first grade and the twelfth. In other words, the longer our children attend racially segregated schools, the farther they fall behind white children.

And, lest the non-Southerners feel smug, the report found that segregation for both whites and Negroes is more complete in the South, but "is extensive in other regions where the Negro population is concentrated: the urban North, Midwest and West."

The Federal Government, whose Office of Education has made some strong statements, must follow up wtih a strong enforcement of Title VI of the 1964 law. The empty promises of school officials and the defiance of the whole State of Alabama must not be accepted meekly by Federal officials. The furor over the guidelines issued by HEW is another version of the Dixie bluff on race which has worked so well for so many decades. The guidelines are mild. They are legal and not illegal as Governor Wallace proclaimed to his state's educators. They ask the Southerners to do what is for them a strange thing: obey the school desegregation law. On this point the Federal Government must not yield. The Attorney General and the Department of Justice must back up resolutely the legality of Federal action. There can be no temporizing.

Outside the South the call is for unrelenting activity to wipe out de facto school segregation. Boston, Massachusetts, has proved to be the Mississippi of the North. In fact, in fairness to Mississippi and in consideration of the starting points and traditions of the two places, Boston is below Mississippi on this issue. The details, the traps, the methods and the progress will be covered in workshop discussions, but here it must be said that before we can get jobs to earn increased income to buy and rent better homes, before we can contribute to the enrichment of our nation, we must have free access to quality education.

The man who shoots and burns and drowns us is surely our enemy, but so is he who cripples our children for life with inferior public education.

5. We also choose to wrestle with the complex problems of urban life, all of which include an attitude toward and a treatment of millions of Negro citizens. The solution of urban problems will become the solution of living in the last third of our century since more than 70 per cent of Americans now live in urban communities.

If it has been asked once, it has been asked a hundred times: Are we going to have a long, hot summer? The answer has many facets, some extremely complex and difficult. But one quick answer is that the police everywhere can make or break urban racial tensions by their conduct toward minority group citizens.

Last summer you had here an upheaval that shook the world. To many of us who looked from afar, it appeared to be a wild, senseless rampage of hate and destruction. But that was far from the whole truth.

There was power in Watts, piled up and packed down through the years: wide-scale unemployment, both adult and teenage, slum housing, crowded schools, non-existent health facilities, inadequate transportation and—the Parker police attitude. Everyone was suspect and everyone was subject to harassment in one form or another. The community smoldered under the peculiar brand that police place upon a whole section with their constant sirens, their contemptuous searches, their rough talk, their ready guns and their general "Godalmightiness."

The lesson they and city officials have learned from last year is to seek not correction and improvement, but still more repression. Mayor Yorty and whoever writes his scripts testified in Sacramento in support of a so-called riot-control bill.

The only thing one has to remember about this bill is that it would allow a policeman to judge whether an utterance or an act is an incitement to riot! On his own judgment he could arrest or club or otherwise deter—or shoot—a person whom he (not the law or the courts) deemed to be an inciter of riot. Down the drain goes freedom of speech and down, too, possibly, goes a life.

The McCone Report on the 1965 riot called for "costly and extreme" remedies for Watts, undertaken with a "revolutionary attitude." The answer of the City of Los Angeles was to vote down a hospital bond issue. The answer of Mayor Yorty and of his man, Chief Parker, is a trampling-tough riot-control bill which, if enacted, would loose the police, almost without restraint, upon a populace sick to death—literally—of race control. To blot out any remaining fitful light, one of the gubernatorial candidates, full of disavowals, is the darling of those ultra-conservatives who believe in iron control of what they call "violence in the streets"—their code name for Negroes.

If this is the best thing a great city can bring to a hard urban problem, one largely of its own making, then God pity both the whites and the Negroes!

We have no panacea for all these problems. We do not proclaim that what we declare here this week is going to change the course of the whole civil rights movement. We do not know all the answers to the George Wallace problem in Alabama, the James Eastland problem in Mississippi, or to the Boston, Massachusetts, school committee and its Louise Day Hicks problem. We certainly don't know the answers to foreign policy and to tax and interest rate puzzlers.

But in this unsettled time when shifts are the order of the day and when change is in the air, we can sail our NAACP ship "steady as she goes," with more drive to the turbines, more skill at the wheel, but no fancy capers for the sake of capers.

We can follow down into each community the really advanced blueprint of the White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights," which covered four principal areas: economic security and welfare, education, housing, and the administration of justice.

We can expand and point up the community services of our NAACP branches, each of which is, in reality, a citizenship clinic. Just as medical clinics need specialists to cure physical ills, so our branch clinics should recruit volunteer specialists to diagnose and minister to social ills.

We must involve people in the communities in the solution of our problem—not limiting ourselves to our church or lodge or club group.

We must keep the pressure on our local and state education systems through the employment of every legitimate technique: protests, surveys, discussions, demonstrations, picketing and negotiation. Nothing should be overlooked in fighting for better education. Be persistent and ornery; this will be good for the lethargic educational establishment and will aid the whole cause of public education.

Our branches are at work in their territories. In Baltimore, the NAACP won a case against the police commissioner which the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals declared revealed the most flagrant police practices ever to come before the court. The Blair County, Pennsylvania, NAACP is busy rooting out the remaining discrimination in public accommodations in Clearfield, Pennsylvania.

The Wilmington, Ohio, NAACP has a program for tutoring adults and drop-outs and has recruited college professors and students and textbooks to make the project effective. The Bay City, Michigan, NAACP also has a tutorial program underway as well as continuous work on industrial employment practices and housing. The Stillwater, Oklahoma, NAACP is active on a child care center project and on high school desegregation.

And the Montgomery County, West Virginia, NAACP, bless its heart, is 112 per cent above last year in membership and 500 per cent above last year in funds raised.

Thirty-one branches found time and funds to be present at the Meredith march rally in Jackson, Mississippi, even though the Association, at the last minute, was insulted by the barring of Charles Evers as an NAACP spokesman.

This is only part of the chronicle of "steady as she goes." In a world where the Mayor of Los Angeles is yelling "riot control," where Rhodesia says "never!" to black representation while in America SNCC raises the chant of black power where the Federal Government at long last is committed, but both the far right and the far left offer vocal and vicious objection, someone has to drive the long haul toward the group goal of Negro Americans and the larger ideal of our young nation.

Our objective is basically as it was laid down in 1909 by the interracial founders of our NAACP. Back there William Lloyd Garrison expressed the strong feeling that the first NAACP conference "will utter no uncertain sound on any point affecting the vital subject. No part of it is too delicate for plain speech. The republican experiment is at stake, every tolerated wrong to the Negro reacting with double force upon white citizens guilty of faithlessness to their brothers."

As it was then, so it is today. The republican experiment is at stake in 1966. More than that, the dream of a brotherhood in equality and justice is imperiled.

Our fraternity tonight, as it was then, is the fraternity of man, not the white, or brown, or yellow, or black man, but man.

Tributes to Capitol Physicians Adm. George W. Calver and Capt. R. J. Pearson, Jr.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it was with deep regret that Members of Congress learned of the retirement of Adm. George W. Calver as Capitol Physician. For almost four decades, Dr. Calver ministered to our needs with devotion and skill. He has been a trusted friend and medical adviser to many legislators down through the years. His service was not only in the best traditions of the U.S. Navy, but of the Congress as well. Both institutions were fortunate to have had such a fine man and competent doctor in the Capitol. Dr. Calver will be missed on Capitol Hill, and he should know, as he departs, that he will take with him our deepest thanks for his outstanding service and our best wishes for his retirement years.

Dr. Calver's successor will be Dr. R. J. Pearson, Jr., a Navy captain, who is well qualified to serve as Capitol Physician. Captain Pearson received his medical degree from Emory University in Atlanta, interned at Kings County

Hospital in Brooklyn, and trained in internal medicine at Grady Hospital in Atlanta. Subsequently, he spent a year at Massachusetts General Hospital where he received training in cardiovascular disease from Dr. Paul Dudley White.

Dr. Pearson's naval duties have included assignments as chief of the medical service at the naval hospitals in both Beaufort and Charleston, S.C., and in Portsmouth, Va., and as chief of the Cardiology Service at the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md. In addition, he has been a teacher on the cardiology staff of Georgetown University. He is a member of the College of Physicians, College of Cardiology, American Medical Association, and the American Heart Association.

I know my colleagues join me in extending to Dr. Pearson a cordial welcome to his new position as Capitol Physician. Hopefully, he will find his new job rewarding. Certainly, we look forward to his association with us in the Congress.

Resolutions Adopted by International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD resolutions Nos. 18 through 23 which were adopted by the International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners at their recent meeting in Kansas City, Mo.:

RESOLUTION 18. ESTABLISHMENT OF WATER BANK FOR SMALL WATERSHEDS

Whereas, a water bank for small watersheds is essential to hold runoff water rather than removing it rapidly through channelization; to funnel excess water into selected basins and detention reservoirs thereby aiding landowners and reducing flood hazards; to enhance recharge of ground waters and aquatic habitat especially valuable for waterfowl breeding; and

Whereas, such wetlands are of inestimable value to local wildlife species in addition to migratory waterfowl for which such habitat is essential and of primary concern especially in the Southeast and other parts of the Atlantic and Mississippi Flyways; and,

Whereas, draining and clearing of such wetlands usually results in permanent destruction and habitat loss which often is accelerated through government subsidies for the questionable purpose of increasing agricultural production;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners:

1. Urges prompt endorsement of the water bank concept to retain runoff waters within small watersheds as long as possible.

2. Encourages the Secretary of Agriculture and all other concerned agencies of the Federal Government to promote the water bank concept with associated incentive payments for private land-owners for wise management of water, land, fish and other wildlife within small watersheds.

3. Recommends that Wetland Types I and VII, which are Federal categories for Bottomland Hardwoods and Wooded Swamps respectively, be included among those types for which drainage subsidies in the form of financial assistance and technical assistance are denied.

RESOLUTION 19. ACCESS TO FEDERAL LANDS

Whereas, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act is designed, among other things, to assure access to outdoor recreational resources; and,

Whereas, accessibility of public lands to the public for recreational purposes is a mounting problem; and,

Whereas, each year, more and more private landowners are controlling access to federal lands by charging fees to enter or to cross their lands, or by leasing exclusive recreational rights on their lands, or by outright prohibition of access, thereby excluding the public or causing them extra expense and hardship;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners strongly recommends that the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964, be amended to provide that money from the federal portion of the Fund may be used to acquire easements or lands for the purpose of providing public access to federal lands which have been classified for retention in federal ownership and which possess significant value for outdoor recreation.

RESOLUTION 20. POSITION ON FEDERAL LEGISLATION

Whereas, the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners is vitally concerned with legislation pertaining to conservation;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commisioners is opposed to the following legislation now pending before Congress:

1. Restrictive Firearms Regulations as typified by S. 1592 and any other unreasonable restrictions on long guns.

2. Federal Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp increases as provided in H.R. 14136.

3. Elimination of the Federal Excise Tax on sport fishing tackle as provided in H.R. 15618.

4. Metal Mining Subsidies as provided in S. 1377 unless they are conditioned upon adequate pollution control by the recipients of such subsidies.

5. Establishment of Sonoran Desert National Park as provided in H.R. 11695 unless the Cabeza Prieta Game Range and National Land Reserve areas are retained under existing agency control.

6. Enlargement of Grand Canyon National Park as provided in H.R. 14176 as related to the transfer of agency jurisdiction of the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve and the Kaibab National Forest.

Be it further resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners supports the following legislation now pending before Congress:

1. Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (H.R. 51).

2. Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (S. 936).

3. Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore (H.R. 8678).

4. Oregon Dunes National Seashore (H.R. 7524).

5. Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area (S. 491 and H.R. 2778).

6. Guadalupe Mountains National Park (H.R. 698).

7. Protection of Endangered Species of Wildlife (H.R. 9424).

8. Strengthening of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (S. 2947 and H.R. 16076).

9. Strengthening of the Clean Air Act (S. 3112).

10. Protection of fur seals and sea otter on the high seas (S. 2102 and H.R. 9602).

11. Establishment of a National System of Estuarine Areas (H.R. 13447).

12. Extension of United States fisheries jurisdiction to twelve miles (S. 2218 and H.R. 14961).

13. Extension of the emergency waterfowl wetlands loan program, with allocations to states (S. 3308 and H.R. 13495).

14. Establishment of a Redwood National Park approximately 45,000 acres in size, with any other acquisitions to be funded from monies other than the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

15. Using Land and Water Conservation Funds to acquire public access to Federal lands for recreational purposes (H.R. 17662).

16. Extending and strengthening wildlife laws and their enforcement (S. 3475).

17. Establishing a National Water Commission to review water problems (S. 3107 and H.R. 14151).

18. Establishing a Wild or Scenic Rivers Preservation System (H.R. 12797 and S. 1446).

Be it further resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners directs its officers and urges its members to advise the appropriate committees and members of Congress of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION 21. HONORING SETH GORDON

Whereas, the by-laws of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners provide for the recognition of outstanding service rendered by a conservation administrator; and,

Whereas, this authority has been used sparingly in recognizing those who have, by long years of devotion to duty, demonstrated outstanding leadership, willingness to aid in the administration of the Association, and, generally, have left their influence over the people of North America who administer renewable natural resource work;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners that Mr. Seth Gordon, former Director of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, former Director of the California Fish and Game Commission, President of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners in 1940–41, and present Genreal Counsel for the Association, a diligent, unselfish and devoted worker for the Association, mankind and the management of our natural resources, be extended honorary life memberships in the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners.

RESOLUTION 22. APPRECIATION

Whereas, the 56th annual meeting of this Association in Kansas City, Missouri, has been an outstanding and memorable one; and,

Whereas, the efforts of the Program and Arrangements Committees have resulted in one of our most successful conferences;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners extends its appreciation to Governor Warren E. Hearnes, to the Missouri Conservation Commission, to the management of the Muelebach Hotel, and to all the others for the many courtesies and favors which contributed so much to this convention; and,

Be it further resolved that thanks and appreciation be extended also to all who appeared on the program, thereby making this convention one of the most interesting and profitable in the history of this Association.

RESOLUTION 23. REALIGNMENT OF SMALL WATERSHED PROGRAM, PUBLIC LAW 566

Whereas, the original intent of the Public Law 566 program was to attain the wisest use of all resources within individual watersheds; and,

Whereas, this concept recognized the desirability and necessity of coordination efforts between landowners, various government agencies and scientific disciplines; and,

Whereas, these original concepts are considered to be the soundest approach to effective resource management in the public interest; and,

Whereas, experience has revealed that administration of the small watershed program by the Soil Conservation Service has resulted in deviations from well-rounded resource management principles in the form of:

1. Destruction of essential natural wildlife habitat that could yield public benefits if preserved.
2. Insufficient emphasis on the application of land treatment practices before water control structures are installed.
3. Accelerating the movement of water instead of emphasizing water retention.
4. Failure to provide adequate public access, in recognition of the legitimate public interest justified by the expenditure of public funds.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners that the U.S. Soil Conservation Service be urged to realign their administrative guidelines and procedures to:

1. Encourage greater participation of State Conservation Departments in initial planning of watersheds.
2. Preserve essential types of natural habitat.
3. Develop fish and wildlife habitat while holding water within watersheds.
4. Mitigate fully for valuable natural habitat destroyed directly and indirectly as a result of construction.
5. Give additional emphasis to land treatment practices before water control structures are installed.

A Sleeping Giant Is Awakening in the Rio Grande Valley

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, a sleeping giant is awakening. The Mexican-American farmworkers of the Rio Grande Valley have begun a campaign which will not end until they achieve a just minimum wage for their toil.

Erasmo Andrade, chairman of the Council of Valley Workers Assistance Committees, told an Austin audience last Thursday that the average annual income of the 600 strikers in Rio Grande City before they went on strike was $867. In an age of affluence such as most of us enjoy today, it is a disgrace for such conditions to exist.

I ask unanimous consent that an article on Mr. Andrade's speech from the October 20 Daily Texan be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

MIGRANTS PLAN LA MARCHA—FARMWORKERS SAID TOO LOW IN INCOME LEVEL

(By Frances Barton)

Of the 167,000 migrants living in Texas, 37 per cent are living below the $3,000 poverty income level, while only 21 per cent of the entire nation is in this same category, Erasmo Andrade said Wednesday.

The average annual income of the 600 strikers in Rio Grande City before they quit working was $867, Andrade, chairman of the statewide Council of Valley Workers Assistance Committees, continued. He addressed the first meeting of the University chapter of the Valley Workers Assistance Committee.

"The people who work the hardest for the wealth of the country do not reap their just fruits," he said.

Andrade listed four major problems that all migrants and those striking encounter.

Crops have been partially ruined because of too much rain, so there is less need for laborers than usual.

Migrants who traveled North are beginning to return to Texas—a condition which causes a labor surplus.

Mexican nationals cross the border under a 72-hour visa and American citizens living in Mexico commute, thereby increasing the surplus, and breaking the picket lines of the strikers to work in the fields.

Because of the increasing number of migrants and mechanization of harvesting techniques, job demands are less, the migrant must worry only about his next meal, and the cycle continues.

Besides helping provide food and clothing for the strikers, the Committee will guide pressure for the passage of a minimum-wage bill.

State Rep. Lauro Cruz of Houston and State Senate candidate Joe Bernal of San Antonio plan to introduce a "Fair-Wage" bill in the next session of the Legislature.

Andrade will be the keynote speaker at the University of San Francisco's Latin American Conference Sunday. New York Senator Robert Kennedy will be the banquet speaker at the Conference.

Andrade said he will invite Senator Kennedy to address a benefit dinner for the strikers Nov. 27 in San Antonio. An invitation has already been sent to Kennedy by the Bishop's Committee for the Spanish-Speaking.

Law Professor's Statement on the House Committee on Un-American Activities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, on September 17, 1966, Prof. Vern Countryman, former dean of the University of Mexico Law School and presently professor of law at Harvard University Law School, debated with Francis J. McNamara, the staff director of the Committee on Un-American Activities, at the University of North Dakota Law School, Grand Fork, N. Dak. Professor Countryman's opening remarks outline the constitutional and civil liberties objections to this committee. Since this issue may come before us on the first day of the 90th Congress, I recommend Professor Countryman's statement to my colleagues for study prior to that day.

The statement follows:

For more than twenty-eight years the House Committee on Un-American Activities has pursued a marathon investigation of "subversive and un-American propaganda" in the United States. From 1938 through 1944, under the chairmanship of Martin Dies, it operated as a special investigating committee. Since 1945, under several chairmen, it has operated as a standing committee of the House. During that time, the Committee has spent more than $7,000,000. Its appropriation for 1966 hit a new high of $425,000 for a single year.

During its history also, the Committee has been the subject of three book-length studies. The conclusions of those studies were unanimous. Father August Raymond Ogden, who wrote in 1944 and who mistakenly assumed that the Committee would end with Martin Dies' decision not to seek reelection, concluded that the Committee "stands in the history of the House of Representatives as an example of what an investigating committee should not be." But, without any change in its authority or its procedures, the Committee was continued, as I have said, as a standing committee of the House. Robert Carr, then Professor of Law and Political Science at Dartmouth, writing seven years later in 1952, concluded that "the wisest policy to follow would be the complete abolition of the Committee." Frank J. Donner, a New York lawyer with much first-hand experience in attempting to represent clients before the committee, reached the same conclusion in a study published in 1961.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt characterized the Committee as "sordid—flagrantly unfair—and un-American." President Truman said in 1959 that "the Committee on Un-American Activities is the most un-American thing in America."

Abolition of the Committee has been urged by the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Saturday Evening Post, and such diverse organizations as the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Jewish Congress, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Friends Service Committee, and the United Auto Workers, to name only a few. Ninety-four members of the House of Representatives, by vote or recorded remarks, have opposed the existence or the performance of the Committee. As the New York Times said last August, in commenting on the most recent disgraceful performance of a subcommittee of the Committee under the chairmanship of Joe Pool, "It is a measure of how low the * * * Committee has sunk in public esteem that Senator Everett Dirksen has joined those who condemn its unseemly spectacles and its legislative futility."

What is the basis for all of this opposition to the Committee? Why is there an increasing demand that the Committee be abolished? The answers to these questions are basically three.

The first and most fundamental objection to the Committee is inherent in its mandate. Since 1938 the sole authority conferred on the Committee, by what is now Rule XI of the House of Representatives, has been to investigate "the extent, character, and objects of the un-American propaganda activities in the United States," and "the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that . . . attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution."

Within the confines of this mandate, the Committee's authority is hopelessly vague. As the Supreme Court said in 1957 in *Watkins v. United States*, "It would be difficult to imagine a less explicit authorizing resolution. Who can define the meaning of 'un-American'? What is that single, solitary 'principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution'?"

But even more basic is the fact that the Committee's jurisdiction is confined to "propaganda"—which means, in simple terms, that the Committee is to investigate only opinions, associations, speech and other forms of expression. This authority is conferred in the face of the First Amendment to the Constitution which provides that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." Despite that overriding prohibition on the full Congress, the House of Representatives has by rule authorized and permitted one of its committees for twenty-eight years to engage in wholesale abridgment of freedom of speech, press, belief and association. As the Supreme Court said earlier this year in *DeGregory* v. *Attorney General of New Hampshire*, "Investigation is a part of lawmaking" within the First Amendment, and that Amendment "prevents the government from using the power to investigate enforced by the contempt power to probe at will and without relation to existing need." Nonetheless, the House Committee has for twenty-eight years probed "at will and without relation to existing need" under its mandate to investigate "subversive and un-American propaganda."

The First Amendment, which the Committee has consistently disregarded, states an obvious essential of an open, democratic society. A legislative committee empowered to summon witnesses, to interrogate them in public, to subject them to public exposure, and otherwise to mobilize government authority against them solely because of the exercise of their rights of speech, belief, and association cannot be justified under any concept of democracy.

In a democratic society, overt acts may be investigated, legislated against, and punished. But speech, belief and association must remain free as the First Amendment requires.

The Committee's mandate has it backwards. The Committee is given no authority to investigate overt acts. Its only authority is to investigate propaganda. Its jurisdiction is confined to investigation in an area which is forbidden by the First Amendment and which cannot be tolerated by an open society. This is the most fundamental objection to the Committee.

The procedures of the Committee have been remarkably unfair. In its hearing, the Committee has relied mainly on two techniques.

The first is the use of informers or "friendly witnesses." In this aspect of its work, the Committee has shown little interest in the reliability, or even the mental stability, of its informers so long as they are willing to supply the Committee with names of others who can be pursued as "un-American." In 1938 the Committee was so impressed with the testimony of J. B. Matthews that a number of Hollywood personalities, including Shirley Temple, were Communist dupes that it made Matthews its chief investigator—a post which he held for the next five years. One informer who obligingly supplied the Committee with the names of some 300 persons alleged to be Communist or Communist sympathizers was later revealed to have a long history of mental disturbance and alcoholism. Another, praised by Chairman Harold Velde as "one of the outstanding witnesses to appear before this Committee," was then reported by his hometown newspaper to have incurred his twentieth conviction for public drunkenness less than a month before his testimony and his twenty-first conviction for the same offense less than a month thereafter. From the testimony of these informers and others, and from the investigations of "experts" on its staff such as J. B. Matthews, the Committee has been able to label as Communists, Communist sympathizers or Communist dupes hundreds of thousands of Americans. It has similarly labeled hundreds of organizations. Its most recent hearing was devoted to attempting to show that opposition to our current policies in Viet Nam can only be Communist-inspired.

The second technique employed by the Committee in its hearings is to subpoena those named by its informers and staff and to interrogate them about their beliefs and associations. The treatment of subpoenaed witnesses differs markedly from the treatment of informers. Subpoenaed witnesses are not allowed to defend themselves. They may bring attorneys with them, but the attorney's role is confined to whispering advice in his client's ear. If he attempts to address the Committee, object to its questions, or in any other way protect his client, he will be ejected from the hearing—as Attorney Arthur Kinoy was ejected last month in the most recent disgraceful performance by the Committee—the performance which provoked even Senator DIRKSEN to criticism of the Committee. Unlike the informers, who are allowed to ramble on for hours, subpoenaed witnesses are not allowed to make statements in their own behalf—they are confined to answering questions posed by the Committee. And the informers who testify against them are never subjected to cross-examination. Cross-examination might reveal that they are drunks, or fools or liars—or simply that they didn't know what they were talking about.

This point is well illustrated by one of the three cases decided between 1959 and 1961 in which the Supreme Court by a 5 to 4 vote, rejected First Amendment attacks on the Committee. As a part of the "balancing" test employed by that slim majority in reaching its conclusion, it was thought relevant that the Committee had "probable cause" to subpoena the witnesses who were in the Supreme Court challenging the Committee's authority in these three cases. In one of these cases, *Wilkinson* v. *United States*, decided in 1961, the majority opinion of the Court concluded that the Committee had "probable cause" to believe that Wilkinson was "an active Communist leader" because of the testimony of one Mrs. Schneider, an informer before the Committee. Her entire testimony before the Committee about Wilkinson was as follows:

"Q. Was it [the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedom] Communist-controlled?"

"A. Yes."

"Q. Who was the ringleader in that organization?"

"A. I didn't work in that organization and I don't know who the ringleader was. My contact on that occasion was with Frank Wilkinson, I believe."

"Q. Did you know him as a Communist?"

"A. Yes."

Obviously, this is testimony which cries out for cross-examination. What did the witness mean when she affirmed that she "knew Wilkinson as a Communist"? She might have meant any of a number of things—that she had collected Communist Party dues from him; that she had attended Communist Party meetings with him; that she had seen him at meetings which she assumed to be organized by, or attended by, Communists; that she knew that the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms was urging the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and therefor assumed—as does the Committee—that anyone associated with such an enterprise must be a Communist. Or the witness may have merely been trying to accommodate Committee counsel by giving the answers he clearly wanted to his crudely leading questions. Cross-examination might have bolstered her testimony or it might have destroyed it. But under the Committee's rules there is no cross-examination.

I have adverted, in describing this case, to the fact that the Supreme Court in this and two other cases—*Barenblatt* v. *United States* (1959) and *Braden* v. *United States* (1961)—by a 5 to 4 majority, rejected First Amendment attacks on the Committee's authorizing resolution. There is good reason to hope that these cases would be differently decided under the First Amendment today. Justices Frankfurter and Whittaker, who were in the majority in all three cases, are no longer on the Court. The four dissenters—Chief Justice Warren and Justices Black, Douglas and Brennan—are still there. Two new Justices—White and Fortas—are uncommitted on the precise point. But Mr. Justice Fortas—and even Mr. Justice Clark—concurred in the 6 to 3 decision earlier this year in the *De Gregory* case (Justices Harlan, Stewart, and White dissenting), which found that a state investigation of subversion violated First Amendment limitations. There is, therefore, reason to hope that First Amendment limitations may yet be imposed on the House Committee.

But it is difficult to get the First Amendment question before the courts. This is not because the Committee has a good record in the courts. It has not. In the past fifteen years only nine of 129 contempt proceedings originated by it have resulted in convictions. It is, rather, because of the Committee's own lawlessness. Its disregard of its own rules and of applicable statutes usually leads to dismissal of the contempt charges on this ground, before any constitutional question is reached.

The federal statute upon which the contempt prosecutions are based requires that the witness have "refused to answer any question pertinent to the question under inquiry." Obviously, before the witness can violate the statute or the courts can find a violation, there must be a definition of the "question under inquiry." Obviously, also, no comprehensible definition can be found in the Committee's mandate to investigate "Subversive and un-American propaganda," as the Supreme Court held in *Watkins* v. *United States* in 1957. In that case also, the Court reversed a contempt conviction because the Committee had not defined the "question under inquiry." Nine years later, in *Gojack* v. *United States*, the Court reversed another contempt conviction for precisely the same reason and also because the Committee had violated one of its own rules by not obtaining a majority vote of the Committee authorizing the hearings out of which the contempt charge arose.

Another of the Committee's rules once provided that if a majority of the Committee believed that interrogation of a witness in a public hearing might endanger national security or unjustly injure the witness' reputation, the Committee should first interrogate the witness in executive session to determine the necessity for public hearings. In *Yellin* v. *United States* the Supreme Court in 1963 reversed a contempt conviction because the Committee had violated this rule. The Committee's response was to amend the rule to delete any reference to injury to the witness' reputation.

There still remains a rule of the House, which the Committee cannot amend, and which provides that if testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, "the Committee shall (1) receive such evidence in executive session; (2) afford such person an opportunity voluntarily to appear as a witness; and (3) receive and dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses." The Committee's evasion of this rule, as exemplified in hearings held in Chicago last year, is to misread it to say that the person affected is *only* entitled to have adverse testimony taken in executive session *if* he voluntarily appears as a witness. That misinterpretation of the House rule is now under consideration by the courts in litigation arising out of the Chicago hearings.

Another Committee rule provides that no member of the Committee or its staff shall make public the name of any subpoenaed witness prior to the date of his appearance before the Committee. Yet the usual pattern of Committee hearings is that the names of subpoenaed witnesses almost invariably hit the headlines before the hearings—and frequently before the subpoenas are served. The Committee always professes complete innocence and bewilderment as to how this publicity is achieved, but the headlines continue to appear well in advance of the hearings. This feature of the Committee's performance is also being challenged in the Chicago litigation.

Former Committee Chairman J. Parnell Thomas once expressed the Committee's attitude very nicely in speaking to an attorney who appeared with a subpoenaed client and was then ordered to take the witness stand himself. Thomas said: "The rights you have are the rights given you by this Committee. We will determine what rights you have and what rights you have not got before this committee." This statement, a committee of the American Bar Association later concluded, "sums up with brutal clarity the basic abuse that runs through the entire investigative process."

The Supreme Court in *Dombrowski* v. *Pfister* (1965) found the Committee's techniques so deficient that a state statute requiring registration of members of organizations cited by the Committee is unconstitutional as lacking "a minimum requirement to assure rationality." But the product of those techniques is reflected in permanent dossiers maintained by the Committee on hundreds of thousands of individuals and hundreds of organizations. And those dossiers are available for private use although too irrational for official use.

Against this record of defamation and intimidation of American citizens must be weighed the fact, finally, that the Committee serves no useful purpose.

Even if suppression of propaganda were constitutionally permissible in times of great danger, this country is in no danger from Communist propaganda within the United States, which is all the Committee's mandate reaches. The Communists in this country are, as Justice Douglas said fifteen years ago, "miserable merchants of unwanted ideas." They could not sell those ideas effectively here even at the height of the depression of the 1930s. Much less can they do so today.

The Committee clearly recognizes this to be true. In disregard of its mandate, it has made no serious effort to invesitgate propaganda of any sort. Instead, its efforts have been confined to harrassing those whose views it does not approve and to seeking publicity for its members. And thereby it has departed from any legitimate legislative function.

Congressional investigations are justifiable, and necessary, to provide information upon which to base new legislation and to provide information as to the manner in which existing legislation is enforced by the executive branch. But, as the Supreme Court said in the *Watkins* case with reference to the Committee, "There is no general authority to expose the private affairs of individuals without justification in terms of the function of the Congress, nor is the Congress a law enforcement or trial agency. . . . Investigations conducted solely for the personal aggrandizement of the investigators or to punish those investigated are indefensible."

But the record is clear that this Committee functions almost entirely for the personal aggrandizement of its members and to expose and punish those investigated.

The Committee considers only a handful of bills each year, and all of them fall within the jurisdiction of some other committee of the House. While it is the practice of the Committee to include "legislative recommendation" in its annual reports, these recommendations usually are no more than endorsements of bills processed by other committees. Even where the bills originate with this Committee, they usually have no relation to anything covered by the Committee's hearings. As the St. Louis Post Dispatch said last May, "This Committee is notorious for lack of legislative purpose."

On a most generous interpretation, the Committee can be credited with only four pieces of legislation: (1) A 1943 rider to an appropriation bill excluding certain named employees from the federal payroll, which the Supreme Court later held unconstitutional as a bill of attainder. (2) The Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, designed to require registration of "Communist action" and "Communist front" (and, by 1954 amendment, "Communist infiltrated") organizations and their members, but which, because of conflict with the constitutional privilege against self-incrimination, has produced no registrations. (3) The Communist Control Act of 1954, which amended the 1950 Act, but which is equally unenforceable. (4) A statute of 1962 which amended the 1950 Act again by eliminating a requirement that the Defense Department publish lists of defense plants from which members of "Communist action" groups were to be barred—someone had pointed out to the Committee that publication of these lists might give the enemy more assistance than trouble.

Clearly, this legislative record cannot justify the harm which the Committee has wrought nor its $7,000,000 expenditure of public funds.

So far, moreover, as the Committee purports to safeguard internal security, it is quite unnecessary. The House Judiciary Committee now has jurisdiction over matters of "espionage." Under this authority, and a similar mandate for the Senate Judiciary Committee, the Judiciary Committees of each House have traditionally dealt with all matters of internal security. If it is felt that the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee should be clarified, that could be done by amending its authorizing resolution to make it cover "sabotage, insurrection and other overt actions relating to internal security" as well as "espionage". Such an amendment would give the Judiciary Committee all necessary authority for protecting national security. But neither the House Committee on Un-American Activities nor its mandate to investigate speech, beliefs and associations should longer be tolerated by a free, democratic society.

Above all, we should not be misled by the Committee's own propaganda—that by pursuing "un-American propaganda" in the United States it is combatting the menace of Communism. The Committee has been much more successful with this line than it should have been because all but a handful of Americans have no sympathy with Communism. As we have seen it in operation in those countries where it prevails, we know that its chief characteristics are the use of governmental power to prescribe permissible political views and resort to crude and brutal measures to suppress dissent. But those are also the chief characteristics of the House Committee. These characteristics, no matter how they are manifested, should be rejected in America. Because the Committee is a greater danger to our free society than the Communist propaganda which it purports to protect us from, it is indeed, as President Truman said, "the most un-American thing in America."

How To Make Teaching a Career With a Future

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WAYNE MORSE

OF OREGON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, Francis Keppel in the September issue of Grade Teacher has written a most informative article entitled "How To Make Teaching a Career With a Future."

Because of the widespread interest the subject has in this year of education legislation, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in my remarks for the information of my colleagues.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOW TO MAKE TEACHING A CAREER WITH A FUTURE

(By Francis Keppel)

(NOTE.—Francis Keppel holds no graduate degrees, but at 32 he became the effective dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, and at 46, as U.S. Commissioner of Education, he made the Office of Education a force to reckon with. He was appointed Commissioner of Education by President Kennedy in 1962. President Johnson moved him to the newly created post of Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in 1965. He is now chairman of General Learning Corporation. The Necessary Revolution in American Education is a forceful statement of our developing public policy on elementary and secondary education and an assessment of the growing partnership among local, state, and federal governments. Educators have not, in the past, led the way toward the transformation of society. In the present and future, Mr. Keppel concludes, it is crucial that they do so. The Necessary Revolution in American Education is necessary reading for all thoughtful Americans.)

For many years the universities by their intellectual snobbism about the study of education—which was not hard to understand because some professors of education wrote appalling nonsense—were missing the importance of the public schools as an instrument in the American society. This lack of understanding in the intellectual community resulted in a derogation of the institutions of elementary and secondary education by political scientists, historians, philosophers, and intellectuals in general.

The colleges and schools of education, public or private, were said to be pretty dull places. The abler and more energetic undergraduates heard such accounts from their professors or from the young graduate students. In the face of such a reputation, for a man of ability to apply for admission to a school of education took moral courage.

The nation has begun to reverse the inadequate policies of the past trend, but the pace must be speeded up. Where should the schools look for their personnel? What kind of training program is needed? What sort of personnel policies will attract and keep the educator of the future?

One of the first questions is whether or not a college education is necessary for every teacher in the schools. With the new curricula that seem to be ahead of us, college education bceomes more necessary. The old argument for requiring a college education for elementary school teachers was, at least in part, the result of the need for some easily measured and readily accepted standard for appointment. The new argument must be based on the need for a subtler measure of quality: the ability to handle new ideas and new techniques.

Unfortunately, most programs of teacher education have tended to discourage many young men and women of the caliber needed. The reputation which the study of education and "teaching" courses enjoyed was far from favorable. But it was not only the reputation but the fact on which it was based that had to be changed. Fortunately, universities and colleges by the mid-1960's had begun to do so. But their efforts were impeded by the widespread (and all too often correct) conviction that no one in education could earn a decent living.

In good school systems, initial salaries were reasonably competitive with opening salaries in many professions. The problem was the future. For young students the issue is not the bottom salary; it is the top salary. Where can they go? What kind of reasonable expectation of advancement may they have? What is the ceiling in teaching to the natural ambition of an able and vigorous college student or graduate?

Society now tells a young man who is thinking of teaching as a career that he can look forward only to a low ceiling in salary and responsibility. It says in effect that, if he starts teaching at twenty-one and remains a teacher, by retirement at the age of sixty-five, he will still influence the lives of only the same number of pupils in his classroom at any given time as when he began. They may well be the same age group. It must further report that ordinarily his salary will increase only to the extent that it reflects length of service and so many "hours" of graduate study. While young people heard rumors of some teachers' salaries above $10,000 per year in the 1960's, honesty compelled the report that they were few and far between.

Obviously this was not a personnel policy exciting to the energetic young man or woman. The low salary ceiling was bad enough—but perhaps even worse was the lack of advancement, the lack of sense of career, and the absence of that increased responsibility which usually accompanies merit and experience. Business and law, government and industry, even higher education with its system of professorial ranks, offer such future possibilities. But not the schools!

How teacher salaries compare with others

[Median yearly earnings of males with 4 or more years of college by occupation, age, and color]

Occupation	White			Nonwhite		
	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54
Total experienced civilian labor force	$6,356	$8,797	$9,233	$4,439	$5,479	$5,482
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	6,316	8,818	9,346	4,524	5,872	5,934
Accountants and auditors	6,312	8,320	8,892			
Clergymen	3,995	4,733	4,694			
College professors and instructors	5,582	8,312	9,085			
Dentists	10,810	15,241	13,587			
Designers and draftsmen	5,977	7,840	8,023			
Mechanical engineers	8,104	9,717	10,946			
Lawyers and judges	7,296	12,187	14,210			
Natural scientsits	7,220	9,024	9,526		7,751	
Biological scientists	5,515	8,026	8,557			
Chemists	7,077	8,740	9,176			
Mathematicians	8,153					
Physicians and surgeons	5,013	19,677	21,204	2,958		
Social scientists	6,946	9,335	9,928			
Economists	7,115	10,902	10,785			
Psychologists	6,828	8,975				
Elementary teachers	5,136	6,087	[illegible]	4,145	4,855	
Secondary teachers	5,252	6,636	[illegible]	3,944	4,756	5,611

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Population, 1960. Subject reports. Occupation by Earning and Education. Final report PC(2)-7B.

To be sure, most teachers work at their profession fewer months of the year than the other professionals. Even so, the figures in the accompanying table show a serious disparity between the earnings of teachers and those in the other occupations, for the teacher-earnings figure includes extra income from moonlighting and summer jobs. These extra earnings often come from nonprofessional employment at relatively low salary or rates.

Teacher salaries go up for about ten or fifteen years after they start. After ten to fifteen years the increases have tended to come to a halt in most systems. The systems have often been able to retain men teachers only because they promoted themselves by moving from one school system to another where the salary scales were higher. The range of salaries between systems has given the individual the freedom to advance his own career, but not adequately within a single system.

Very often, however, the young college student either has given up the thought of teaching as a career or has planned as soon as possible to become an administrator. Here the picture was far more appealing. A large number of responsible posts as principal or superintendent are always available. Salaries have risen since the Second World War. As administrators, the ablest young men—and, one may hope, young women—can reasonably expect by the age of forty to earn salaries that compare favorably with the average of the income of many other professionals.

Top salaries, of course, do not compete with the top salaries in law or medicine or business. But they do compete with government service, with the average of most professions, surpass the majority of salaries in higher education, and represent a more than adequate standard of living.

Yet by emphasizing this administrative path to advancement alone, the nation runs the danger of neglecting the core of American education: the teaching staff in direct touch with the pupils. Is there a way out of this dilemma? Salaries, of course, should be increased. But this alone will not solve the problem of a general, national shortage of skilled personnel. The personnel structure of the schools is ill designed to attract or to hold anything like an adequate proportion of the nation's most skilled and promising young men and women. This is true above all when other professions are in need of the very same group.

WRONG REQUIREMENTS

There are some who believe that the shortage of good teachers is caused less by lack of promotion than by what they regard as the ridiculous "certification" requirements of the states, which keep out of teaching anyone who has not studied in certain prescribed courses, usually in "education." Every detached observer will agree that some of these requirements are needlessly complicated, and many will say that some of them could be eliminated. Undoubtedly these requirements, which by 1965 were undergoing vigorous reappraisal in many states, kept out some promising aspirants to a teacher's career.

Certification of teachers depends largely upon the common currency in the academic world: counting course credits on official transcripts. Conant made a notable contribution in urging that certification be based in good part upon demonstrated competence as a student teacher, for of course the final test of a teacher's education in his ability in the classroom. Again, as with changes in teacher training, the movement of reform was under way by the mid-1960's, led by the educators themselves. The need was to speed it up, and to relate changes in requirement and preparation to the level of demand in the years ahead.

The decades of the 1960's and 1970's, therefore, are a testing ground of recruitment, training, salary, and personnel policies of the schools. Can they adjust to the demand for very large numbers of new staff? Not only do new personnel have to be recruited, but those with a career in teaching in mind must be kept on the job. And better use has also to be made of part-time and short-term personnel. The question is not only how to improve present arrangements so that a brighter future can be held before the young career teacher, but also how to handle realistically the large number of teachers who stay on the job barely long enough to become valuable to the schools they serve.

The solution lies not alone in the general raising of salaries for all teachers, including those who will stay only a few short years in the classroom; it is also a selective matter. The public understandably wishes to reward those who both stay in teaching and show special skills. The schools need a way of reordering their affairs so that those who have the qualifications and stay in the profession advance to positions of greater responsibility, positions which call for their influence to be extended to a larger number of students and which bring rewards of prestige and salary. For not only are salaries too low—they also do not offer enough range. It is assumed that all teachers are the same, and all teaching jobs alike. Common sense, of course, denies the former; the present situation does not deny the latter. A widening of the range calls for a change in the structure.

THE PROMISE OF TEAMS

One suggestion seemed to show promise, though the results are far from complete. This was based on plans to reorganize schools by establishing teams of teaching personnel, including a leader, perhaps certain subject specialists, and a staff on junior status, encompassing teachers, interns, and aides. The leaders of such teams could be in direct relationship with the pupils, could handle many aspects of parental relations, and could give close supervision to the work of the junior members, many of whom would teach for only a few years. They would be directly responsible for the quality of the work done in their division of the school's work, and could be expected not only to supervise the inexperienced teachers or teacher's aides but also to play a major part in the pupils' lives by teaching in the classrooms for which they are themselves responsible.

Such leaders, and their associates with specialized qualifications, could properly be put on a substantially higher salary scale than the junior teachers, whose duties would probably be largely restricted to a smaller number of pupils and to lesser responsibilities. The teams and their leaders would have different responsibilities at the several levels of school work—elementary, junior high, and high school. In the last case, for example, the leader would be, in effect, a new type of chairman for a subject area. The young teachers, who started in junior status, could aspire to leader status in due course. A possible career could be held before young people as an impetus to advancement and to making education their life work.

Team teaching is essentially, therefore, a method of staff deployment to provide the strongest possible program of education for children with the strongest personnel available. The term was coined in 1957; the movement started in the Franklin School of Lexington, Massachusetts, with the help and stimulation of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, to mean the use of a group of teachers—including specialists in reading and in science, for example, in an elementary school—"captioned" by a leader, all teaching a particular group of children.

The spread of the movement was rapid—probably too rapid—and came to mean any collaboration between teachers at any level. The early years were therefore characterized by superficiality of approach both as to personnel and to curricular policies. By the mid-1960's it was hard to estimate whether team teaching would become a more stable educational device. Relatively little had been done on a scale that could test the assumption that a new personnel structure could help to solve problems of recruitment.

The idea of team teaching had much to contribute to American schools and unquestionably could lead to needed improvements in curricula and teacher preparation as well. Its potential, it was clear, was enhanced when coupled with other innovations; its value diminished when it became the only change introduced.

Four implications of the personnel reorganization suggested by team teaching deserve special comment. The first is that it would cost more than prior arrangements. But the funds could be distributed in a way which would reward ability, commitment, and willingness to take responsibility, and might therefore be expected to attract able and energetic young men and women into teaching as a career. The public may not always be willing to raise the salaries of all teachers in order to attract and hold a minority of the dedicated and skilled. But it may be willing to spend more money on a plan which gives promise of achieving this end by a program which keeps to minimum standards and raises and which rewards top qualifications.

A TEACHER'S TEACHER

Second is the implication that the "junior" teacher is no longer wholly responsible for what takes place in his or her classroom. The children would have to deal with several personalities during the course of the day, and recognize a hierarchy of responsibility. If these are disadvantages, which is subject to debate, the advantage of close supervision over inexperienced teachers is a counterbalance. The director of such a team would, in effect, be the clinical teacher of an inservice program of training.

Third, it is probable that the position of director of these teams or of specialist staff might attract both men and women. To provide continuity of policy and maintenance of standards,, a core staff of career educators is always needed. The chances of keeping a higher proportion of young men in a lifetime career are ordinarily better than in the case of the young women. Some of the disadvantages of the single-salary schedule for equal work, so widely and wisely adopted, could be removed as men go up the ladder of greater responsibility and therefore greater salary for different types of work.

Finally, such a pattern of teams might bring the personnel structure of the schools into better alinement with the lessons learned in business, government, and the military. Here it has long been considered that too large a span of control is unwise. A leader, it is argued, can deal effectively with only a small number of people reporting directly to him—usually fewer than a dozen—in those aspects of human activity which require skilled and complex work and intimate personal relations. It has not been uncommon in American schools, however, for a school principal, with a host of noneducational problems on his desk, to be responsible for the teaching skills of more than a dozen teachers, to say nothing of other personnel reporting to him.

Supervisors and superintendents are in a comparable situation. To put it bluntly, teachers in American classrooms have received appalling little direction or supervision. The ancient and honorable tradition of each teacher as king in his classroom may have to give way in the days of the necessary revolution. The advantages of freedom to teach can be maintained by wise leaders, who can at the same time by their own teaching and supervision assure ever-higher quality of performance. If it has been heresy to question the king in his classroom, the coming revolution may call out for the heretics.

Such a personnel reorganization is quite a different matter from increasing the salary of teachers on the basis of "merit" alone. Courageous efforts to introduce plans of such merit increases have been made. The record is not a happy one. There were probably two reasons: there is no general agreement on what "good" teaching means; and, except for a few individuals of outstanding general reputation, and a few of quite the opposite, there is no way of making fine distinctions between teachers in neighboring classrooms.

SALARY BASED ON RESPONSIBILITY

The product of education cannot be judged by piecework methods. And the decentralization of American schools, combined with their close tie to the opinion of the local community, means that irrelevant influences may enter to sway educational judgments.

Efforts toward a merit system have tended to fail unless the linking of salary to responsibility was taken into account. To borrow from the sociologist's terms, what was a change of role—a change of position from lesser to greater responsibility in the school, to which higher salary could be assigned.

In 1960, more than three-quarters of elementary schools throughout the nation were using the one-teacher-per-classroom type of instructional organization. The remaining minority of schools were organized according to a variety of plans that permitted some degree of departmentalization, so that some teachers whose special skill was science, for example, would move from classroom to classroom during the day to give students at various grade levels the benefit of special expertise.

The advantages of such a system were self-evident. Aside from the stimulation that specialist teaching offered the student, the departmentalized arrangement gave the teacher a chance to concentrate on the subject and keep up with new developments, rather than to dissipate professional energies by attempting to learn about new concepts in every subject in the curriculum.

Yet one must note that research provided no consistent evidence that children as a group learn more mathematics from a specialist than from a generalist, though there was some indication that able learners profit more from a specialist than do the average or slow students. Far more research and trial was needed before the educator could give a firm judgment on the best system of organization.

Yet there was enough promise in the idea of combined teaching teams and special expertise so that the Congress in 1965, as a part of the President's education program, established a national Teacher Corps and encouraged emphasis on the establishment of master teachers and teaching teams. Through support of teacher-training programs emphasizing the school subjects, funded by the National Science Foundation and the Office of Education, the federal government starting in the 1950's had clearly stated its concern that teachers should be expert in their special subject. The emphasis at first was on the high school level, but a broadening to include the elementary school began to take place in the middle of the next decade.

It remains to be seen whether the continued impact of the Teacher Corps and the institutes for teachers, when added to the experiments going on in the schools themselves, will profoundly change the personnel and salary structure of American education.

There is still a long way to go to establish an effectively relation between the recruitment, prior preparation, induction, supervision, promotion, and continued education of teachers. The first steps of collaboration between the several parts of the college and university world to do a better job of preparation are under way, encouraged by private foundations and government. Teacher institutions are increasingly available to keep the teacher up to date in his subject and techniques. New organizational arrangements are sprouting up across the country. But these forces have not combined into a common approach, with one reinforcing the other to assure a higher quality of teaching performance.

The final test to be put on the quality of teaching—and therefore on the programs affecting teachers—is necessarily what the student learns. The teacher and the classroom are, after all, means to an end, and not the end itself. The end of education is learning; if teaching does not achieve that consequence it is futile. In the necessary revolution of education, the means must become consistent with the end.

Tribute to Hon. Eugene J. Keogh, Member of Congress

SPEECH
OF
HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, the next session of Congress will be less rich in wit and wisdom as a consequence of the retirement of the distinguished gentleman from New York, the Honorable EUGENE J. KEOGH.

He has served his constituency in the State legislature and in the Congress long and well and I had the pleasure and privilege of serving in the State legislature with him.

He has taken grand perspective of a Congressman's responsibilities and achieved, during his long tenure of office, the reputation of a statesman.

Congressman KEOGH is held in high esteem and warm affection by all of his colleagues, of whom I am proud to number myself one.

As I bid him farewell from this body, I wish him great success for whatever course he plans to follow and many years of good health. I am certain he will remember with justifiable pride his accomplishments while a Member of this body—we certainly will not forget.

U.S. Travel Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS J. DODD

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I wholeheartedly supported the establishment of the U.S. Travel Service within the Department of Commerce 5 years ago, and I have followed the work of this unique agency with great interest since then.

Americans are undoubtedly the greatest advocates of travel in the world, and we are spending more time and money abroad each year.

With the incredible variety of attractions offered to the tourist in this country, and in view of our continued efforts to reduce our balance-of-payments deficit and to promote the sale of American goods abroad, it is only logical that we should encourage foreign travelers to visit the United States.

The U.S. Travel Service has been doing an excellent job in this area, but the demonstrated resourcefulness and initiative of the agency has been hampered by a limited budget. Unfortunately, a request which would have permitted a significant expansion of the program next year was denied by Congress this session.

In connection with this $1.7 million budget cut and the outstanding work of the Travel Service, I would like to include in the Record an editorial which appeared in the Washington Star.

I hope that the Senate will support an expansion of the U.S. travel program next year.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

ECONOMY-SIZE WELCOME MAT

Back in 1961, the year the Commerce Department set up the United States Travel Service to encourage foreigners to spend more here, 516,152 visitors arrived from overseas to view such wonders as the Grand Canyon and the Atlantic City boardwalk.

Last year the total had almost exactly doubled to 1,039,928. Since the average guest from abroad spends $400 during his stay, not including transportation to American shores, this kind of increase is welcome news indeed to administration officials beset by balance-of-payments deficits.

Among the items luring foreigners is an ingenious "VUSA Plan" (short for Visit USA).

Under this scheme, anyone who is not an American and lives more than 100 miles from the border can fly anywhere on local or "regional" airlines during a 21-day visit for a flat total of $150. Because the lines serve out-of-the-way locations, the European can get a look at such unorthodox tourist points as Paducah, Pueblo, Laramie and even Anchorage. Supplementing all this local flavor of course are other plans offered by major trunk airlines, bus lines, railroads, and car rental firms.

The U.S. Travel Service has worked closely with carriers to make America more available at reasonable cost to visitors, and has made strong promotional efforts with posters and films. But oddly enough, Congress seemed to think the $4.7 million requested in the budget for this tiny agency was excessive, even though Commerce estimated foreigners spent more than $1.3 billion here last year. So the agency is getting only $3 million for fiscal 1967.

While no one can prove a direct relationship between the seed dollars spent promoting tourism and the number of visitors, it seems to us that this is a curious place to display parsimony.

As Senator JAVITS of New York warned the other day, the "travel gap," meaning the amount Americans spend abroad over the total spent by foreigners here, will reach an estimated $1.9 billion in 1966. He urges expanding the Federal travel office fivefold. Certainly coping with the problem with the current pittance is like trying to lure a herd of elephants with one peanut.

Miss Donna Dill: The 1967 March of Dimes National Poster Child

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, just recently, in Washington, D.C., I met one of the most delightful and inspiring young ladies I have ever encountered. She is a constituent of mine, Donna Dill, of Hillsboro, Tex., a beautiful, blonde girl of 5 years, who has been chosen as the 1967 March of Dimes Poster Child.

I have seen many examples of raw courage on the battlefield, but these were among grown men who were trained in the desperate business of fighting. I have never in my life seen greater courage than that which Donna Dill exhibits every day of her life.

Donna was born with an open spine—spina bifida. Thanks to the March of Dimes, which does a splendid job of trying to help the 250,000 American children who are born each year with birth defects, she has received the most skillful medical treatment in the world at the Houston Methodist Hospital, the Orthopedic Clinic of Houston, and the Texas Institute for Rehabilitation and Research.

Her life has been one long series of major operations. The doctors saved her life and prevented her from having to spend the rest of her days as an immobile, helpless cripple. But Donna still wears 4-pound braces on her legs which is about one-seventh of her entire weight and she must navigate on specially constructed crutches.

One would think that all this would turn a 5-year-old girl into a pathetic personality. Not a bit of it. Donna is a radiant personality, full of fun and affection, a perfect little hostess, who glows with inner strength and an insurmountable spirit. She captivated everyone who met her here in Washington and, indeed, seemed happily intent on putting us at our ease and taking our minds off her troubles.

The March of Dimes physicians say that there is hope that, when she is full grown, Donna will be able, after another operation, to discard one of her leg braces and lead a reasonably normal life.

Even today, despite her infirmities, she is able to ride her Shetland pony, "Popsy," and to help her mother with some of the household chores, such as washing dishes and making beds. She is looking forward to entering the first grade next year.

Donna says she wants to be a cowgirl, a momma, or a nurse, when she grows up. Knowing her, I feel certain she will be all three.

Her parents, David J. Dill and Jo Ford Dill, of Hillsboro, are themselves an inspiration in the way they have accepted the physical calamity visited upon their only child with Christian fortitude and enormous intelligence. They are worthy of much more than sympathy; they are worthy of universal admiration.

You know, Mr. Speaker, we all are inclined, upon occasion, to feel sorry for ourselves. We become preoccupied with our own troubles and fail to realize how lucky most of us really are, when compared to so many others of our fellow men. When I met Donna Dill, I could not help but be reminded of the words of the ancient philosopher:

> I cursed the world because I had no shoes, until I met a man who had no feet.

Surely, if this little 5-year-old girl can bear her own infirmities with such golden courage and grace, we all can stand a little stronger and taller under our comparatively lighter burdens.

May Almighty God, in His wisdom and mercy, prosper little Donna Dill and restore her to perfect health. And may every American see fit to make a special sacrifice to help the March of Dimes perform medical miracles for the many thousands of other American children who need help as much as Donna does.

We Must Stop Choking Our Cities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH D. TYDINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, it is becoming increasingly evident that the provision of billions of dollars annually of Federal aid for highway construction, without any comparable amount of aid for building mass transportation systems, is having a deleterious effect on many of our cities.

Because of large-scale Federal highway assistance cities are encouraged to devote more and more space to highway construction. In Atlanta, for instance, 54 percent of the downtown land area is devoted to highways, streets and parking lots; and more freeways are planned. Los Angeles expects to add 622 miles of freeways to its network, which already is 700 miles long. And in city after city, we see these new roads cutting through residential and commercial sections, taking land off the tax rolls, dividing neighborhoods, and making the urban areas less attractive places in which to live and work.

For some of our cities, rail rapid transit is a real alternative. Expected patronage of modern, convenient rapid transit can result in revenues which will more than cover operating costs. But construction of a new system costs between 200 million and a billion dollars per city. Present levels of mass transit expenditures are insufficient to enable any large city to construct a new rail transit line, although the five cities with existing lines have been able to make some improvements in recent years. Federal aid on a matching basis is a necessity if cities are to be able to choose transit to solve their transportation problems.

I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the Record an article "We Must Stop Choking Our Cities," by James Nathan Miller, which appeared in the August 1966 issue of Reader's Digest. This article documents the current imbalance in our urban transportation planning.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

We Must Stop Choking Our Cities

(By James Nathan Miller)

(Note.—Tied up in endless ribbons of expressways, our big cities are clearly suffocating. We could do much to save them by revising our lopsided and ineffective system of federal aid to urban transportation.)

How close are our cities to literal bumper-to-bumper, curb-to-curb automobile saturation? Ponder two cases:

Last January, during New York City's transit strike, Manhattan was choked with an almost stagnant mass of cars from river to river. Yet the traffic volume generally represented increases of only one third over that of a normal business day.

And Boston. Suddenly on the afternoon of December 30, 1963, the city found itself jammed solid. On street after street, block after block in an ever-widening circle, nothing moved. Cars coming into the downtown area could not get off the expressways, so clogged were streets with the mass of cars trying to get out. It took until 9 p.m. for police, working from the outskirts in, to peel off all the succeeding layers and free the jam.

What caused it? Just a snowfall a couple of days before that had narrowed driving lanes a bit, plus a day of pleasant weather that persuaded a lot of people to drive to their offices or to downtown stores.

These examples are merely a preview of things to come if we continue building highways into our cities at the present rate. For today we're producing cars one and a half times as fast as we're producing babies, and in some cities 40 percent of the usable land area is already devoted to driving and parking. Of Denver's 338-acre downtown core area, 150 acres are devoted to the automobile. The car monopolizes 40 percent of Boston's central business district—and 50 percent of Los Angeles. Nationally, the amount of city space we devote to cars is second only to living space: 40 percent for homes, 28 percent for cars.

HOW TO UNCORK?

Our cities are not approaching a transportation crisis; they are in the midst of one. Consider Atlanta, which has been building expressways for years. In 1958 this city was so clogged with cars that during rush hours downtown entrance and exit streets operated at 11 percent above their theoretical capacity. Atlanta has now built 81 miles of freeway, has an additional 34 miles under contract and 42 more miles programmed. And the situation is still so bad that a radio traffic reporter in a hovering helicopter pleads with listeners to stay off the expressways.

A recent cartoon showed one such announcer broadcasting: "The situation—in all directions—is hopeless. That is all!"

Will more highways uncork Atlanta's bottleneck? Probably not. Already, 54 percent of Atlanta's downtown land is devoted to the car. And, according to one rule of thumb, every new three-lane mile of expressway into a congested business district requires 8 to 12 acres of new parking floor space.

Meanwhile, all over the country, the freeways both proposed and under construction will tear up valuable real estate and wipe millions of dollars off city tax rolls. As one transportation official says, "We have made the cloverleaf our national flower."

The highways are also slicing away huge chunks of our cities' history and individuality. San Francisco is now physically cut off from much of its fine old waterfront by the shadow-casting skeleton of a two-level elevated highway. A six-lane expressway is threatening New Orleans' historic French Quarter. New York and Los Angeles are crisscrossed with "Chinese walls" of steel and concrete—huge structures, in some cases four layers high, that spew noise and smog and cut off neighborhood from neighborhood. Even when sunk below ground level, as in Detroit, these highways cut up the cities as effectively as rivers.

TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS PER CAR

But, some ask, don't commuters' cars on the urban expressways pay their way in tolls, gasoline taxes and license fees? No, say transportation experts. There are two reasons:

First, these roads have to be made abnormally wide. To accommodate rush-hour traffic, a city highway requires many more lanes to carry a given amount of daily traffic than does a rural highway. Thus these city roads are specifically and expensively designed as commuter roads—but the commuter pays no more for his trip on them than anyone else. (In fact, he sometimes gets special reduced toll rates.)

Second, these extra-wide roads must go through the world's most valuable real estate. Thus they cost about six times as much as rural expressways. For instance, the 52-mile Delaware Expressway through Philadelphia will cost $350 million—exactly the same cost as the 313-mile Keystone Shortway now being built across the entire state of Pennsylvania. There is a single mile in the Philadelphia expressway that's now estimated at $70 million—and may go to $95 million if the city succeeds in forcing the highway department to cover it with a concrete lid. Though urban expressways will comprise only 14 percent of the Interstate Highway mileage, they will cost 45 percent of the total.

Thus, the commuter is being subsidized.[1] How much is the subsidy? Prof. William Vickrey of Columbia University estimated that an addition specifically required to handle rush-hour traffic on a projected Washington, D.C., highway would cost an additional $23,000 for each commuter's car. Based on Professor Vickrey's studies, the Regional Plan Association in New York City estimates the subsidy to urban rush-hour motorists as ten cents a mile per car. This is the equivalent of paying each motorist the full cost of gas, oil and depreciation for all his commuting travel!

RUBBER TIRE VS. STEEL RAIL

There's nothing wrong with government subsidization of an essential public service. But the private car is not an efficient method of providing the service. A moving car, with the empty buffer area around it, consumes about 800 square feet of space—the equivalent of two large living rooms—but during commuting hours carries only about 1.7 people. So three expressway lanes, crowded with cars for a full mile, contain at most a thousand people—or the equivalent of a six-car, doubledecked commuting train.

The fact is, rail transportation at rush hours is up to 40 times more efficient than cars as a passenger carrier. The only way to make a highway lane comparable to a rail track is to fill it with a continuous stream of high-speed buses traveling four to five seconds apart. Yet we go on building expressways. Los Angeles County, which now boasts nearly 400 miles of freeway, has another 622 miles already scheduled for construction—$145 million worth budgeted for this fiscal year alone.

WHO WANTS WHAT?

We keep building these expensive expressways because we have been the victims of a self-fulfilling assumption: namely, that people prefer to drive to work. This idea gained currency in the 1950's when the railroads, seemingly headed for bankruptcy, were forced to find a scapegoat. "We lose money hauling commuters," they moaned, and then did everything they could to curtail rail service. Public transit systems, too, were old and archaic. So the ideal alternative seemed to be the glamorous new superhighways.

Since 1956, we have poured billions of the federal taxpayers' dollars into city highways. The federal government pays 90 percent of the cost of a highway if it is part of the Interstate System, 50 percent if it's not. Yet (until two years ago) no federal money was made available for mass-transit buses, subways or commuter railroads.

The result of such lopsided financing has been a lopsided transportation system. In Boston, Philadelphia and New York, the subways and many commuter railroads struggle along with obsolete equipment. In Los Angeles, which has more freeway miles than any other city, lack of public transportation facilities was a major cause of unemployment in the Watts area, scene of rioting; Watts residents without cars could get to job in other parts of the city only with tremendous difficulty. Three years ago San Diego had 300 buses; this year it's down to 239.

So, lacking good alternatives, people do prefer to drive to work. But would they prefer the car if they had a decent choice?

WHISK THEM DOWNTOWN

For years I have seen firsthand proof that the answer is no. My home is near the Harmon station of the New York Central Railroad, a major stopping point for all its mainline passenger trains. Service is fast and frequent, with seats for everybody and delivery right into the middle of Manhattan, 40 miles away. Result: Though two major highways are only a few miles away, virtually all commuters go by train. They prefer to read the paper or play bridge on the train in the morning, to snooze or have a drink in the bar car in the evening. Real-estate agents tell me it's one of the community's strongest selling points.

Today, evidence is starting to come in that the same would be true wherever a community had the choice. Since 1958, for instance, the Philadelphia area has been improving its services with modern railroad cars, speeded-up schedules, reduced fares, new station parking lots. And, says Stuart Saunders, chairman of the Pennsylvania Railroad, commuter traffic on one of his lines has risen 250 percent in three years.

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[1] See "Our Car-Strangled Cities," The Reader's Digest, July '65.

In Chicago since the mid-1950's, the then money-losing Chicago and North Western Railway has boldly invested $50 million in a program to woo back passengers. The result? Commuter traffic has been rising about four percent a year. Last year the railroad made a profit of $1,387,000 from commuters.[3]

San Francisco Bay Area gives the most spectacular refutation of the people-prefer-highways assumption. In 1962 the three Bay Area counties voted to base their commuting future on rails. Now they're building a radically new rapid-transit system that will whisk residents downtown at speeds of up to 80 miles an hour, with designed seating for everybody, in trains that during the rush hours depart every several minutes. Though it will cost about one billion dollars—most of which they'll have to pay themselves with an increase in the property tax—they voted it in by a 60-percent majority. (Then last year they voted to turn down $240 million in federal funds for a downtown expressway.)

But San Francisco also illustrates the biggest obstacle to public transport. Although $80 million in federal mass transit funds has been applied for, that represents only eight percent of the cost. If the city had taken the easy way out and built highways, the federal government would be paying 90 percent.

AN END TO LUNACY

And that is the crux of the matter. We are penalizing cities that try to find a non-highway solution. This is why so many of them continue to build mile after mile of highway. And it's the reason we should change the law, to provide for balanced federal aid to urban transportation—highways where needed, but trains, subways and buses, too.

President Kennedy called for such a change in 1963, and this year two bills have been submitted to the Senate. One calls for direct federal subsidies to help cover the losses of commuter railroads. The other would make available for the development of mass urban transportation the money now reserved for highways. Though neither bill is given much chance in the present session of Congress, they represent an awakening to one of the most urgent problems now facing the cities: We must put an end to the lunacy whereby we make it "pay" a city to destroy its own land and beauty in order to construct the least efficient mechanism for bringing its workers in and out. We must reverse the trend toward making our metropolitan areas what New Jersey highway commissioner Dwight R. G. Palmer warns could become "one big spaghetti bowl of highways."

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[3] See "Heavenly Way to Run a Railroad," The Reader's Digest, May 1963.

The 1966 Omnibus River and Harbor and Flood Control Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE H. FALLON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, the projects and related matters covered by the 1966 omnibus river and harbor and flood control bill will benefit many States by providing urgently needed navigation, beach erosion control, flood control, water supply, water quality control, recreation, and other services. These comprise a needed additional forward step in the conservation, development, and use of our water resources in the public interest.

This bill contains authorization for 42 new projects in 25 States at an estimated Federal cost of approximately $670 million.

We have had many favorable reports on worthy projects since enactment of the 1965 public works omnibus bill. Over the years studies made of projects of this kind by the Corps of Engineers have provided a basis for development of a highly effective public works program. The sheer volume of needs being met by this program is tremendous, and the needs are increasing with each gain in population and each increase in economic activity.

Furthermore, as our population and economic activity increase there is a continuing change in the complexity of the projects necessary to serve our people. It no longer is sensible to think in terms of single-purpose development.

The navigation projects are concerned primarily with improvement, extension, and maintenance of existing facilities so that they may better serve the Nation's commerce. They include channel deepening, widening, and realinement, harbor deepening, construction of protective jetties, and related works. In keeping with the concept of multiple-purpose development, opportunities have not been lost to provide for fishing from project structures. Projects of this kind, previously authorized and constructed, are continuing to set new records in the handling of waterborne commerce. In 1965, 1,264 million tons moved on these projects.

The beach erosion control projects included in this act are necessary to avoid loss of beaches which are helping to meet our increasing public needs for outdoor recreational opportunities. The merit of projects of this kind is shown by the fact that the benefit-cost ratios of all are favorable and in the case of two of them are 6.4 and 8.5, respectively, representative of very high rates of return on the public investments involved.

Title I also provides for navigation surveys at several localities, interstate activities involving navigable waters of the United States, and restoration of flood and erosion damage involving existing navigation projects.

Although the projects contained in title I are small in relation to the average size for all projects in the act, they are no less urgently needed.

The projects contained in title II of the bill are equally attentive to current and expected future needs, and to opportunities for effective multiple-purpose development.

Flood control projects have prevented flood damages of about $14 billion since 1936. Recreational use of projects continues to set new records. Water supply and water quality control services are increasing significantly as storage projects for these purposes are being brought into operational status and storage conversions are made. Nevertheless, serious flood problems continue and droughts continue to plague major areas. The projects contained in this act will serve us by affording substantial reductions in flood and hurricane damage.

I concur fully in the concept that we must act with vigor and imagination to keep abreast and ahead of needs in the water resource field. The projects contained in this act are an important step in this direction, are compatible for projects already authorized and underway, and will be compatible with other projects to be proposed in future omnibus bills.

Retirement of Senator Leverett Saltonstall and Senator Milward Simpson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. PEARSON

OF KANSAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, a tremendous sadness has struck me with the realization that the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts, Leverett Saltonstall, will soon complete his 22d year of superb service in the U.S. Senate and will voluntarily retire from this body to return to his beloved New England home with his wife, Alice, to spend the remainder of their lives.

This saddens me especially because Lev Saltonstall took me aside and offered me the advice and assistance needed by all new Senators when I first entered this body only 5 short years ago. His counsel was experienced. But more important, it was sincere as only a true friend can be sincere. It shall always be appreciated, and it shall never be forgotten.

Leverett Saltonstall has been a true public servant, both to his home State and to the United States. He was born and reared a New Englander, and he was educated at Harvard. He has served Massachusetts as a State representative, as a three-term Governor, and finally, as a U.S. Senator. Lev has always displayed a deep belief in the constitutional convictions upon which this Nation was founded; and because of his service, the Constitution has stood that much stronger, and our Nation is truly that much greater.

Leverett Saltonstall is an honest man, a courageous man, and a gentleman and a scholar of government and the American way. He is a great Senator. But, more than this, he is a friend—a sincere and unselfish individual who has devoted his life to the public service of the citizens of Massachusetts and of our entire Nation.

I salute Leverett Saltonstall as he leaves the U.S. Senate and, with his gracious wife, Alice, returns to his true home. But I hope that he will return often to these floors to renew old acquaintances and to offer the wisdom which only experience can acquire. His friendship will be cherished, and his counsel will be welcomed—always.

Mr. President, it is also with sadness that I note the retirement of my friend, the junior Senator from Wyoming, Milward Simpson. Here is a man who has served in the U.S. Senate for only 4 years. Yet, in that 4 years, his accomplishments have been many. He has represented the interests of his native State well. Yet he has an endless record for voting by his convictions—not by political motive.

Milward Simpson has been singled out by his colleagues for his unequaled wit. Yet he is even more famous for his dedication, conscientiousness, integrity, and character. This seems like strong praise for one man. But, what else could we have expected from this man from a portion of that area of our Nation which has become known as the big country. He grew up in that combination of rolling plains and majestic mountains where the sky is an unsurpassed blue, the sun a sterling gold, the winters devastatingly severe, and the summers—fantastically beautiful. He is a former coal miner who worked his way through the University of Wyoming and later acquired a legal education at Harvard. He is a true public servant who turned down the post of Secretary of the Interior under President Eisenhower because he had a promise to keep with the citizens of Wyoming.

Milward Simpson returns now to the big country after a long life as a public servant. But his friendship, his wit, his convictions, and his character shall not be forgotten. I wish the best to he and his wife Lorna as they return home, and I know they will enjoy immensely their new life—free from political responsibilities—in their native Wyoming. We all hope that it will be only a short while before they return to pay us a visit.

Well Done, Mr. Speaker

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, it has been said that the genius of a good leader is to leave behind him a situation which commonsense, without the grace of genius, can deal with successfully. When the 90th Congress meets in January, it will be minus one of its ablest and strongest leaders, whose genius and commonsense have been a credit to his State and party.

Joe Martin has served the 10th District of Massachusetts for 42 years in the House, and has been a strong advocate of the two-party system since his first days in the 69th Congress. He has served the Republican Party on every level from early days in State and national campaign committees, Massachusetts House and Senate to minority leader and then Speaker of the House. He has been permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention more times than any other man in history. Speaker Martin will indeed be missed in the House and in the Science and Astronautics Committee for his leadership and warm cooperation. To this true servant of the people, I say, "well done," and best wishes for an enjoyable and fruitful retirement.

Leif Erikson Remembered and Honored

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, few will deny that Americans reserve a special place in their minds and hearts for men of discovery.

Their accomplishments compel this.

One such, Leif Erikson, stepped before us in history, but his image is as fresh today as are his exploits in the mind of schoolchild or adult.

On October 6, Johannes S. Newton, president, Leif Erikson Foundation, and I had the pleasure of joining Ambassadors of other nations, fellow Members of Congress and others desiring to honor the memory of this historymaker in a luncheon held on Capitol Hill.

With us at the head table were the Ambassadors of Poland, Sweden, the Netherlands, and Iceland as well as Ralph Cohen, of Scandinavian Airlines, who brought commemorative booklets for the occasion.

The famed historian-explorer, Dr. Helge Ingstad completed the head table. He received an award from the Leif Erikson Foundation and the ringing, standing applause of those who knew what his excavations on Newfoundland had meant in verifying those early Viking voyages.

President Newton and I had invited Speaker of the House John W. McCormack to take part in the luncheon. Although House duties prevented his attendance, we received these words and thoughts which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Leif Erickson Day

The kind invitation extended to me by members of the Leif Erikson Association to attend their Leif Erikson Day luncheon was a distinct honor, because my long experience with Americans of Scandanavian descent has shown me their many admirable qualities, qualities which include their stalwart American patriotism combined with love for the European homelands, their personal rectitude, and their generosity and good will.

The President's Leif Erikson Day Proclamation states the matter well when it describes the ancient Nordic virtues as part of our own American heritage. Men and women of Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish birth or descent broke the sod of the great plains of North America and brought an abundant agriculture to our prairies. October 9th of each year is appropriately devoted to honoring the memory of the pioneering Scandanavian navigator, Leif Erikson, and pioneer Americans of Scandanavian antecedents.

Formal recognition of the magnificent achievement of Leif Erikson finally came two years ago when President Johnson, acting under the authority of a joint resolution approved by Congress in the second session of the 88th Congress, proclaimed October 9, 1964, Leif Erikson Day. The terms of the resolution authorized the issuance of a similar proclamation each year, and therefore one has been issued again for 1966's Leif Erikson Day.

Committee hearings were held on that resolution, and evidence relating to Leif Erikson's discovery of the North American continent was adduced by expert witnesses. Foremost among these was Dr. Helge Ingstad.

Scholars have carefully examined the literary evidence that exists for the discoveries in America by the Norsemen. There have been areas of disagreement, especially concerning the year of Leif Erikson's landing on our continent and the location of that landing here. The location of Leif's Vinland has been fixed by scholarly authorities at various points, but there has been no dispute about the fact that Leif did land at least once on the American continent, and did spend some time here, probably staying the winter, and returning to Greenland in the spring.

This literary evidence has now been corroborated by recent archeological investigations under the sponsorship of the National Geographic Society conducted in northern Newfoundland. On November 5, 1963, Dr. Helge Ingstad announced the discovery of the ruins of a Viking settlement predating Columbus's vogage to the New World by 500 years. His results were supported by experts of the National Geographic Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Smithsonian Institution.

Before he excavated the site at L'Anse Aux Meadows, a small fishing village near the northern tip of Newfoundland, it was Dr. Ingstad's belief that Leif Erickson's "Vinland" was farther north than the alleged locations in Cape Cod, Massachusetts, or in Rhode Island, places where wild grapes grow, the grapes and vines believed to have been referred to in the name "Vinland." Dr. Ingstad's belief was based on an old map, and on the linguistic research of a distinguished Swedish professor who had asserted that the first syllable of "Vinland" might refer to grass rather than to wild grapes.

The remains of the settlement which Dr. Ingstad found show that it was built like those which have been uncovered in Greenland. It was occupied for only a short time. The proof that the settlement was Viking in origin rests on carbon-dating evidence, together with the nature and details of the structures which, Dr. Junius Bird of the American Museum of Natural History, has said, "clearly cannot be attributed to either the Indians, Eskimos, or later European inhabitants of the area." He and other Smithsonian experts have also stated their belief that, "The settlement is of pre-Columbian Norse origin."

A primitive smithy and deposits of bog iron found at the site also confirm the Viking origin of the settlement. Eskimos and Indians, both prehistoric and modern, had no knowledge of extracting iron from the bog deposits. The Vikings did. Since later Europeans never used the technique, the inference that the Norsemen were there is strong indeed.

As seafarers, the Vikings were unexcelled. It is not likely that they made the voyage from their Greenland colonies to the mainland of America because of any lack of seamanship. They often sailed directly over the open ocean from Greenland to Scandinavia, as did Leif Erikson on several occasions. This distance is greater than that from Greenland to New England, and the course covered from Greenland to Scandinavia is through one of the most turbulent bodies of water in the world, the northern reaches of the Atlantic.

The descendants of the Vikings crossed that very same Atlantic to America centuries later. The contributions to the growth of the United States by the men and women of Scandinavia who came here as immigrants have been immense. Their descendants have continued that great tradition and even improved upon it, at the same time never for-getting how much their greater achievements owe to their forebears' sacrifices, iron will, determination of purpose, keenness of mind, moral fervor, and devotion to God, country, and family. In their achievements they have followed the precedent established for them by their first countryman in America, Leif Erikson.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, a few years ago, the coveted Leif Erikson International Award was presented to Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. Dr. Seaborg was with us at the October 6 luncheon and delivered this address which I also ask unanimous consent to be printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Oceans of Truth

(Remarks by Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, at the Leif Erikson Foundation Luncheon, Washington, D.C., October 6, 1966)

It is a privilege for me to be here and have a small part in the worthwhile work that the Leif Erikson Foundation accomplishes through its encouragement of the constructive pioneering spirit.

While we meet here to further the work of the Leif Erikson Foundation, I realize that this gathering is taking place less than a week before a notable American holiday celebrating the birthday of another great explorer—Christopher Columbus. I've decided, therefore, to give both men due recognition and at the same time answer some questions which keep coming up in connection with the activities of this Foundation—namely, "What is the significance of the achievements of Leif Erickson and Columbus?" and "Does the recognition of one detract from that of the other?"

The great British historian, Gibbon, observed that "all that is human must retrograde if it does not advance." He was judging the Roman Empire and had the benefit of fifteen hundred years of historical perspective, but this theorem has been proved correct innumerable times. Nothing enables a civilization to achieve and maintain greatness more than the ability to produce those adventurous spirits who reconnoiter and conquer new fields from which new advances can be made.

Two such adventurous spirits to whom we owe a tremendous debt of gratitude are Leif Erikson and Christopher Columbus. It is unfortunate that the argument of who discovered America has for the most part consisted of polemics designed principally to refute. Hopefully, the question is now entering more fully into a dialogue intended to hail both Leif Erikson and Christopher Columbus for their achievements at no expense to either. I believe the quality of these achievements does not lie in the timing of their discoveries, but in a more important context, their similarity of purpose—the desire to transform and extend.

At this point, I believe I should mention that the Foundation does not claim that Leif Erikson was the first man to cross an unknown ocean to the New World, only that he did this about the year A.D. 1000. Indeed, recent archaeological investigations on the coast of Ecuador strongly suggest that the Japanese may have crossed the Pacific and landed in that area around 3000 B.C.

References to North America and the Vestervagen, the "westward way," have frequently been found in the Old Norse sagas. Certainly the Vikings in their longships were accomplished sailors, and in the era beginning around A.D. 800, they were capable of great voyages. Swedes dominated the Baltic region and penetrated into vast territories of Russia. Danes put ashore in England and then sailed on to France, Spain and even North Africa. Norwegian Vikings invaded Britain and Ireland and took their ships far south into the Mediterranean.

In a recent article in the National Geographic, Helge Ingstad tells of looking for signs of Vikings settlements in North America, and it was in the sagas that he found his best clue. They tell us that Leif Erikson built "large houses" there and that he "gave the land a name in accordance with the good things they found in it, calling it Vinland." After much searching, Ingstad came upon a meadow which turned out to be the Vinland of the saga, not the "land of vineyards" as we had thought but more likely "grass or meadow-land." Here on a northern shore of Newfoundland island his party uncovered the foundation of a Viking longhouse with its central fireplace and not far away were found iron smelters and forges. There were even the remains of a slate-lined ember pit in which coals were once kept glowing through the night for the next day's fire. An ember pit of the same kind had been found on Leif Erikson's boyhood farm in Greenland. Authorities have agreed that this was unquestionably a Viking settlement. Charcoal from the blacksmith's fireplace was subjected to radiocarbon analysis and two readings were obtained. One gave a date of A.D. 860, plus or minus 90 years, the other A.D. 1060, plus or minus 70 years—corresponding well with the expected period of the settlements.

It is now generally accepted that among the first Europeans to have sighted the land mass now occupied by the United States and Canada was the Icelander, Bjarni Herjulfsson, soon after 986. He sailed from Iceland to meet his father in Greenland and was driven by storms south and west of his objective to the eastern coast of North America. He did not put ashort but sailed north along the coast and eventually reached Greenland. From the sagas we are told that when he reported his find he was criticized by his listeners for not investigating the discovery. But these were the high centuries of Norse maritime adventure and Bjarni's story of what he had seen excited the ambitions of Leif Erikson.

Leif, described in one of the sagas as "big and strong, of striking appearance, shrewd and in every respect a temperate and fair-dealing man," bought Bjarni's ship. He retraced Bjarni's course and put ashore in the areas he called Helluland—or land of Flat Stones—Markland, Woodland, and Vinland. This voyage of Leif Erikson made in an open boat across uncharted waters with only the crudest of navigational instruments—a ship's bearing dial which checked due north at noon by means of a suncast shadow—speaks of great daring and fortitude.

Other voyagers followed; among them were Leif's brother, Thorvald, who may have been the first European to encounter American Indians whom the Norse called "Skraelings." Thorfinn Karlsefni next tried to set up a permanent colony in the new country and mounted a large expedition of three ships and 160 passengers including women. He even brought livestock. But the Indians, or Skraelings, gave the small colony no peace, and after three years Thorfinn returned to Greenland, taking with him his son Snorri, the first European born in America.

Bold and adventurous as the Vikings were, they were entering a hostile environment inadequately equipped to survive the rigors and hazards to which they would be exposed. Thus, the first European bid for a foothold in North America had failed in the attempt to establish a permanent colony.

Almost five hundred years passed before man again looked for the "westward way." The idea that broke the medieval chain of world notion at its strongest link was due to the energy and intellect of Christopher Columbus. From the information available, we gather he was born in Genoa, Italy, probably in 1451. By 1475, he had served as seaman on various ships in the Mediterranean. In 1476, he was headed for the Atlantic when raiders intercepted his ship off the Portuguese coast, a fateful accident that led him to Lisbon, then a center of maritime activity.

It was in Portugal that Columbus learned of the pioneering work in navigation of Prince Henry. He saw the caravel with its revolutionary reshaped hull and recutting of sails. And it was in Portugal that Columbus' idea was born—to sail west to Asia.

Columbus rested his argument on books, and several which he possessed are in existence with marginal notes in his handwriting: Marco Polo's Travels, the Imago Mundi by Cardinal d'Ailly and the Cosmographia of Pope Pius II. In addition, Columbus relied on the conviction of the Florentine geographer, Toscanelli, that the world was shaped like a pear or an orange. From these studies and his belief in a round world, Columbus concluded that the distance of a westward route to the extremity of Asia could not be much more than 3000 miles. He did not know of the Pacific Ocean and overestimated the size of the Asiatic continent, believing that it began somewhere about what is now known as California.

It is one thing to have an idea and quite another to persuade kings to risk their money on it. While John II of Portugal inherited his great-uncle Henry's zeal for navigation, he spurned Columbus' plan in favor of the more promising eastern route to India and China. Columbus made his way to Spain where his initial attempts to secure the necessary financial assistance were unsuccessful. At last, in 1492, Isabella agreed to provide funds for the venture. In terms of today's money the value of Columbus' fleet was $3,000. His salary was $300 a year and his two captains received $200 each. His crew members each received about $2.50 a month. All told, it cost approximately $7,000 to discover America—considerably less than our current attempt to get to the moon.

Shortly after August 3, 1492, Columbus sailed due west from the Canaries and with the aid of nautical instruments from Nuremberg, crossed the Atlantic at its widest part. On October 12, an island was sighted, the modern Watlings Island—thirteen miles long and six miles wide—to which Columbus gave the name San Salvador. On October 28, he reached northern Cuba and believed that this was the mainland of China or Japan. He looked in vain for the splendid cities with gold-roofed palaces which Marco Polo had described two centuries before.

Columbus had promised Asia and instead produced the new world. The objectors who had called him a visionary were right. But his persistency in following his error changed the axis of the globe.

Perhaps at first sight these early pioneering efforts by Leif Erikson and Christopher Columbus seem a long way off from the world in which we live with its celestial ambitions. But knowledge is continuous and we can trace its quest back uninterruptedly until we recognize the spirit of the space capsule in the Viking longship and the Spanish and Portuguese caravel. There is no end because every advance in knowledge has the effect of creating new and different problems and it is unlikely that the time will come when there are no more scientific and intellectual worlds to conquer.

Any phenomenon that is unknown or unpredictable is a bar to understanding and a difficulty to be overcome. Leif Erikson the Viking and Christopher Columbus the Italian understood this well. They crossed an unknown ocean and succeeded in stretching the human mind, in pulling man in new directions.

Why should we proceed to conquer? When is explanation needed? The answer, I believe, lies in the fact that man's innate tendency to lethargy and stagnation is overcome by the power of knowledge. It is knowledge that gives life and motion. It is knowledge that compels us to share the existence of societies different from our own; to recognize literature, music, painting, and science, all of those products of genius to which no single country can lay claim.

In the field of nuclear energy alone one realizes at once the different national backgrounds of its leading contributors. Names such as Hahn, Fermi, the Joliot-Curies, Rutherford, Bohr, Einstein, Szilard, Lawrence, Compton, Oppenheimer, Urey, and de Hevesy are all examples that scientific advancement is human—not national—advancement. No nation, indeed, no culture, has a monopoly on the scientific and intellectual talent that is required to provide more and more knowledge and, as a consequence, better understanding.

It is for this reason that in venturing to promote the pioneering spirit to advance human knowledge and hence human progress the Leif Erikson Foundation turns to all men in all nations. One of its major projects at this time is the creation of an annual publication which will review progress around the world in all significant fields and bring recognition to individuals, organizations and nations which have contributed to the cause of man by pioneering advances. The Foundation hopes that recognition of such work and more rapid dissemination of the knowledge it offers will generally stimulate more constructive pioneering efforts and bring them the necessary financial and political support.

I have been informed that the Leif Erikson Foundation is now in the process of organizing an international editorial board for its annual publication and will be seeking contributions of material through that board. I wish the Foundation much success in this worthwhile endeavor.

Impressed as we are today by the growing list of human achievements we must not become complacent. We must not become mesmerized by the daily recitations of our past and current successes. If we believe we have come a long way since the days of Leif Erikson or Christopher Columbus, surely a quick look around us will convince us that we have only scratched the surface of human potential. Surely, we still have a long way to go in solving some of what have been man's major problems through the ages. And concerning our knowledge of ourselves, of life and the forces of the universe, as Sir Isaac Newton once said "the great ocean of truth still lies all undiscovered before us."

The 50th Anniversary of Millville, Mass.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include therein a very fine, outstanding speech made by my dear friend and distinguished representative of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the Honorable Charles A. Mullaly, Jr., at the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of Millville, Mass., in my district.

Mr. Mullaly was toastmaster at the banquet which was largely attended by enthusiastic townspeople and addressed by prominent leaders, and he not only spoke with great eloquence but also presided over the program with exceptional skill.

The above-mentioned follows:

SPEECH BY HON. CHARLES A. MULLALY, JR., EIGHTH WORCESTER DISTRICT

"A history of any community is a story of its people and their lives and accomplishments in an ever changing world."

The history of Millville, as a town, would have its beginning in the year 1916; however, the history of Millville as it relates to the people would start with the history of the mother town, Mendon. That town and the vast territory it encompassed was to be divided into tracts of land which became Bellingham, Uxbridge, Upton, Milford, Hopedale, Blackstone and Millville.

Mendon was incorporated in 1667 and records show that about fifty years later a grist mill was built on the island in the Blackstone River in the village of Millville. In 1732 Samuel Thompson, owner of the mill, bargained with the town of Mendon to maintain a bridge from the island to the south bank of the river, provided that the town of Mendon would maintain a bridge on the north side. The laying of Central Street probably can thus be determined.

To my knowledge there is no authentic record of the early inhabitants of the village, but our cemeteries have tombstones bearing the names of families still residing in the town. The earliest of these notes the death of Daniel Darling, who died in 1745 at the age of 64 years. Such documentation is proof that the history of our people matches that of any neighboring town.

The first postoffice was established in 1827, just five years after the first one in Blackstone, and in 1833 the first church was built on Central Street. Many of us knew the building as Smith's Hall. A mill, a church, a postoffice—all of these attest to the fact that the number of settlers in this village warranted such buildings.

The record of the first school house in the Chestnut Hill section predated all other recorded buildings. It was built in 1796, and stood as proof of the growth of the village.

When the town of Blackstone broke away from Mendon in 1845, the village of Millville chose to join that town. The history of the town during the years from 1845 to 1916 is one of industry—and community spirit. It was that spirit which was to foster a movement which lead to the incorporation of the town, just fifty years ago.

The men who served on the separation committee were cross-section representation of the citizens of the town. Their interest and determination reflected that of their predecessors and was to be carried on by their successors.

The characteristics of the citizens of the town of Millville have been demonstrated by innumerable acts and countless deeds in all areas of accomplishments; by prompt patriotism and unreserved self-sacrifice of townspeople in all our wars, together with not only the personal achievement and public renown of many natives who have distinguished themselves elsewhere, but also by many generations of Millvillites who have contributed generously through civic, cultural, spiritual and fraternal leadership and participation.

Any anniversary to me is a time for looking back in retrospect over the paths traveled and the goals attained. This anniversary of the incorporation of our town is a time—when, with the benefit of the perspective which time alone can give—all of us should benefit from accounts of past history.

In times of crisis residents of Millville have responded magnificently to every challenge whether in peace or in war, whether in seemingly prolonged depressions or in periods of prosperity. In World War I and II, in all of our conflicts Millville residents both male and female—have displayed that courage, perseverance and steadfastness which have earmarked and distinguished their predecessors.

The intrinsic worth of a community is inherent in its emphasis upon the intangible or spiritual values of life. Inculcated and indelibly imbued with a community awareness—not only by example but by demonstration of truthful and genuine moral concepts, founded upon sincere belief in man's Creator and the inherent dignity and genuine love of one's fellow man regardless of his color or creed. These and these alone are the infinite attributes which makes this community of ours one of which we can be justifiably proud.

In retrospect, as we look at Millville and its first fifty years, we should try to protect, preserve and bequeath to posterity, its spiritual fibres and its moral values.

This current era of crisis demands prudence, patience, fortitude and determination—Millville's ancestry—our forebears—possessed them.

Millville's posterity—our descendants—your beloved children and their children—Please God—likewise must possess and bequeath these moral and spiritual values as an abundant and adequate sacred trust.

Supermarkets in the Slums

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH D. TYDINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, in the course of holding hearings earlier this session, the housing problems of the poor in the District of Columbia, I became aware of a host of collateral problems, including the simple economics of being poor.

Most low-income families in Washington do their marketing in small quantities at small grocery stores. They generally pay higher prices for goods than do suburbanites who market at large, low-overhead supermarkets and who buy goods in "economy size" quantities.

Apparently the large chains have been reluctant to establish branches in the slum neighborhoods because of expected pilferage and vandalism. But a recent Washington Post article indicates that a supermarket can be an economic success in low-income neighborhoods and that imaginative and resourceful management can reduce pilferage and vandalism to nil.

A new Giant Food Store in the Cardozo area uses neighborhood youngsters to care for the shrubbery around this store and "there hasn't been so much as a twig broken," reports the manager. As for pilferage, the new store's record compares very favorably with the chain's best records.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the inclusion of this news article, "Supermarket Succeeds Among Poor," at the end of my remarks, and I hope this experience will serve as an example to other large food chains and will encourage them to seek new sites for their stores in our core city.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SUPERMARKET SUCCEEDS AMONG POOR

Two months after making its move back into the heart of Washington, Giant Food Stores has pronounced the experiment a success and said it is seeking new supermarket sites in the city.

The opening of the first new Giant in Washington in many years attracted special attention last August from poverty fighters who want to bring to the poor in the central city the same economies of supermarket shopping that suburbanites enjoy.

Some supermarket chains feel it is uneconomical to open branches in the central city—especially in a slum neighborhood. But Giant Stores executive Paul Forbes said the new market in the Cardozo Area has proved otherwise.

"The store has met all our target figures and then some," he said. "It has exceeded our hopes for volume."

It also has drawn plaudits from the neighborhood. Gracie Rolling, a consumer specialist in Neighborhood Development Center No. 3, three blocks from the new establishment, said, "The people consider it our store."

The significance of the new store at 3460 14th st. nw., is that it marked the return to Washington of a chain that had done all its recent expanding in the nearby suburbs.

The new Washington store looks like a suburban supermarket with its parking lot camouflaged behind shrubs that have won praise from Mrs. Johnson. She paid a special visit to the store last week.

The two problems considered the greatest in opening such a supermarket—pilferage and vandalism—have been almost nil at the new store. Forbes reported.

By placing the responsibility for the care of shrubbery around the store with neighborhood youngsters, "there hasn't been so much as a twig broken," Forbes said.

As far as pilferage is concerned, Forbes reported that the record of the new store "compares very favorably with our best records."

Officials credit the success of the store with the relations they established with neighborhood groups. Local residents are employed there and the manager, Mark Masterson, goes to church in the area.

Store personnel take part in community activities. Next Saturday, for example, they are handing out prizes to the children who cared for the plantings around the parking lot.

International Conference on Water for Peace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to have this opportunity to express my enthusiastic support for the International Conference on Water for Peace scheduled to be held here in Washington during May 1967.

Such a world conference would focus universal attention on mankind's urgent need for water, and would stimulate practical cooperation among the nations of the world in meeting that need.

Moreover, it will bring together representatives and experts from many nations to discuss specific world water problems, explore opportunities and means available for attacking these problems, and outline effective international programs in all phases of water resource use and development.

All of us know, Mr. Speaker, that water is one of our most precious natural resources—and one which is growing increasingly scarce under the pressure of a rapidly expanding population. Shortage of clean water is directly responsible for problems of disease, malnutrition, and economic underdevelopment which plague the lives of many millions throughout the world. To combat hunger, to conquer disease, to make possible progress in education and industrialization, we must first solve the problems of water supply.

These problems are not limited to any single nation or a group of nations. As the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on House Joint Resolution 1169, authorizing the Conference, points out:

> Whether we address ourselves to the perennial floods in Waterloo, Iowa, the problems of the arid areas of California, the repeated shortages of water in New York City, or the job of assuring an adequate supply of potable water for the villages of India, Peru, and of many other countries—the resolution of these problems and the alleviation of existing needs will task the ingenuity, the resourcefulness, and the energies of men of different nations for years to come.

The purpose of the Water for Peace Conference is to advance the solution of water problems through a cooperative international effort. The Conference will provide a forum for the exchange of information and experience between experts and government officials of many nations. In addition, it will focus attention on current and future water problems and—hopefully—contribute to the development of policies and programs necessary to meet these problems.

By way of background, on October 7, 1965, President Johnson announced to the delegates at the First International Symposium on Water Desalination that the United States would "join in a massive cooperative international effort to find solutions for man's water problems." Among the specifics of his proposal was the suggestion that there be convoked a "great conference to deal with all the world's water problems."

On May 31, 1966, the Department of State transmitted to the Congress a proposed joint resolution which would enable the U.S. Government to organize and hold an International Conference on Water for Peace at Washington, D.C., during the month of May 1967.

Work on the development of the water for peace program has been underway in the executive branch of the Government since the first of this calendar year. It is being carried forward under the leadership of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Interior. An Interdepartmental Committee on Water for Peace has been formed, chaired by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Power Development, consisting of sub-Cabinet-level representatives of the several U.S. departments and agencies having primary interests in water matters. These are: the Departments of Agriculture; of the Army; of Commerce; of Health, Education, and Welfare; of the Interior; and of State; together with the Atomic Energy Commission, the Agency for International Development, the Bureau of the Budget, and the President's Office of Science and Technology.

Under the direction of the Interdepartmental Committee, nine interagency working groups have been studying such topics as village and rural water supply, water treatment for urban and industrial purposes, water-related health and sanitation problems, water and agricultural production, irrigation and drainage, livestock production, fisheries, soil conservation, soil contamination, water management and supply, river basin surveys and planning, and others.

Responsibility for the preparation of the technical and substantive aspects of the International Conference has been assigned to the Department of the Interior. Organizational and administrative responsibilities for the Conference will be assumed by the Department of State. A Secretary General for the International Conference has been designated. His address is as follows: Secretary General, International Conference on Water for Peace, care of Office of International Conference, room 1316, Department of State, Washington, D.C.

Planning now calls for an International Conference on Water for Peace to be held at Washington, D.C., in May 1967. The proposed Conference would bring together representatives of governments with which the United States has diplomatic relations, and international organizations concerned with man's water activities. The latter would include, in particular, the United Nations and its interested specialized agencies. Also invited would be individual water experts. Some 1,200 accredited delegates, and approximately 2,800 observers, are expected to attend the Conference. The participants in the Conference will consider the world's water problems and focus attention on possible practical solutions to such problems. An agenda for the Conference is nearing completion.

In broad terms, the proposed International Conference will provide a forum for discussion and consulation which will help stimulate first, planning for water resource development at all levels of government; second, international cooperation and actions to solve water problems; and third, the possible establishment of a worldwide water-for-peace program.

Present planning provides for an international exposition on the world's water problems as part of the Conference program, to include exhibits from first, international organizations, both governmental and nongovernmental; second, governments participating in the Conference; and, third, private sources.

The 89th Congress: My Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LESTER L. WOLFF
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully include in the RECORD my final report of the 89th Congress to the people of the Third Congressional District of New York:

THE 89TH CONGRESS: MY REPORT

The 89th Congress has justly been called the most productive in modern American history. It is responsible for the enactment of 650 Bills, milestone legislation in the vital areas of Education, Health, Social Security, Civil and Voting Rights, Urban Development and Housing, Transportation, Housing, Anti-Poverty, Immigration, Veterans' Benefits, Air and Water Pollution control, Conservation and Consumer protection, among others.

The 1965–66 Congress was an outstandingly creative legislature. Not only is its record of positive social legislation record-breaking; the measures it took to sustain our economic growth and prosperity were noteworthy.

Much legislation received my support. Some of it I co-authored. On the other hand, I have judiciously exercised my right to oppose measures (regardless of party line) I believed to be inimical to the interests of my constituents or to be fiscally unsound.

Besides supporting legislation of national import, during the past two years I have ceaselessly endeavored to provide leadership in the search for solutions to the problems that confront our district and our area. These include: increasing business activity and employment, industrial conversion; conservation of LI's natural resources; water pollution control; commuter transportation and consumer protection.

During both sessions of the 89th Congress I voted more than 700 times in the House. These votes were the expression of your voice in the process of self-government on the federal level. In the limited space following, I shall endeavor to give you a report on your 1965–66 Congress and of my activities in the House and in the district on your behalf.

MAJOR LEGISLATION, AFFECTING YOUR WELFARE, I VOTED FOR OR SPONSORED

Health: I co-authored the *Medicare Bill*, providing hospitalization, surgical and nursing care for our Senior Citizens. This "pay as you go insurance plan" for the elderly is probably the most important social legislation since the original social security law was enacted.

Education: The children of this nation are our greatest asset. The 89th Congress enacted more major education bills than any Congress in history. These included the *Elementary and Secondary Education Act*. and the *Higher Education Act*—two basic federal educational assistance programs. The first provides federal grants to improve local schools, which remain under local control; the second authorizes federal scholarships and preferential loans on the college level. *The Library Services and Construction Act*, which provides federal aid to community libraries, supports the very cornerstone of our education system. This federal assistance for education guarantees local administration and control of schools and is primarily designed to reach all children in this nation. I have always supported local autonomy and opposed federal intervention in public school administration, including federal compulsory busing of children.

Housing and Urban Development: The *Omnibus Housing Act*, which I supported, expands urban development and public housing programs, extends FHA loan insurance and encourages urban beautification. The *Demonstration Cities Act*, which received my vote, provides 1.3 billion in federal monies over a 2-year period for renewal projects in blighted neighborhoods reaching at the sources of crime in our city streets. The Glen Cove urban renewal project, among others, became possible because of such laws. They are a great boon to our community.

Transportation: Significant progress toward transporting people more rapidly and with greater safety was made by the 89th Congress. I contributed to this advance by introducing a bill to establish *a Civilian Air Academy* to meet our increasing shortage of commercial pilots and a resolution that prompted our State Department to successfully negotiate an *increased liability limit ($75,000) payable to survivors of international air disasters*. Your Congressman also supported the *1966 Mass Urban Transportation Act*, highway safety measures, and the important *1966 Motor Vehicle Safety Act*, which sets federal manufacturing safety standards for cars.

Immigration: Your Congressman cosponsored the *1965 Immigration and Nationality Act*. This realistic new law helps to re-unite families and removes the origin of a person as a criteria for his immigration to our shores. Many families in our district have been reunited with relatives because of this legislation.

Jet noise: I amended the budget in the Space Committee in order to add funds for jet noise abatement. This problem must be solved.

Human Rights: My first act in the 89th Congress was to vote against the seating of the Mississippi delegation. I enthusiastically supported and voted for the *Voting Rights Act of 1965* and the *1966 Civil Rights Act*. These two vital measures greatly furthered our national goal of full equality for *all* citizens.

Anti-Poverty: Amendments to the *Anti-Poverty Program*, which deepen and broaden our attempts to eliminate hard-core poverty and the cause of welfareism in our nation, received my support.

Headstart Centers and other federally sponsored projects to help the poor help themselves in our district attest the basic soundness of the program.

Veterans' Benefits: The new G.I. Bill which I co-authored, provides educational and other benefits to those in service after Jan. 31, 1955.

Social Security: Congress boosted social security benefits 7 percent and expanded the law's coverage; both measures I voted for.

Minimum Wage: Along with other Island Congressman, I voted to raise the minimum wage to $1.25 eliminating the need for supplemental welfare assistance to families earning less than $3,000 per year.

Conservation: My *Long Island Sound Bill*, still pending, provides for a master conservation plan for the entire Sound Area. It authorizes a comprehensive study of our needs and long-range planning designed to save and improve our remaining natural resources. A second proposal, which I introduced, would set *federal standards for waste disposal equipment on boats*, thus preventing further pollution of the Sound by pleasure craft. A third measure, also proposed by your Congressman calls for a Hudson River natural resources preservation program. I also voted for the *Water Pollution Control Act*, which authorizes federal grants for waste treatment plants.

Foreign aid: I authored a *major amendment to the 1966 Foreign Assistance Act*. The amendment, now a part of the Act, should cut wasteful spending and result in greater private business participation in the program.

Consumer protection: Following my 17-month inquiry which proved that widespread abuses by the giant trading stamp industry added almost $1,000,000,000 annually to the nation's food bill (accounting for almost 2 percent in the recent 4 percent rise in food prices), I initiated *a measure to curb these practices*. The measure provides adequate federal agency regulation of the industry, with stiff penalties for violations. It also gives you the opportunity of exchanging your stamps for premiums or cash.

To help ease the heavy financial burden carried by LI Commuters, I introduced a measure *to permit federal income tax deduction of commutation costs*.

Pet protection: My bill, now law, outlaws inhumane treatment of pets and should curb widespread abuses.

Vietnam, the search for peace: My conviction that military victory alone cannot bring a just and lasting peace to Vietnam has caused your Congressman to tirelessly lend his efforts toward achieving a climate in which a negotiated peaceful settlement could be realized. In this connection I have constantly urged a greater Congressional role in foreign policy and have also endorsed UN Ambassador Goldberg's call for reciprocal de-escalation. Besides authoring the new "G.I. Bill of Rights," which covers our Vietnam servicemen, I brought about a change in our Defense Department policy so that *no more than one immediate member of a family need serve in Vietnam at a time.*

Our economy: While our prosperity continues and the economy grows at a healthy rate, the demand of the Vietnam conflict on production has caused an inflationary factor to enter the picture. To help curb this trend, I have taken the following actions:

Attempted, with other economy-minded Congressmen of both parties, to cut almost $9 billion in non-essential spending from the federal budget.

Supported Administration moves to suspend the 7 percent investment credit and lower interest rates.

Initiated extensive inquiries in our area into the rising retail prices on bread and milk, and testified on price-rise causes before Congressional committees.

SOME OF YOUR CONGRESSMAN'S EFFORTS TO ENSURE THE WELL-BEING OF OUR DISTRICT

For business and industry

In July 1965, I led a tour of 17 members of the Armed Services and Space Committees through L.I. so that they could fully appreciate our area's production potential.

In October 1965, I accompanied Secretary of Defense McNamara and Senator ROBERT KENNEDY on a tour of L.I. industrial facilities.

I organized a Government Contract Procurement Seminar, attended by top federal officials and more than 400 area businessmen.

Looking forward to the time when defense production will no longer sustain our present prosperity and high employment level . . . I organized a major drive to make LI the center of the fast-growing Oceanography industry.

For community betterment

Your Congressman brought federal housing and urban development officials, as well as officials from other federal agencies, to conferences with local officials, to inform and coordinate available federal programs for our community.

I sponsored a series of "town hall" meetings on education, housing, Vietnam, etc., and brought federal officials to confer with mayors and supervisors on federal-local problems.

On drug addiction and crime

Aware of the complex nature of the narcotics addiction problem, and its effect on the crime rate, one of my first actions on taking office was to organize a Task Force on Narcotics. The task force of leading area doctors, law enforcement officials, psychologists, sociologists, lawyers, educators and other experts have formulated plans for a comprehensive, long-range attack on the drug addiction problem on all levels—causes, treatment, prevention and control. A March 1966 all-day conference at C. W. Post College, sponsored by the Task Force, marked the beginning of the comprehensive program for Nassau and Suffolk counties.

History will record the positive progressive steps which were taken by the 89th Congress to improve the conditions in which 197 million Americans enjoy the highest standard of living of any Nation in the World and to enable them to keep our Nation moving forward—and to take note of the needs of their fellowmen—the challenge which faces us and future generations of Americans.

Should you desire further information on the matters covered here, or on any other matters of interest to you, please do not hesitate to write to your Washington or District Congressional office.

Sincerely,

Lester L. Wolff.

Some Accomplishments and Key Bills and Resolutions Introduced by Congressman Wolff in the 89th Congress

HR 7252—Medicare. *Passed. Now law.*

HR 144—To establish a special committee on Captive Nations.

HR 350—To reverse the transfer of the Naval Training Devices Center at Sands Point, New York.

HR 518—Expresses the sense of the House with respect to the Hague Protocol and the Warsaw Convention. (raised airline insurance protection to $75,000.)

HR 677—To end nuclear proliferation.

H. Con. Res. 240—Expresses the Sense of Congress against persecution by Soviet Russia. *Now law.*

H. Con. Res. 737—To stabilize permanent UN peacekeeping force.

H. Con. Res. 742—Calls for free elections in Vietnam.

H.J. Res. 686—Proposes amendment to U.S. Constitution to provide that the right to vote shall not be denied on account of age to persons 18 or older.

H.J. Res. 1144—Authorizing the President to declare the week of Sept. 23, 1966 as Long Island Fair Week.

HR 3324—To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act. (New Immigration Bill) *passed now law.*

HR 3494—Authorizing the President to award posthumously the Congressional Medal of Honor to John F. Kennedy.

HR 6584—Implement Section II of Amendment 14 of the U.S. Constitution.

HR 9875—To regulate the transport and sale of cats and dogs intended for research or experimentation. (Pet Bill.) *Passed now law.*

HR 10861—To protect members of the armed forces and their families from threatening and harassing communications.

HR 11557—L.I. Sound Bill (comprehensive conservation measure). To protect L.I. Sound.

HR 11797—For federal standards of boat waste disposal (anti-pollution).

HR 12172—Provides educational assistance for veterans who have served in the Armed Forces since Oct. 1, 1963.

HR 12503—To enhance benefits of service in the Armed Forces and further extend higher education benefits by providing a broad program of higher educational benefits for veterans of service after Jan. 31, 1955. New GI Bill. *Passed now law.*

HR 13442—Provides for the establishment of a Civilian Aviation Academy.

HR 13530—Hudson River Area natural resources preservation program.

HR 16541—To allow individual federal income tax deductions for travel expenses to and from work by means of mass transportation facilities. (To alleviate burden of Commuter residents.)

HR 16782—Reimbursement of state and local governments by the federal government for real property taxes not collected on properties owned by foreign governments. (Soviet Residence in Glen Cove.)

HR 15750—The Foreign Assistance Act. I added a key amendment to this law.

Foreign Investors Tax Act—H.R. 13103

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RUSSELL B. LONG
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, at the end of the debate on the Foreign Investors Tax Act, I indicated that I had forgone making a speech in rebuttal to the statements of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Gore] and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Williams] because the majority leader had urged that if I did so, we might lose the quorum then available on, or near, the Senate floor. At that time, however, I indicated that I would insert such a rebuttal in the Congressional Record. This is that reply.

The portion of the conference report on the Foreign Investors Tax Act to which both the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Gore] and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Williams] objected has been called the "Christmas tree" bill or the "grab bag" bill. Since these are quick and catchy names, these descriptions of the bill have also appeared frequently in the press. Of course, a description of this type is likely to be believed, or accepted as true, if repeated often enough. This is a well-known technique used to undermine a bill or provision, but that, of course, does not mean that the description is accurate.

It must have occurred to my many colleagues who voted with me on this conference report that if the opponents—who referred to it as being full of special interest provisions—can cite only three or four cases no matter how hard they try, their case must be questionable.

Let us examine the conference report from that point of view. First, as to title I of the bill which accounts for the first 10 sections and 100 pages of the bill, no questions have been raised. This is the Foreign Investors Tax Act portion of the bill and both the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Gore] and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Williams] agree that this is good, desirable legislation. It will both help our balance of payments and improve the equity of the tax system as it applies to nonresident aliens and foreign corporations.

Problems have been raised as to the Long Act; namely, title III of the bill which deals with the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act—and I shall discuss them in just a moment—but I certainly do not believe that anyone can say that this represents special interest legislation. I realize that both of the Senators who led the attack on the bill have raised questions with respect to this portion of the bill, but these certainly are five more sections that cannot in any sense of the word be categorized as special interest provisions.

The remaining titles to the bill, title II and title IV as agreed to by the conferees, contain 18 sections. As near as I can tell, the entire discussion of special interest legislation as it is described revolves around four topics, accounting for seven sections of the bill. In other words, 11 more sections, make good structural changes in the law to which no question has been raised. Moreover, a review of these 11 sections discloses that in all cases they were either specifically endorsed by the Treasury Department or no objection was raised with respect to them. I shall attach to the end of my statement a brief description of these 11 clearly good structural changes.

Let us now examine the four remaining issues which apparently are responsible for the moniker which has been attached to this bill.

INVESTMENT CREDIT IN U.S. POSSESSIONS

One of these is the provision dealing with the investment credit in U.S. possessions. This amendment merely extends the application of the investment credit, now applicable to domestic investments, to investments in U.S. possessions for 1966 and subsequent years, on the same basis as the credit has been available here in the continental United States from 1962 forward. There have been statements to the effect that the Virgin Islands or Puerto Rico or some other possessions are already providing tax benefits with respect to their tax systems and, as a result, further tax benefits are not needed. This view represents a misunderstanding as to how the provision works. The tax credit provided by the bill is not available to offset Virgin Islands or Puerto Rican taxes. The investment credit can only be taken with respect to investments made by domestic corporations or U.S. citizens with respect to their U.S. tax—not on any tax which may be due a possession. In addition, this provision was carefully circumscribed so that it would not be available to any U.S. corporation or citizen already receiving special tax treatment under U.S. law with respect to investments in the possessions. This primarily is the exclusion for such income provided by section 931.

Corporations which receive the benefit of this provision will be domestic corporations with investments in possessions. They also must be corporations which are paying U.S. income tax with respect to those investments. The Finance Committee could not see why we should discriminate against investments of this type in our possessions. The committee could not see why these investments should be treated less favorably than investments here in the United States. I might add that investments made in possessions during the period when the domestic credit is suspended will not be eligible for the investment credit.

The principal objections which have been raised to this provision are that it is "retroactive" and also that it is "tailor made" for the Harvey Aluminum Co. First, let me say that this provision applies only to assets, the use of which has begun in the current year, 1966. In the past when practically any amendment beneficial to taxpayers has been enacted, it has been made effective as of the year in which the legislative action was taken. In other words, making this provision effective with respect to assets the use of which began in 1966 is wholly consistent with what has been almost the universal practice in this regard in the past. Moreover, when the domestic investment credit was first provided, it, too, was made effective back to the first of the year 1962 although this act did not become law until October 16, 1962. I see very little difference in the circumstances involving the two provisions, yet I heard no complaint about the domestic investment credit applying as of the first of the year in which enacted.

As to this provision being tailor made for one company, let me say that it should be obvious that in all of the various possessions of the United States certainly more than one company made investments during the calendar year 1966. It is ridiculous to assume that this provision will have application to only one company, and when tax returns for 1966 are filed, I am sure it will be shown that this charge is not true.

A bill to accomplish the objectives of the Senate amendment had been introduced in the House on August 24, 1965, giving everyone plenty of time to review its merits. The Finance Committee agreed to the amendment this year only after the Treasury Department advised the committee that it was consistent with administration policy.

SWAP FUND PROVISION

Let me now turn to the so-called swap fund amendment. The misunderstanding of the "possession" provision is only exceeded by the misunderstanding of the swap fund provision. Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code provides that gain or loss is not to be recognized if property is transferred to a corporation by one person, or a group of persons, solely in exchange for stock or securities in the corporation, and immediately after the exchange the persons, or group of persons, is in control of the corporation.

In 1959 and 1960 and in the forepart of 1961 the Internal Revenue Service ruled that a group of persons holding stock in various companies could contribute this stock to a newly formed mutual fund corporation and receive in exchange for their contribution shares of this mutual fund. These are the so-called swap funds and the Service in these years ruled in 11 cases that there were no tax consequences resulting from the formation of one of these swap funds. It is true that beginning in 1961 the Service has not issued rulings on the tax status of the formation of swap funds. However, many private tax lawyers considered the formation of these funds to be a nontaxable transaction and operating on their advice a number of funds have been formed since that time.

Then, on July 14, 1966, the Treasury for the first time published regulations holding that the formation of these swap funds constituted a taxable transaction. At the time the Treasury took this position it offered closing agreements to existing swap funds which would provide that for past transactions, for all purposes of the tax laws, the formation of these funds would not constitute taxable transactions. In other words, for the future the Treasury applied its position as to what the law said, but because of the uncertainty which had previously existed it did not apply this position for the past. The effect of what Treasury did was to say that for the past, exchanges with swap funds were tax free, but for the future they were taxable.

Those concerned with swap funds initially made representations to members of the Finance Committee to the effect that the new regulations reversed the effect of the law even though there had been no change in the wording of the law. In other words, their position was that the Treasury was legislating by regulation. The majority of the Finance Committee voted to make it clear that swap funds were covered by section 351. I voted against this amendment in committee because I considered swap funds to be a loophole. While I understand the Treasury's opinion, nevertheless, I personally believe the Treasury's regulations do not reflect the clear wording of the law. In my opinion the tax-free formation of swap funds was provided for by the language of section 351.

I am glad to say that the conferees on the Foreign Investors Tax Act completely reversed the position on the Senate Finance Committee amendment. The action taken by the conferees makes it perfectly clear that the formation of swap funds will be viewed as a taxable transaction in all cases where exchanges are made on or after July 1, 1967. Moreover, in the case of funds requiring registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission, registration statements must be filed by December 31 of this year and the stock of prospective shareholders must be on deposit with the funds by May 1, 1967. It was the view of the conference that the various tax-free exchange provisions of the code should not permit the tax-free diversification of investment assets.

In other words, the conference committee action in this case completely confirms what the Treasury sought to do by regulation. Moreover, it provides a statutory basis for this action which, in my opinion, the regulations of the Treasury did not have. It is true that this will cover funds where registration statements are filed with the SEC up to the end of this year. However, this, too, is in keeping with the concept in the Treasury regulations which provided tax-free treatment for all funds in certain stages of process up to the time of the issuance of the regulations. This provides essentially the same treatment for funds which have been started before the end of this year.

It is also worth pointing out that the conference committee action not only gives a statutory base for the Treasury regulations but that it in several respects provides a tighter rule than did the regulations. For example, under the conference committee action tax-free treatment is denied real estate swap funds and investment companies which have too few shareholders to be required to register with the SEC and the denial applies whether or not brokers or other intermediaries organize the fund where shareholders have rights to redeem their holdings at their option.

The conference committee action results in a much more restrictive provision than the Treasury regulations sought. As a result, it seems clear to me that what we have here is a "loophole closer" instead of a "loophole opener."

H.R. 10

Let us now turn to the third area of complaint with the Foreign Investors Tax Act. I refer here to the so-called H.R. 10 amendment, or the amendment which enlarges the deductions available to self-employed persons where amounts are set aside for their retirement years. I cannot say that I personally like this amendment. After all, the main thing that this amendment does is provide that when these self-employed persons set aside amounts for their retirement, they can deduct the full 10 percent of their wages up to a total of $2,500, rather than one-half of this amount. I do not like this amendment because the principal provision it repeals was my own amendment several years ago, which I fought for and obtained on the floor of the Senate. The thrust of my amendment was to treat contributions for self-employed persons' retirement essentially like contributions are treated under the social security and railroad retirement system. In both of these instances—and in those instances where private pension plans are provided on a contributory basis—the employer's share of the total contribution is deductible for tax purposes but the employee's share is not deductible. Since we were dealing with self-employed persons in a dual capacity, I felt, and the Congress agreed with me in 1962, that giving a deduction for half the contribution would place self-employed persons on a par with employees. However, this year H.R. 10, repealing my amendment, was passed by the House by a vote of 291 to 0. The provision as an amendment to the Foreign Investors Tax Act was also separately acted upon, on a favorable basis, by the Senate. I think it is clear—although I personally disagree—that the majority of both the House and the Senate favor this amendment. I am not one to believe, even when I am in the minority, that minority rule in this respect should govern.

In all fairness to the advocates of this amendment I must admit that there are many cases under the prior law where self-employed individuals are much more severely limited in the amounts they may set aside for their own retirement than is true of many of the well-paid employees and managers of many of our largest companies. Many of their plans are not contributory and, therefore, if one were to equate the self-employed individual with these persons, then the 50 percent deduction should not be required. Actually, in my judgment, the whole area of the tax treatment of private pension plans needed reconsideration before this amendment was acted upon, and will still need reconsideration after the adoption of this amendment. In some cases self-employed individuals will have advantages over employees and in other cases they will be at a disadvantage. In my view, we probably will eventually want to see whether it is possible to more nearly equalize the treatment. In the meanwhile, however, I see no reason why we should insist upon a minority view prevailing over the majority view.

PERCENTAGE DEPLETION

The fourth area of complaint is concerned with the provisions relating to percentage depletion. Of course, there are people who fundamentally disapprove of percentage depletion, as such. To them any amendment in the area of percentage depletion is automatically wrong if it gives one cent more of deduction to anyone, simply because they do not agree with the underlying principle involved in percentage depletion.

It seems to me that as long as we have percentage depletion in our tax system—and parenthetically I might add from my point of view this is something I hope is here for a long time to come—it is entirely appropriate that the percentage depletion rates be adjusted in a manner which allows for the competitive nature of the products. In other words, where two or more products are used for essentially the same purpose, good tax treatment—namely, the considerations of equity and fair competition—demands that they receive approximately the same percentage depletion deduction. This is no new, radical doctrine I am proposing here. This is, instead, the fundamental basis on which most of our percentage depletion rates are based at the present time.

Let us look now at the specific areas where the percentage depletion rates were changed, and I should point out that as a result of the conference committee action it is only a change in rates which occurred. No additional processes were classified as mining processes for any mineral. This is the area that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Gore] was so concerned with a number of years ago. We have not in the slightest modified the concepts of the mining processes, on which percentage depletion is based, from the concepts in present law which remains as he provided by legislation in 1960.

The first area in which a percentage depletion rate was made was in the case of domestic deposits of clay, laterite, and nephelite syenite, but only to the extent that they are used for the extraction of alumina or aluminum compounds. The percentage depletion rate for these minerals was raised from 15 to 23 percent. This only seems fair since this is the percentage depletion rate which presently applies to domestic deposits of bauxite, the principal source of alumina and aluminum. It also is the rate which applies to another site to the extent that alumina and aluminum compounds are extracted from it. The Finance Committee believed that a good case could be made not only for these percentage depletion rate increases but also for more liberal treatment with respect to mining processes. However, the House conferees would not agree to any changes in mining processes. Nevertheless, it is hard for me to see how anyone could object to treating these different sources for alumina and aluminum the same as we already treat the principal source for alumina and aluminum.

The second percentage depletion rate change applies in the case of clam and oyster shells. Now I am aware of the fact that percentage depletion for clam and oyster shells is a source of amusement for many who are unacquainted with the extent to which clam and oyster shells in the entire gulf area are used as a substitute for limestone. The clam and oyster shells referred to in this act are those which have lain at the bottom of the sea for many hundreds or thousands of years. The ownership in these shells is in either the Federal or a State Government. The Government leases to private parties the right to remove these shells from certain specified areas. This gives them a right to property which is exhaustible and which is, therefore, eligible for percentage depletion. This is exactly the same concept which applies generally with respect to percentage depletion.

Clam and oyster shells of the type I have referred to already receive percentage depletion at the rate of 5 percent. However, clam and oyster shells in many cases are ground up and used for their calcium carbonate content in making cement.

Limestone—which also is essentially calcium carbonate—in other areas of the country is used for almost the identical purposes for which clam and oyster shells are used, yet limestone, except when used for road material or similar purposes, receives a 15-percent depletion rate. When it is used as gravel for making roads, the depletion rate is limited to 5 percent. All this amendment does is to give precisely the same treatment to clam and oyster shells which is already available in the other areas of the country where limestone is used for the same purposes. In other words, where clam and oyster shells are used as a substitute for gravel in making roads, the 5-percent depletion rate as at present will continue, but when clam and oyster shells are used for making cement, as in the case of limestone, the 15-percent rate will be available. Realistically, this does no more than give the same treatment to deposits of calcium carbonate found under water as is already accorded deposits of calcium carbonate found on land. This merely removes a competitive discrimination.

The final two percentage depletion rate changes represent very small changes indeed. The Senate action would have added sintering or burning to the processes classified as mining processes in the case of clay, shale, and slate used or sold as lightweight aggregates. These frequently are used for this purpose in concrete or in making cinder blocks. The Senate action, as a result of a floor amendment, would also have increased from 5 to 15 percent the percentage depletion rate applicable for clay and shale used in making sewer pipe and brick. In these cases the primary consideration was that other products used for similar purposes received a higher percentage depletion rate, or received more favorable treatment in the processes classified as mining processes.

In the case of clay used for sewer pipe, for example, this pipe is in competition with concrete sewer pipe and the materials used in making the cement which goes into the latter is eligible for 15-percent depletion rate. It was on this basis that the increase in the rate from 5 to 15 percent was justified on the Senate floor. In the conference committee consideration of this, however, it was noted that contrary to a clay sewer pipe, only 15 to 20 percent of a concrete sewer pipe consists of cement. The remaining aggregates are sand and gravel which receive a 5-percent depletion rate. Because of this additional information available to the conferees, which was not available at the time this matter was considered on the floor of the Senate, the Senate conferees agreed that the depletion rate should be adjusted upward by merely 2½ percent, rather than by the 10 percent which would have been provided by the Senate amendment. As I have suggested, this was agreed to because of the realization that in the case of the clay pipe, the area of competitive discrimination is limited to 15 to 20 percent of the total value of the pipe. This represents a modest change in the depletion rates and one which is justified on the basis of the present competitive situation.

The Senate amendment relating to lightweight aggregates dealt with the treatment processes which were to be considered part of the cost of mining in working out the percentage depletion allowance. The House conferees, as I have indicated, were not willing to make any change in the treatment process provisions but they could see the merit of a larger deduction for these products when used as lightweight aggregates. The conferees decided to take the direct approach of giving a slightly larger depletion allowance rather than the indirect approach of increasing the base on which the present depletion allowance would be based.

THE LONG PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN FUND ACT

It seems that the charges of special interest legislation which have been so freely flung at this bill evaporate into thin air once the facts are examined. Let me turn now to the area of political campaign contributions.

First, let me make it clear that this is an area on which the Senate Finance Committee has held hearings. An earlier version of the amendment adopted by the committee was presented in these hearings for consideration by the committee. This is also true of various other plans, including the tax deduction plan favored by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Williams]. I might also add that the problem of political campaign contributions has been discussed on the

Senate floor not merely in connection with this bill but also in connection with earlier legislation. At the time we last raised the debt limitation the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] sought to amend that bill with his provision providing for political contribution deductions. The matter was extensively considered by the Senate at that time and rejected. However, this proposal was analyzed in hearings on political contributions held by the committee as I promised at the time.

This is a matter which has been considered extensively, not only in the current year but in past years as well. As the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] indicated, this is a problem which he had under study some 10 years ago. The problem with these past studies, however, is that they were just studies—no action was taken. I can well understand this, because the area of political campaign contributions is a multiple problem. It is a problem which, in part, is appropriately considered by one committee and, in part, by other committees. In the past it has been difficult to obtain action on this problem because of the feeling that it was impossible to act on any one of these problems until action had been completed on the others. This, in turn, prevented action by all of the committees. Senator CLARK made this aspect of the situation quite clear in his discussion of the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act.

I should make it clear that I do not consider the Long Act as a full answer to all of the problems in connection with political campaign contributions. First of all, this deals only with presidential campaigns. It may well be that after we see how this provision works in the case of presidential campaigns we may want to extend either this provision or some modified version of it, to cover congressional elections. I do not know the answer to this, and I think it would be unfortunate for us to reach an inflexible position in this regard until after we have tried this provision for a period of time in the case of presidential campaigns.

Second, I want to make it clear that in my view this bill does not replace the need for additional legislation regulating political contributions or requiring disclosure of the source of political campaign contributions. Moreover, this does not deal with other issues which we may have to face with respect to the division of television time or what organizations can properly make campaign expenditures. These are all issues, however, as to which it will be easier to come up with specific answers after my amendment is a part of the law, because it will give assurance of adequate financing for the most important of all political campaigns.

Nor do I contend that my provision itself even in the limited area in which it is intended to operate is, in all respects, necesarily a perfect answer to the problem. I am sure that modifications will be necessary as we gain experience under this provision. Nevertheless, I view the Long Act as major legislation which will give assurance that presidential candidates are not necessarily obligated to any financial interests as a result of the necessity to raise funds to finance their campaigns. There are sizable groups of citizens in our country who suspect that these financial contributions have influenced governmental decisions. We should remove this shadow and prevent the possibility of anything like this in the future. To me this is the most important aspect of my amendment.

I realize that some say, "But you haven't prevented the other campaign contributions from being made in addition to the funds provided by your bill." I have two answers to this: first, as I have already indicated, this is not the last time that I expect legislation to be passed with respect to political campaign contributions. I will be prepared to support limitations to outlaw private contributions to presidential campaigns when such legislation is before the Senate, and now that we have assurance of adequate financing for presidential campaigns, it will, for the first time from a practical point of view, really be possible to consider limitations such as I have referred to.

Obtaining funds on a very small basis from a very wide group of our citizens is the best possible way of being sure that no financial group can be said to have gained undue influence. Others have tried to find a way of obtaining this broad participation through tax deductions or credits. However, the effort which would be required to obtain these contributions in amounts as small as $1 from so many people raises the collection costs under these other devices to such an extent as to make them impractical. Moreover, a tax deduction or even a tax credit tends to provide more of an incentive for those in the higher income groups to make contributions than for taxpayers of more modest means. This is a kind of selection that I think is undesirable in attempting to influence political contributions.

Some have objected to my plan because it requires individuals to check a box on their tax return. What are the alternatives that we most frequently hear? The suggestions most usually made are for a tax deduction or tax credit. These involve not merely a checkmark on the tax return but also the recording of specific contributions made, and still leaves us with the auditing problem of determining whether, in fact, the contributions were made. The tax problems in these alternative solutions are much more complex and difficult than the simple checkmark on the tax return which the amendment provides. Moreover, a tax deduction or credit to be verified must be checked with the party to whom the contribution was given. Who wants the internal revenue agents in examining his return to obtain information on his political affiliation?

In the absence of finding any other basis for objection to the Long Act, it is sometimes claimed that this is undesirable because individuals under this system are, in effect, designating how governmental funds are to be spent. To me the interesting thing about this argument is that those who make this charge fail to recognize that a deduction or tax credit for political contributions just as effectively takes money which would otherwise go into the Public Treasury and diverts it to another purpose. The only difference I can see in this regard is that the tax deduction or tax credit schemes divert the money just before it reaches the Treasury. Moreover, instead of diverting the money to the political campaigns, these deductions or credits merely recompense the taxpayer for part of the contribution he has already made. Moreover, frequently they repay the taxpayer needlessly for contributions he would have made in any case. There is no such waste under the amendment in this bill.

I have explained the mechanics of the Long Act previously, so I see no need to repeat it here. However, there are a few points that I would like to emphasize. First, this amendment treats equally all parties receiving 15 million votes or more. As a result, this will not favor the party in power.

Second. Provision is made for minority parties under this bill. Any party receiving 5 million votes or more—a 5 million deduction is provided not only for minority parties but for major parties as well—receives political campaign funds based upon its vote over 5 million, and if it reaches the 15 million vote level, it is treated equally with the major parties. This is an honest attempt to give proper recognition to minority parties in this area of political contributions but not at the same time be unrealistic and treat fragment parties on the same basis as major parties. I believe that this represents a fair solution to this problem, but I am certainly willing to consider modifications in the future should the need to do so be established.

Third. This amendment is limited in several respects. Major parties cannot receive more than an equal share of the funds based upon the vote in the last presidential election. Therefore, even if taxpayers should check their tax returns freely in this regard, only limited funds would be available for expenditure. The funds are available only for presidential campaigns, and the Comptroller General is specifically authorized to examine the statements presented to him and to audit the books of the political parties to be sure that the contributions are spent for presidential campaigns and not for congressional or gubernatorial campaigns, and not for personal use, distinct from political purposes.

Fourth. It has been said that this provision runs contrary to the limitation in present law limiting contributions to political committees to $3 million in any year. Those who say this cannot have examined the bill or present law very closely. Present law refers to contributions to political committees. The bill actually has nothing to do with contributions. The term "contribute" means to give or supply in common with others; to share in a joint effort. The financing by the Government after the passage of this bill is not a voluntary, joint effort to give funds. Rather, it is an appropriation of funds to which the parties have a right. Moreover, it is not part of a joint effort. As a result, it is not a contribution and, therefore, does not come under the limitation of present law. Moreover, it involves a payment to political "parties" not payments to political "committees." As a result, it should be clear the present $3 million limitation does not apply.

Fifth. Some have objected to the fact that the contribution in this case is divided between, or among, the major parties. Some have indicated that they would prefer making all of their contribution to one party or the other. This, of course, is not the way to assure good government. It may be a way of electing one party over another—by supplying it with a better financial base—but it does not assure good government. The way to assure good government is to be sure that sufficient campaign funds are available to both, or all, major parties, so that their positions can be fully understood by the electorate. It is only a well-informed electorate that can assure the continuation of our representative form of government.

Sixth. It has been suggested that there are no safeguards to prevent misuse of the funds made available to the political parties by this provision. Actually present law provides about as strict a fraud statute as can be imagined. Section 1001 of title 18 of the code specifies:

> Whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact, or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations, or makes or uses any false writing or documents knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Certainly I would not object to other safeguards being written into the law to prescribe even more definitively how these funds may be used and how they many not be used, but I do feel that those who say there presently are no safeguards have overstated their case.

Contrary to the general impression that some have tried to create, this is not a hastily concocted scheme.

It has long been suggested that Government should find some way to help finance the cost of these campaigns. Theodore Roosevelt suggested nearly 60 years ago that this should be done with public funds. Later the Special Committee To Investigate Campaign Expenditures of presidential, vice-presidential, and senatorial candidates in 1936 suggested that private contributions to political campaigns be prohibited entirely and that instead all election expenses should be defrayed from public funds. In 1959, Jasper B. Shannon, professor of political science at the University of Nebraska, recommended a similar plan in his book "Money and Politics." Earlier this year Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith suggested, in connection with State offices, that the Government "provide every regularly nominated candidate with a public grant of sufficient size to enable him to get his name, merit if any, and platform before the people. These grants would be available to candidates for statewide office, the general court and for the senate and house of representatives."

I introduced a bill on June 15 of this year to provide funds from the Treasury to help defray the cost of presidential campaigns. In doing this I was largely implementing a thought which had been before the people for discusion for nearly six decades. This is a matter which I have been studying for over a year and it is a matter which has been thoroughly analyzed by the Senate Finance Committee. The best minds of the staff of the Finance Committee and the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, the Senate Legislative Counsel, the experts of Treasury, as well as other advisors to the President and the senior members of the House Committee on Ways and Means have all contributed meaningfully to the effort to find a proper answer. This is an important building block on which we can build a proper system for controlling political campaign contributions. Moreover, it is the first answer to this problem of financing political campaigns for which it ihas been possible to obtain majority support from Congress. This in itself is an important achievement in such a controversial field as this.

Let me conclude my comments on the presidential political campaign financing by saying that I consider this one of the most important and constructive pieces of legislation passed by Congress this year. I believe time will show that what I have said is true.

ELEVEN NONCONTROVERSIAL STRUCTURAL CHANGES

As I indicated previously, the bill includes 11 structural changes not relating to the Foreign Investors Tax Act but about which no questions have been raised. These are not hastily put-together provisions. For the most part they represent provisions which have been carefully studied by the tax committees and their staffs. Three of these provisions, for example, had been considered and were reported favorably by the House Committee on Ways and Means. Moreover, the provision relating to "straddles" had been the subject of an extensive technical study by the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation in cooperation with the Treasury Department staff. The provision relating to per unit retain allocations of cooperatives is a matter studied over a long period of time both by the affected industries and also by the technical staffs of Congress and the Treasury Department. Three of the structural changes constitute improvements in the interest equalization tax which have been carefully studied by the staffs. Another of the amendments provides for an annual report on contingent liabilities and assets available to cover them. This report is one Senator SALTONSTALL has sought for some time and is one which should aid all of us in getting a better insight of the Government's financial status. The Finance Committee had recommended the Saltonstall amendment to the Senate back in the 88th Congress and again in the 1st session of the 89th Congress. On both occasions the Senate approved the bill without objection.

These 11 amendments can be summarized, as follows:

First. Corporate acquisition of assets of another corporation: Under present income tax law, the purchase from an unrelated party by one corporation of at least 80 percent of the stock of another corporation followed by the liquidation of the acquired corporation within 2 years is treated as a purchase of the assets of the acquired corporation. This amendment expands the definition of "purchase" to include the purchase of stock from a 50-percent owned subsidiary if stock in the 50-percent owned subsidiary was also acquired by purchase. The change is to be effective with respect to acquisitions of stock made after December 31, 1965.

Second. Self-employed persons retirement plans—certain income of authors, inventors, and so forth: This amendment modifies present income tax law relating to self-employed individuals' retirement plans to permit authors, inventors, and so forth, to include gains—other than capital gains—from sales and other transfers of their works in their earned income base for the purpose of computing deductions for contributions to such plans. This change will be effective for taxable years ending after the date of enactment of the act.

Third. Exclusion of certain rents from personal holding company income: This amendment provides, for taxable years beginning after the date of enactment of the act—and certain earlier years at the election of the taxpayer—that rent received from the lease of tangible personal property manufactured by a taxpayer is not to be treated as personal holding company income.

Fourth. Straddles: This amendment provides that, with respect to straddle transactions entered into after January 25, 1965, the income from the lapse of an option which originated as part of a straddle is to be treated as a short-term capital gain—instead of ordinary income. This permits it to be netted against any capital loss which may result from the exercise of the other option in the straddle while retaining what in most respects is ordinary income treatment for any excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss.

Fifth. The taxation of per-unit retain allocations of cooperatives: This amendment clarifies present law dealing with the taxation of cooperatives and patrons to assure that a current single tax is paid, at either the cooperative or patron level, with respect to per-unit retain certificates. In so doing, the amendment makes the treatment of these certificates generally comparable to the treatment of patronage dividends under present law.

Sixth. The excise tax on hearses: This amendment provides that the sale of an amublance, hearse, or combination ambulance-hearse vehicle is to be considered to be the sale of an automobile chassis or automobile body—rather than a truck chassis or body—for purposes of determining the manufacturers excise tax on motor vehicles. This change applies with respect to articles sold after the date of enactment of the act.

Seventh. Interest equalization tax—raw material source loans: Subsequent transfers of debt obligations to assure raw material sources are to be exempt from the interest equalization tax where the indebtedness is acquired without an intent on the part of the purchaser to sell it to other U.S. persons. This change is to be effective with respect to acquisitions of debt obligations made after the date of enactment.

Eighth. Interest equalization tax—certain acquisitions by insurance companies in developed countries: The present exemption for reverse asset pools of U.S. insurance companies is extended to allow the establishment of reserve asset pools where a U.S. insurance company commences activities in a developed country or where a less-developed country is designated as a developed country. This amendment is to take effect on the day after the date of enactment.

Ninth. Interest equalization tax—Euro-dollars: The President is given the authority to exempt from the interest equalization tax U.S. dollar loans of more than 1 year made by the foreign branches of U.S. banks. This change is to apply to acquisitions of debt obligations made after the date of enactment.

Tenth. Treasury bonds or certificates payable in foreign currency: This amendment expands the debt management authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to permit the issuance of U.S. notes payable in foreign currencies. This authority already exists in the case of bonds and certificates of indebtedness.

Eleventh. Reports on Federal contingent liabilities and assets: This amendment—as modified in conference—requires the Secretary of the Treasury to submit a report to the Congress each year indicating the full contingent liabilities of the Federal Government and the assets of the Federal Government which might be made available to liquidate such liabilities. The report is to be made on the first day of each regular session of the Congress with respect to the close of the preceding June 30—beginning with June 30, 1967.

Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

SPEECH

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, when I arrived in the 80th Congress in 1947, Joseph "Joe" Martin, Jr., had already been elected Speaker. He had even then served longer than I have served since. By any and all standards he was a senior and a most respected Member of this body.

Regardless of political affiliation, he was "our friend, Joe."

He was able; he was knowledgeable; he was fair; and he was gracious. He needed no parliamentary rule to designate him a gentleman. He was a gentleman before he came to Congress and all through the days that he spent with us.

We will miss his genial countenance in this Chamber. We will always remember his many kindnesses.

We wish him well in the days ahead.

Congressman Tom Curtis' Contributions to Civil Rights

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, our debates during the closing days of this Congress over the enforcement of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 reemphasized the need for full, accurate, and objective information about Federal civil rights activities. Obviously Congress cannot rationally assess the administration of title VI of the 1964 act, or any other title of any act, on the basis of rumors, secondhand reports, and charges and countercharges. We need facts, including complete, systematically presented summaries of the actions of the Department of Justice, the Office of Education, and all other Federal agencies active in the field.

Thus our recent debates have shown again the great importance of title VIII of H.R. 14765, the Civil Rights Act of 1966, which passed this House in August but has unfortunately been shelved in the other body. Title VIII, which I sponsored at the urging of, and in consultation with the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Curtis], would require the Attorney General to submit to Congress an annual report on the enforcement of, and all Federal activities pursuant to, all of our civil rights laws. Clearly such a report would have been valuable during our recent discussions of hospital and school desegregation guidelines. Clearly it could have great weight in our future debates over the problems toward which the 1966 bill was directed.

Mr. Speaker, my friend and colleague, Thomas B. Curtis, deserves great credit for recognizing the need for such a report and for developing the legislative language which was accepted by the House as title VIII. His advocacy of this title expresses both his deep concern for full, equitable enforcement of all of our civil rights laws, and his constant interest in improving congressional oversight and legislative procedures. The communication fostered by title VIII could vastly improve the administration of our laws, and hasten the attainment of equal rights for all Americans. This is just one example of the careful, constructive work for civil rights for which Mr. Curtis has become so well known and so highly respected.

I would like to include in the Record at this point Mr. Curtis' summary of title VIII, from an explanatory letter to his constituents on H.R. 14765:

TITLE VIII

I am very happy that Title VIII of the House-passed bill, as I said at the beginning, had its origins in my office. It was introduced at my request by Republican Representative Charles Mathias, of Maryland, a member of the Judiciary Committee and the Subcommittee studying the bill. The Title requires that the Attorney General submit to the Congress and the President an annual report concerning the "enforcement of and activities taken pursuant to" the 1966 Act and all laws of the United States designed to prevent discrimination on account of race, color, religion, sex or national origin. My interest in having the Executive Branch report to the Congress regarding its activities under various laws has been a continuing one, but was heightened by my participation as the ranking Republican on the Special Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress which recently reported the results of its study and pointed out that Congress had been lax at times in carrying out its legislative review responsibilities. The reporting precedent is an old one and has been well established. Unfortunately, however, except for the reports of the Civil Rights Commission, which by the way have been excellent, but are only general studies making inquiry into current and anticipated problem areas, we know all too little about the activities of the Attorney General in the civil rights area. The Attorney General has been given broad discretionary powers, especially under the new Civil Rights Act, to deal with discrimination which has produced, and will continue to produce, a large number of court actions, many government initiated negotiations between parties which are settled through administrative processes short of court actions, and many appeals by private citizens and groups to the Attorney General to act on their behalf. Federal activities under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act alone involve most of the departments and agencies of the Executive. Because of the wide scope of these actions and powers, I believe that Title VIII is a significant addition to the Civil Rights Act of 1966. It is necessary to give the Congress a basis from which to exercise legislative review and to give to the people information which in the past has been either unavailable or not readily accessible. The report should provide a continuity to legislative consideration of the civil rights laws which has been lacking in the past because the House has never really made an accurate assessment of its past accomplishments or future challenges in the civil rights area.

Tribute to the Honorable Eugene J. Keogh

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, if there were such a thing as a Congressman's Congressman, that person would probably be Eugene Keogh, who will be retiring from the 89th Congress after outstanding service of 30 years.

Representing the 12th District of New York, Congressman Keogh has been elected consecutively since 1936. He has been active on numerous committees in the House, and currently is chairman of the Democratic caucus, Chairman of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Commission, second vice chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, and a respected member of the Ways and Means Committee and Advisory Committee on Intergovernment Relations.

Eugene Keogh is an attorney and a member of the Bar Associations of New York and the District of Columbia, as well as the American Bar Association and the Federal Bar Association. A strong leader, a man known for his courage, dignity, courtesy, and compassion for others, valued counselor and friend, Gene Keogh's presence will surely be missed when we meet again in January. I wish him well, and know his example will guide us in the future.

Red Menace in Africa

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MELVIN R. LAIRD

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, in an article appearing in the World Journal Tribune, of September 27, 1966, the noted columnist, Henry J. Taylor, had some interesting comments to make about Communist activity in Africa.

In Portuguese Angola, he points out that Communist terrorist activity is in some particulars similar to their earlier operations in South Vietnam.

Mr. Taylor suggests:

> The foreign policy of the United States should be established on three fundamentals: we must define America's interests clearly; we must realize that so-called world opinion is often merely a Trojan horse manipulated by the Communists themselves; and we should never—never—proceed abroad on the basis of domestic politics here at home.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I include Mr. Taylor's column entitled "Red Menace in Africa" in the Record at this point:

RED MENACE IN AFRICA

(By Henry J. Taylor)

Behind the scenes President Johnson is wisely easing our censorious policy toward Portugal. This is a victory for common sense.

President Kennedy's New Frontier repeatedly encouraged insurrection in Portuguese Angola, as it did throughout Africa. This policy contained a political pitch for the Negro vote in the United States. Our votes in the United Nations, in turn, were dedicated to buttering up the African-Asian bloc in a bid for "world opinion."

How could this sabotage of our NATO ally conceivably serve the American interest or the global welfare for which 305,000 armed Americans are fighting a horrible war in Viet Nam?

The Communists' constant strategy to drain NATO's strength has pressed harder and harder on Portugal. Their strategy packs a double punch, for, as everywhere, it includes draining away a nation's funds that otherwise could improve living conditions.

About 45 per cent of Portugal's budget now goes for military costs, chiefly to fight the Communist-directed African guerrillas marauding among Angola's 11 tribal groups. There goes most of our U.S. taxpayers' military aid to this NATO ally, useless to us where we need it.

Angola is sprawled along 1,000 miles of Africa's west coast. It is almost twice the size of Texas and nearly half the size of Europe. Part of its interior fronts on Red-dominated Zambia. For the first time, terrorist cadres of the so-called Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola have attacked from Zambia.

They are directed from Leipzig, East Germany, which is the true headquarters of this insurrectionist organization.

In NATO intelligence circles the Leipzig apparatus is designated as "Agitprop." Its parent organization is the Lenin School of Political Warfare, which has operated in Moscow for 41 years.

The NATO intelligence files, which I have seen in Paris, show Agitprop runs African-Asian Communist indoctrination programs in about 177 colleges and 6,600 secondary schools in Iron Curtain countries, a trade-union institute for Africans in Budapest, and terrorist training centers in Prague, Warsaw and in East Germany.

Moscow's Patrice Lumumba University alone has sent back to their African homelands more than 1,000 trained insurrectionists in the past six months.

These guerrilla experts, to say nothing of those trained by Red China, spread north and south of Zambia. They are entrenched in Ghana, Guinea, Burundi, the Cameroons, the Sudan, Somaliland, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Mali, Morocco and clear down to the border of South Africa.

Once back in their homelands they pillage the helpless people, exactly as the Viet Cong have in South Viet Nam. They do this where anti-Communists often outnumber them 100 to 1. Then the pillaged are left moribund, terrified and ruined by the treachery of their own countrymen.

The foreign policy of the United States should be established on three fundamentals: we must define America's interests clearly; we must realize that so-called world opinion is often merely a Trojan horse manipulated by the Communists themselves; and we should never—never—proceed abroad on the basis of domestic politics here at home.

Data Bank for Educators

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, last summer when the Joint Economic Committee held hearings on automation and technology in education, I was moved to remark that the little red schoolhouse was a thing of the past. Even though it served its day very well, the demands of modern education call for a much more complex organization. Indeed, our business concerns are investing large sums of money to produce the so-called educational technology like teaching machines, computers for teaching, and a variety of similar equipment.

Our subcommittee concluded that there was a great need for information centers. At the present time there is no place for the busy school administrators and teachers to learn about these new techniques and new technology—how good they are, how much they cost, how they should be used, how expensive they are to be maintained, and the many other questions that have to be asked. Accordingly, it was suggested that a major clearinghouse, a kind of data bank, be established to provide a registry of educational research and a file of completed research findings. Since that time the Office of Education has informed me of their progress in establishing their educational research center. Although this is new and does not cover the technology aspects as yet, it is a promising start and I feel strongly that they should be encouraged in their efforts. Following is an excerpt from a report which the Office of Education has submitted to me on the progress of the Educational Research Information Center:

> Anticipating the need for a nation-wide information system which could effectively contribute to the ultimate application of research findings and innovative practices in schools throughout the nation, the Office of Education has been developing the Educational Research Information Center (ERIC) System since 1964.
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> ERIC is a nation-wide information system designed to make the best of the current available educational research and research-related materials accessible to the researcher, teacher, and administrator. At present, ERIC acquires, processes and disseminates through its central OE activity Bureau of Research final reports and information relating to on-going research projects. The ERIC Clearinghouses, at the same time, are concentrating their activities on collecting unpublished materials and materials not readily available from other sources. That preference has been necessary to get the most benefit from ERIC's initial resources.
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> The continuing trend toward educational specialization has created problems of communication both for educational practitioners and for educational researchers. There have been a series of proposals made to alleviate the pain of coping with these problems. At one end of the spectrum proposals have been made for a massive, centralized national center, and at the other end there have been efforts directed toward establishing decentralized, specialized information centers. ERIC, in its over-all systems design, blends together certain features from the centralized document depository concept as well as certain aspects of the specialized information center.
>
> It is believed that a network of specialized ERIC information centers, backed by a large centralized control depository, might well become the dominant means for the transfer of educational resources information. The specialized ERIC information centers, to be fully effective, must be operated in closest possible contact with working educational researchers and practitioners in the field. The ERIC information centers should not only disseminate and retrieve information, they also should create new information. In short, knowledgeable educational interpreters who can collect relevant data, review a field, and distill information in a manner that goes to the heart of an educational situation are more help to the overburdened educator than is a mere pile of relevant docu-

ments. Such knowledgeable educational middlemen who themselves contribute to education should be the backbone of the ERIC information centers.

ERIC has planned for growth. Shortly after disseminating its packets of information on the disadvantaged as back-up information for Title I of ESEA in 1965, ERIC arranged to cover other critical areas of education. Twelve information centers, each focused on a subject area, were established by contract during fiscal year 1966 (Attachment 1). These affiliated organizations now form the decentralized ERIC network.

These information centers or Clearinghouses, as depicted in Attachment 2, are responsible for selecting and evaluating the most significant and timely information in their respective areas. Their information is uniformly processed so that it can be stored and retrieved at the Central ERIC facility, which is operated by the Office of Education. In addition to designing, developing, and coordinating the overall system, Central ERIC contributes additional information about all new projects initiated by the Bureau of Research and about final reports from completed research projects.

The complete file of research information is committed to magnetic tape which can be searched to prepare bibliographies or to answer specific inquiries. The magnetic tapes can, moreover, be duplicated and made available to other large organizations equipped to use them.

The machine-based system also will produce manuscript copy for a bulletin, "Research in Education," which will be available to the public through GPO starting in November 1966. It will contain current abstracts and indexes that can be scanned for research purposes or for maintaining a current awareness on the latest research activities.

The first several issues will contain information about OE-sponsored research projects and reports. The Bureau of the Budget has directed ERIC to expand the contents of later issues of "Research in Education" to include materials from the ERIC information centers and relevant research projects underway in other government agencies.

Documents in the collection are put on microfiche at the ERIC Document Reproduction Service, operated under contract to Bell and Howell Company, so that users of the ERIC system can purchase inexpensive inexpensive copies in either microfiche or hard copy. Because the ERIC system has put first emphasis on materials not readily available from other sources, the EDRS is one of ERIC's most important efforts in disseminating research information.

ERIC's most significant publication during FY'67 will be "Research in Education" which recently was approved by the Bureau of the Budget. Another major publication will a historical volume listing all significant final reports submitted to the Office of Education for research activities supported since 1956.

To give better subject coverage ERIC needs to expand the scope provided by its present 12 clearinghouses. Critical areas needing coverage have been expressed by the educational community associations, the Regional Labs and others. Possible ways of approaching the issues include the establishment of new clearinghouse and the expansion of existing ERIC clearinghouse functions and activities.

Selection of appropriate boundaries for clearinghouse scope and functions must be made not only with respect to the size of the ERIC staff which must monitor additional programs but also with respect to programs of the Bureau of Research and other government agencies.

ERIC expects to add a minimum of six new information centers to its network during FY'67. One of the new centers will cover the area of educational technology and media. Planning for the establishment of this latter center is being coordinated with appropriate DOD officials.

It is believed that ERIC in its over-all systems design has included most of the recommendation made to the Subcommittee on Economic Progress of the Joint Economic Committee as indicated in its previously cited report. ERIC's systems design has intentionally been kept flexible in order that additional requirements might easily be incorporated. The continued support and further growth and development of ERIC should meet the need among educators for an effective mechanism that will keep them posted on innovations. In addition, it also will serve as a referral center for agencies and businesses wishing to undertake the developments of specified educational programs and systems.

ATTACHMENT 1

CURRENT ERIC CLEARINGHOUSES

To date ERIC has established 12 external clearinghouses, as listed below. The name of the director of each clearinghouse is given and the topical or subject-matter area of each is reflected in the title of the clearinghouse. Additional information about the scope of any clearinghouse can be obtained by writing to the director of that clearinghouse or Central ERIC.

Dr. Arthur M. Cohen, Director, ERIC Clearinghouse on Junior Colleges, University of California, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

Dr. June B. Jordan, Director, ERIC Clearinghouse on Exceptional Children, Council for Exceptional Children, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Dr. A. Hood Roberts, Director, ERIC Clearinghouse on Linguistics and the Uncommonly Taught Languages, Center for Applied Linguistics, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Dr. Edward G. Summers, Director, ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading, 204 Pine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

Dr. Garry R. Walz, Director, ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Guidance, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dr. Darrell S. Willey, Director, ERIC Clearinghouse on Small Schools and Rural Compensatory Education, New Mexico State University, University Park, New Mexico.

Dr. Edmund W. Gordon, Director, ERIC Clearinghouse on the Disadvantaged, Yeshiva University, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

Dr. Leonard J. West, Director, ERIC Clearinghouse on School Personnel, City University of New York, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, New York.

Dr. Kenneth Mildenberger, Director, ERIC Clearinghouse on the Teaching of Foreign Languages, Modern Language Association of America, 4 Washington Place, New York, New York.

Dr. John S. Richardson, Director, ERIC Clearinghouse on Science Education, Ohio State University, 1314 Kinnear Road, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Robert E. Taylor, Director, ERIC Clearinghouse on Vocational and Technical Education, Ohio State University, 980 Kinnear Road, Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Ione F. Pierron, Director, ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Administration, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.

The Truth Behind Red China's Isolation

SPEECH
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the Committee of One Million Against the Admission of Communist China to the United Nations has recently prepared a documentation which supports its position that the Red Chinese are, in fact, "isolating themselves."

The publication demonstrates the frustrating cycle of free world overture and Chinese rejection over a long period of time. It is hoped, of course, that this cycle will in time, or dramatically overnight, be broken and that a comity of all the nations of the world can be realized.

I commend this publication to the attention of our colleagues. It follows:

WHO IS ISOLATING RED CHINA?

(A study of U.S. initiatives and Communist Chinese response prepared by the Committee of One Million)

In recent months, the United States has made a series of overtures to the Chinese Communists in the hope that Mao Tse-tung and his disciples in Peiping will open up the airtight iron gate of the Forbidden City just a little. To the disappointment of those persistently calling for "building bridges," Peiping has contemptuously turned down all the overtures.

At the same time—on the public platform, in editorials, on the floor of Congress—there is increasing talk of the danger of continued isolation of Red China. And the people who are doing the talking, oddly enough, continue to blame the isolation largely on the U.S.

Their approach to the issue can be stated briefly: the Red Chinese can be mollified; their intransigence is more form than substance; by increasing contacts and conciliatory gestures, by exposure to the diplomatic amenities, by declarations of United States peaceful intentions, the Peiping regime can slowly but almost certainly be brought into the family of civilized nations.

One of the less-mentioned facets of United States-Chinese Communist relations is Washington's seeming high hopes for, forbearance toward, and sometimes indirect support of, the Chinese Reds. This dates back even before the Peiping regime came into being. It was in August, 1949—when the war-weary Chinese National Government under President Chiang Kai-shek was struggling with a Soviet-backed Communist rebellion—that the United States issued the White Paper, virtually writing Chiang off in favor of Mao's "agrarian reformers."

We did more than just sit on our hands to "wait for the dust to settle" while Chiang went down helplessly to defeat. Our ambassador to China, J. Leighton Stuart, and our consul-generals in Shenyang (Mukden), Tientsin, Peiping and Shanghai were ordered, when these cities fell one by one to the advancing Red troops, to remain at their posts, anticipating the imminent emergence of a "new China."

On October 1, 1949, Mao proclaimed the People's Republic of China. Coupled with that proclamation, he announced the policy of "leaning to one side," that is, the side of

Moscow. America's show of friendship and goodwill was rewarded with humiliating insults as our diplomats were soon kicked out of mainland China in the most unceremonious manner. The Chinese Communists were not interested in our friendship or recognition.

They remain uninterested today.

During the past two years, the United States has dramatically accelerated the pace of friendly overtures to the regime in Peiping. Officially and unofficially, our government has tried to establish a minimal, functional rapport with the Chinese Communist government. And during this same period Peiping has accelerated the pace of its rejections of these overtures. In fact, as their responses to American initiatives clearly show, the Chinese Communists are becoming more intransigent, more paranoid, more tightly sealed in their own ideological vacuum. Many times the United States has extended the hand of friendship—and as many times Peiping has slapped it down. In short, the Red Chinese are isolating themselves.

Indeed, the aging leaders in Peiping are actively planning the future well beyond their own lifetime. A purge is now going on in mainland China to weed out those accused of plotting a "restoration of capitalism." By Peiping's own admission, Mao has been devoting his attention for years to the vital question of "raising and training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause" to ensure that no soft "second generation" will succeed him.

Mao and his diehard followers want mainland China isolated so that it will forever be the repository and living example of orthodox Marxism-Leninism. They want no bridge to channel the "decadent" capitalist influence from the U.S. to their Marxist pure land. And they fear it.

Look for yourself at the recent record of American initiatives and Communist Chinese responses and the pattern begins to emerge:

U.S. policy toward Red China—"Containment Without Isolation"

U.S. INITIATIVE	CHINESE COMMUNIST RESPONSE *
"Vice President Hubert Humphrey said today that the United States' policy on China should be one of 'containment without necessarily isolation.' Outlining a significant shift in the Administration's strategy toward Peking, Mr. Humphrey indicated that an attempt would be made to approach China . . . with a combination of military firmness and active efforts to explore *better relations*."—New York *Times*, March 14, 1966.	"It is far from being necessary for Humphrey to 'seize every opportunity' to demonstrate 'friendship' toward the Chinese people. "Humphrey's 'kiss of Judas' approach cannot but arouse the disgust of the Chinese people and put us on the alert a hundredfold. "Humphrey even tries to apply the tactics of an ostrich, in the vain hope of finding a breach in the ranks of the Chinese people."—"Humphrey Jabbers in His Dream," *People's Daily*, March 14, 1966.
"John K. Fairbank, director of the East Asian Research Center at Harvard University, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that some 'commentators who really ought to know better have over-reacted to the visionary blueprint of world revolution put out by Lin Piao [Peiping's defense minister] last September. "Communist China, like China for a thousand years under emperors in Peking, is still governed by a 'great Confucian political fiction, the myth of rule by virtue.' Mr. Fairbank said. "He said China should be included in all international conferences, such as those on disarmament, and should be admitted to the United Nations. He freely conceded that the Chinese would be 'disruptive and extremely annoying' in the United Nations but said that he would favor their admission *'even if they said they would dynamite the place.'*"—New York *Times*, March 11, 1966.	"The Johnson administration wants to make use of the debate as a smokescreen to sidetrack the strong dissatisfaction at home and abroad with the U.S. anti-China policy and to cover up the continuance of the policy of hostility and aggression against China. "The debate shows that the difference between these idea men is about what counter-revolutionary method should be adopted. They are at one in the policy of hostility and aggression towards China. "Helplessly and hopelessly, Harvard Professor John K. Fairbank, the so-called veteran 'China specialist,' and others again put forward the long discredited 'two Chinas' formula. "U.S. imperialism's persistent hostility towards the Chinese people is determined by its reactionary and aggressive nature. There is nothing strange about it. What is strange is that U.S. imperialism even hopes to find a 'way out' of the blind alley of its China policy. The great debate in the United States over Washington's China policy shows once again that it is mere illusion. Look how many politicians, 'scholars' and 'specialists' took part in these discussions. But nothing fruitful has come out of them. Nor will there be any result if more discussions are held. Gentlemen in Washington, there is nothing you can do about it."—"What Does U.S. Big Debate on China Signify?" *People's Daily*, April 9, 1966.
"Senator J. W. Fulbright warned today that the expectation of war between the United States and Communist China in both Washington and Peking had made war more likely 'even though it is not desired.' "To help alter this 'fatal expectancy' and to promote greater understanding of China and the Chinese, the Senator said, his committee will begin a series of hearings this week."—New York *Times*, March 7, 1966. "There are practical alternatives to our current relationship with both the Soviet Union and Communist China. "There are many ways in which we can *build bridges* toward nations who would cut themselves off from meaningful contact with us. We can do so with properly balanced trade relations, diplomatic contacts, and in some cases even by exchanges of military observers."—Speech by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara to American Society of Newspaper Editors in Montreal, New York *Times*, May 19, 1966.	"His remark is just a rehash of the 'containment without isolation' idea recently put forth by the U.S. ruling clique. It shows that 'containment' is real and 'without isolation' is false. "Actually, the American policy of hostility towards China has in fact isolated U.S. imperialism itself and not China. China has friends all over the world while U.S. imperialism is at odds even with its allies."—New China News Agency May 20, 1966.
"The United States should propose to the People's Republic of China an opening of a new *phase of* bilateral negotiation *at which the following items* would be discussed: "(a) Exchange of diplomatic representation; "(b) Renunciation of force as an instrument of policy; "(c) Arms control including problems of the control over nuclear weapons. "The United States should announce that it is prepared to accept accredited newspapermen, scholars, and others from the People's Republic of China and call upon the People's Republic of China to reciprocate."—Position paper signed by 198 American scholars, New York *Times*, March 21, 1966.	"The U.S. ruling circles have recently assumed a posture for 'improving' relations with China. They are merely feigning a 'retreat' for an onslaught. "Their overtures of friendship with China are a smokescreen for intensified 'containment' of China. "The U.S. imperialists think that by making some 'contact' and 'visits' they could weaken the revolutionary will of Chinese people and shake their firm stand of combatting U.S. imperialism and supporting the revolutionary struggle of all peoples. This is sheer day-dream."—"Old Tune; New Conspiracy." *People's Daily*, March 29, 1966.
"It was our hope that by direct systematic communication we might be able to *reduce the sharpness of the conflict* between us. There now have been 129 of these meetings [at the ambassadorial level], the latest of which took place in Warsaw today . . . . I think it is accurate to say that no other non-Communist nation has had such extensive conversations with the Peiping regime as we have had . . . . "We should continue our efforts to reassure Peiping that the United States does not intend to attack mainland China. "We must avoid assuming the existence of an unending and inevitable state of hostility between ourselves and the rulers of mainland China. "We should continue to enlarge the possibilities for *unofficial contacts* between Communist China and ourselves—contacts which may gradually assist in altering Peiping's picture of the United States.	"In his statement, Rusk persisted in the policy of hostility and aggression towards China while talking no end of 'increasing contacts' and 'restoring friendship' with China while talking no end of "increasing and world public opinion the counter-revolutionary dual-tactics of sham peace but real hostility. "The ten elements are a mixture of hostility to China and deception. The real aim is to be hostile to and launch aggression against China and to contain and encircle it."—New China News Agency, April 18, 1966.

Footnotes at end of speech.

U.S. policy toward Red China—"Containment Without Isolation"—Continued

U.S. INITIATIVE	CHINESE COMMUNIST RESPONSE*
"We should keep open our direct diplomatic contact with Peiping in Warsaw. "We are prepared to sit down with Peiping and other countries to discuss the critical problems of disarmament and nonproliferation."—Statement by Secretary Dean Rusk before the Far East Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, March 16, 1966.	

Peace in Asia

U.S. INITIATIVE	CHINESE COMMUNIST RESPONSE*
"And there is a fourth essential for peace in Asia which may seem the most difficult of all: Reconciliation between nations that now call themselves enemies. A peaceful mainland China is central to a peaceful Asia. A hostile China must be discouraged from aggression. A misguided China must be encouraged toward understanding of the outside world and toward policies of *peaceful cooperation*. "For lasting peace can never come to Asia as long as the 700 million people of mainland China are isolated by their rulers from the outside world . . . "But we have also learned that the greatest force for opening closed minds and opening closed societies is the *free flow of ideas and people and goods*. "For many years now the U.S. has attempted in vain to pursue the Chinese Communists to agree to an exchange of newsmen as one of the first steps to increase understanding between our people.	"The U.S. President's apparent saber-rattling statement is in fact an indirect revelation of the nature of the United States as a paper tiger in a world where the four seas are rising, clouds and waters raging, the five continents are rocking, wind and thunder roaring. "Johnson made it clear that the losing war of aggression in Vietnam had become problem Number One tormenting the U.S. ruling circles."—New China News Agency, July 13, 1966.
"More recently, we have taken steps to permit Americans scholars, experts in medicine and public health and other specialists to travel to Communist China. "And only today we here in the government cleared a passport for a leading American businessman to exchange knowledge with Chinese mainland leaders in Red China. "*All of these initiatives* except the actions today *have been rejected by Communist China*."—Speech by President Johnson before the American Alumni Council, in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. July 12, 1966.	
"There are no arbitrary limits to our search for peace. We stand by the Geneva agreements of 1954 and 1962. We will *meet at any conference table*, we will discuss any proposals—four points or 14 or 40—and we will consider the views of any group. We will work for a ceasefire now or once discussions have begun. We'll respond if others reduce their use of force; and we will withdraw our soldiers once South Vietnam is securely guaranteed the right to shape its own future."—State of the Union address by President Johnson, January 12, 1966.	"Johnson [In his State of the Union message] let loose his war blackmail against the Vietnamese people who are engaged in the heroic war of resistance to U.S. aggression, and against the Chinese people who have long since made preparations to deal with the American aggressor."—New China News Agency, January 13, 1966.
"President Johnson urged the Vietnamese Communists today not to let 'endless and unrewarding argument over what has already happened' prevent peaceful settlement of the war . . . Without naming North Vietnam or *Communist China*, Mr. Johnson appeared to address the heart of his speech *to both* countries."—New York *Times*, March 2, 1966.	"Why has this bully who has been working overtime to spread the conflagration of war in Indo-China suddenly assumed the peace posture? . . . because the Johnson Administration actions to expand the war, its outcries to further escalate the war, and its war crimes of using toxic gas and napalm bombs in South Vietnam have incurred the ever stronger opposition and angry denunciation of the world public."—*People's Daily*, March 29, 1966.
"President Johnson said tonight that the United States was ready to begin, without prior conditions, diplomatic discussions to end the war in Vietnam . . . High officials said that Mr. Johnson's use of the word 'unconditional' meant 'exactly what it says,' and that the United States would be willing to enter into any kind of diplomatic contact with such Communist powers as North Vietnam *and China* even while the Vietcong continued to fight in South Vietnam."—New York *Times*, April 8, 1966.	"All negotiations wtih the U.S. imperialists are utterly useless if they still refuse to withdraw from South Vietnam all their troops and all kinds of war material, and those of their satellite countries; if they still refuse to dismantle all their military bases in South Vietnam; and if the traitors still surrender the South Vietnamese people's sacred rights to independence."—*People's Daily*, April 11, 1966.
"Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana proposed today that Japan or Burma take the lead in bringing about a '*direct confrontation* across a peace table' of the United States, [Communist] *China*, North Vietnam and 'essential' elements from South Vietnam."—New York *Times*, April 19, 1966.	"What is meant by 'direct confrontation' negotiations? It is simply a reproduction of the 'unconditional discussions' ware offered by the Johnson administration more than a year ago. It means asking the Vietnamese people to give up their sacred right to resist aggression, defend their independence and sovereignty, and fight for the reunification of their motherland; it means asking them to sit at a table with the U.S. aggressors whose hands are dripping with the blood of the Vietnamese, while allowing the United States to hang on in South Vietnam and keep expanding the war frantically."—*People's Daily*, May 5, 1966.
"Senator Mike Mansfield called yesterday for a meeting between Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Communist China's Foreign Minister Chen Yi, to seek 'a curb on the expansion of the war' in Vietnam 'and a prompt and durable termination of the tragic bloodletting. "'The President [Johnson] said this afternoon that he welcomed any constructive suggestions from members of Congress, Senators, and Senator Mansfield, Mr. Moyers [White House Press Secretary] said. He said that it [Mr. Mansfield's suggestion] is something that he would want Secretary Rusk and others to review."—New York *Times*, June 17, 1966.	"We must warn the U.S. aggressors in all seriousness: Do not miscalculate and do not misjudge your opponents. In order to support the Vietnamese people in winning thorough victory in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression, the Chinese people are ready to undertake the greatest national sacrifices. "Since you have torn the 1954 Geneva agreements to shreds, the Chinese government and people have naturally ceased to be bound by the Geneva agreements in supporting the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation."—Speech by Liu Shao-chi, Peiping's chief of state, at a Peiping rally in support of North Vietnam, New China News Agency, July 22, 1966.

Nuclear testing and disarmament

U.S. INITIATIVE	CHINESE COMMUNIST RESPONSE*
"Senator Robert F. Kennedy proposed today that the United States explore new avenues to world disarmament by inviting Communist China to participate in the 17-nation Geneva disarmament conference."—New York *Times*, October 14, 1965.	"Under the United States control, the United Nations has all along maintained a hostile attitude toward our country. "China will never enter into any relations with the United Nations and any conference connected with it before restoration of her legitimate rights in the United Nations and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the organization."—Statement by Peiping's Foreign Ministry, on Dec. 1, 1965, New York *Times*, December 2, 1965.

Nuclear testing and disarmament—Continued

U.S. INITIATIVE	CHINESE COMMUNIST RESPONSE*
"The General Assembly adopted, 112 to 0, . . . a resolution urging that steps be taken for the convening of 'a world disarmament conference no later than 1967. "The United States voted for the resolution."—New York *Times*, November 30, 1965. "Three Democratic Senators urged today that this country *invite* Communist China to discuss nuclear weapons controls and participate in international disarmament efforts. "Senator Robert F. Kennedy, Democrat of New York, told the Senate that a third nuclear blast by Red China should cause United States and other world nuclear powers to ask an immediate conference. Senators Mike Mansfield of Montana and George S. McGovern of South Dakota, both Democrats, supported Mr. Kennedy's comments, calling them wise and timely."—New York *Times*, May 13, 1966.	"China will determinedly continue to develop nuclear weapons and will definitely not attend any world disarmament conference at the United Nations or outside it."—*People's Daily*, June 20, 1966.
"The United States has raised the possibility of entering into a *pledge* with Communist China that neither would be the first to use nuclear weapons if the Chinese would agree to stop their atomic testing."—New York *Times*, June 3, 1966.	"The U.S. promise that it will consider the question of not using nuclear weapons first is false; its real intention is to fasten China to the tripartite nuclear test ban treaty. Just what is this tripartite treaty? It is a criminal concoction of the two nuclear overlords—the United States and the Soviet Union—of combined exertion to consolidate their nuclear monopoly, to bind the peace-loving countries hand and foot, and to hoodwink the people of the world . . . The Chinese Government was the first to oppose the treaty and opposes it most firmly. At no time and in no circumstances shall we subscribe to it."—*People's Daily*, June 20, 1966.

*Peiping's admission to the United Nations***

U.S. INITIATIVE	CHINESE COMMUNIST RESPONSE*
"The National Council of Churches' World Order Study Conference urged Saturday that the United States *end its opposition* to seating Red China in the United Nations.	"The United Nations has always been a United States tool for aggression. Today it as become also a stock exchange for political dealings between the United States and the Soviet Union. "China may as well stay out of a United Nations like this.
"About 500 delegates to the conference asked that the U.S. take the step 'without prejudice to its own policy of diplomatic recognition.'"—Associated Press, October 23, 1965.	"The United States may keep China out of the United Nations for 1,000 or even 100,000 years without harming China one iota. China is doing very well."—*People's Daily*, November 19, 1965.
"Mr. Thant's [U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations] remedy for the neurotic Chinese would be to admit the Peking regime into the United Nations to normalize their international relations."—New York *Herald Tribune*, March 21, 1966.	"He is merely acting as Washington's political broker."—New China News Agency, September 13, 1965.
"Senator Robert F. Kennedy proposed yesterday that the United States take 'some initiatives' toward getting Communist China into the United Nations."—New York *Times*, June 27, 1966.	"The United Nations must rectify its mistakes and undergo a thorough reorganization and reform. It must admit and correct all its past mistakes. Among other things, it should cancel its resolution condemning China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as aggressors and adopt a resolution condemning the United States as the aggressor; the U.N. Charter must be reviewed and revised jointly by all countries, big and small; all independent states should be included in the United Nations; and all imperialist puppets should be expelled."—Statement by Peiping's Foreign Minister Chen Yi, September 29, 1965.

Travels and exchanges

U.S. INITIATIVE	CHINESE COMMUNIST RESPONSE*
"The State Department disclosed today that several American universities had been notified that scientists and scholars from Communist China would be permitted to visit the United States. "The move represents another step in the quiet cautious attempts by the Johnson Administration to *broaden* the scientific and cultural contacts with Communist China. Thus far, according to officials, the overtures have not been met with any favorable response."—New York *Times*, April 15, 1966.	"The spokesman of the U.S. State Department has come out to say on 14 April that the U.S. government would permit some American universities to invite Chinese scientists and scholars to visit the United States. "Earlier, the same spokesman also indicated that American scientists and scholars would be permitted to visit China. "Obviously, these statements are nothing but a fraud. "It is obvious that its aim is to deceive American people and world opinion and exploit the American people's friendly sentiments for China in the interest of its policy of hostility toward China."—Statement by Peiping's Foreign Ministry, New China News Agency, April 16, 1966.
"The State Department in announcing its new policy (on travel to Red China) said it was an exploratory move toward closer scientific cooperation with the Communist bloc. Under the new regulations, doctors and scientists in the field of public health will be granted passports to make professional visits to the five Communist countries."—New York *Times*, December 30, 1965.	"The State Department's action easing passport restrictions on travel to Communist China and four other countries is 'nauseating hypocrisy,' Jenmin Jih Pao (People's Daily), the Communist Party newspaper, said today . . . 'The U.S. imperialists conducted chemical warfare against the Vietnamese people. What consideration have they ever had for humanity?'"—Reuters, January 1, 1966.
"Two specialists in child development have been granted permission by the State Department to travel in Communist China as scholars. Hershel Alt said in New York yesterday that he and his wife had received word that the government would validate their passports."—New York *Times*, July 17, 1966. "Three of Communist China's leading high-energy physicists have been invited to two international conferences in the San Francisco area next month. "The invitation was issued about 10 days ago with State Department approval. No reply has been received from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, which was asked to deliver the invitations to the physicists."—New York *Times*, August 12, 1966.	
"In Washington the State Department in a new relaxation of travel restrictions, said it would permit travel of businessmen and athletes to China and four other Communist countries."—New York *Times*, July 12, 1966.	"Communist China regards the relaxing of the United States ban on travel of United States citizens to the mainland of China as a 'trick,' according to an official of the Chinese consulate here [Geneva].

Footnotes at end of speech.

Travels and exchanges—Continued

U.S. INITIATIVE	CHINESE COMMUNIST RESPONSE*
"A young business executive with a strong curiosity about Communist China has passed the first obstacle in an attempt to visit that country. "G. William Miller, president of Textron, Inc., was notified that the State Department has validated his passport for travel to Communist China under new guidelines announced yesterday."—Associated Press, July 12, 1966.	"It will not accept travelers cleared by the United States, he added. "He added, the hostile posture of the American government means that it will 'misuse' the friendly persons who might seek to go to China. "It would make no difference whether the applicant for travel were a doctor, reporter or professor, said the official."—*Christian Science Monitor*, July 26, 1966.
"The State Department is prepared to permit tourist travel to Communist China but only by prominent American citizens."—New York *Times*, July 17, 1966.	"Communist China has closed its doors to most categories of foreign visitors while the country is going through its political purge. "Reports reaching Hong Kong say that the Peking regime evidently wishes to conceal the extent of the upheaval caused by the denunciation of hundreds of party officials and educators on charges that they had manifested 'bourgeois' or Soviet 'revisionist' tendencies."—New York *Times*, July 12, 1966.
"We have tried unsuccessfully to arrange with the Chinese [Communists] either a formal or an informal exchange of newsmen and more recently we have indicated to them our willingness *unilaterally and without reciprocity* to see Communist Chinese newsmen enter the United States."—Speech by William P. Bundy, assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs, at Pomona College, Pomona, Cal., February 12, 1966. "The United States, in an avowed move toward establishing closer contacts with Communist China, has offered to permit Chinese newsmen to visit the United States, even if American newsmen continue to be barred from China."—New York *Times*, February 15, 1966. "The State Department has issued passports to 60 U.S. newsmen to go to Red China."—*Oakland Tribune*, March 31, 1966.	
"The State Department has given permission to Rep. Weston E. Vivian (D.–Mich.) to travel to Red China. "The freshman Representative from Ann Arbor said he believed he was the first member of Congress to ask for, and receive, explicit permission."—New York *Post*, May 25, 1966.	
"The State Department has told Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas that it will approve his request for permission to travel to Communist China, officials said today. "Justice Douglas has said he has been invited by the Communist Chinese Government to visit Peking late this year."—New York *Times*, July 22, 1966.	"A news dispatch from Tokyo said that Red China denied Douglas had ever been invited. Communist Chinese Foreign Ministry sources were quoted as saying: 'Indeed, it's laughing matter. It simply can't be.' "—Associated Press, July 23, 1966.

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*In mainland China, all newspapers, journals and news agencies are owned and operated by the Chinese Communist Party and serve as its mouthpiece. The New China News Agency and the *People's Daily* are the most authoritative organs, coming directly under the CCP Central Committee and headed traditionally by deputy ministers of propaganda. The opinions cannot be compared with that of any American news media, but must be regarded as Peiping's official line. All passages quoted from the New China News Agency and the *People's Daily* were in original English.

** The Johnson Administration is, of course, opposed to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. But Peiping's response to a completely unofficial proposal is instructive.

EPILOGUE

These contrasting quotations can go on and on, *ad infinitum*, but there must be a limit to the patience of any reader. In closing, let us borrow from President Johnson who, at a White House press conference on September 8, 1966, welcomed a statement attributed to Peiping's Foreign Minister Chen Yi (subsequently denied) that the Peiping regime sought no confrontation with the United States; and a statement issued by Peiping's Ambassador Wang Kuochuan on the same day, following the 132nd "ambassadorial talk" with U.S. Ambassador John A. Gronouski in Warsaw:

President Johnson: "We always are glad when *other nations feel that there is no reason for them to engage in a confrontation with us* . . . First, *we are glad to see people feel that there is no reason why they should have a confrontation with us* and second, yes, we do explore every possibility that we are aware of and encourage everything that we think has any potential."—Press conference, Sept. 8, 1966.

Wang Kuo-Chuan: "Of late, one United States official after another has indicated a wish for 'reconciliation,' 'building a bridge' and entering into 'peaceful cooperation' with China. The United States Government thinks that the Chinese people and the people of the world will be hoodwinked by these high-sounding words it has uttered. This is sheer wishful thinking.

"The iron-clad facts of the last 17 years, and particularly in the recent period, prove that the United States Government's talk about 'easing' Chinese-United States relations is not worth a penny.

"The United States Government's attempt to encircle China is futile. The Chinese people who held high the banner of opposition to United States imperialism will never be encircled. It is definitely not China but the United States that has been besieged ring upon ring by the people of the whole world. The Chinese people are confident that together with the oppressed peoples and nations of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world, they can thoroughly smash any scheme of the United States Government for aggression and are determined to do so.

"What the United States Government has done to China irrefutably proves that the United States Government does not have the slightest sincerity about easing Chinese-United States relations. On the contrary, it is carrying out its policies of hostility and aggression against China with redoubled efforts, shifting the center of gravity of its global strategy eastward and regarding the Chinese people as its main enemy."—Statement issued on Sept. 8, 1966.

International Seafarers' President Calls for Strong American-Flag Merchant Fleet

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of our colleagues the following report by Mr. Paul Hall, president of the International Seafarers Union, which appeared in the October 14, 1966, edition of the Seafarers Log, the union's official publication.

This excellent report reflects the importance of American-flag carriers for not only the transportation of American goods but, also, as a vital link in our national defense and our balance-of-payments problems.

The report follows:

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

(By Paul Hall)

The importance of maintaining a strong American-flag merchant fleet for national defense is being pointed out every day by the tons of shipborne cargoes that arrive in Vietnam. The U.S. discovered early in the Vietnam buildup that we cannot depend on foreign-flag ships with foreign national crews to deliver goods to our fighting men or otherwise uphold the best interests of the United States.

The existence of a strong American-flag merchant fleet is just as important to the nation's economy as it is to the national defense. The maintenance of a strong, adequate U.S. merchant fleet is the only way in which we can assure competitive freight rates for American exports and is one of the best means available to ease the serious "dollar drain" that is plaguing our economy.

When American exports are shipped aboard foreign-flag vessels 73 cents out of every freight dollar goes outside the United States, never to return, and thereby makes our adverse balance of payments problem worse.

On the other hand, when American exports move on U.S.-flag ships, 77 cents of every freight dollar remains in the American economy—not only relieving our balance of payments problem, but also generating even more business to further boost the economy.

Statistics show that about 80 percent of American firms engaging in foreign trade make no attempt to ship their goods aboard American-flag vessels. Instead they allow foreign buyers to control routing of the goods, and these buyers almost always ship aboard their own national flag ships.

By this practice American manufacturers are doing themselves a disservice on several grounds. Not only are they allowing money to leave the U.S.—which, if it remained here would be reflected in increased business—but they are also leaving themselves wide open for exploitation and rate discrimination by foreign ship operators.

By ignoring American-flag ships in the carriage of their goods, U.S. manufacturers become increasingly dependent on foreign-flag shipping. Then, in a time of worldwide shipping crisis, the American manufacturer learns that he will be charged exorbitant rates for shipping his goods.

This happened during the Korean War and the Suez crisis. On those occasions an infusion of reserve fleet ships helped ease the situation. But available reserve fleet ships are rapidly disappearing and will probably not be available at all in the future.

A strong merchant fleet adequate to meet the nation's defense and trade needs is essential for the nation's economic and defense security, and it is the job of every American to do everything in his power to see that we have such a fleet.

Our Public Land Policies

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALTER S. BARING

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. BARING. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Public Lands Subcommittee of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, I have been extremely gratified with the work of the Public Land Law Review Commission, established by Congress in 1964, through the efforts of Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall, of Colorado, and many of my colleagues both in the House and Senate. As you know, this Commission is conducting a comprehensive review of our public land statutes, regulations and their administration, and the demands upon the lands, and will develop recommendations for policies that will have a lasting effect upon management of our public lands in the future.

In a recent copy of State Government, a publication issued by the Council of State Governments, I was pleased to see one of the finest articles, covering, I believe, for the first time a thorough historical review of our plublic land laws, how they developed, and a recital of the varied demands for uses of the lands. Author of this article is Milton A. Pearl, staff director of the Public Land Law Review Commission, who, prior to going to the Commission, rendered distinguished service to the House Interior Committee and to the subcommittee which I have the honor to chair, as a consultant on public lands and minerals. We regretted his leaving the committee staff but appreciate his efforts in undertaking the highly important task of overseeing the day-to-day operations of the land laws review-commission staff. I am sure that he and his fine staff will work effectively toward providing the Commission with as complete information as possible as to the use and management of our public lands under existing laws and regulations to the end that our future land policies will provide for the greatest good for the public as a whole.

I commend your attention to the article "Public Land Policy: A Time for Review," reprinted hereafter:

PUBLIC LAND POLICY: A TIME FOR REVIEW

(By Milton A. Pearl)

Congress has established the Public Land Law Review Commission to study public land policies and to make whatever recommendations may be necessary to reshape these policies to meet present-day and future needs. One look at a land-ownership map of the United States convinces one of the complexity of the commission's assignment. Its potential significance is great, for the study will embrace nearly one-third of the land area of the country. The commission is called upon to make recommendations concerning more than 96 per cent of all federally owned lands in the fifty states. This amounts to roughly 740 million acres.

These lands presently represent grazing acreage for many farmers and ranchers, habitat for millions of big game animals, potential recreation sites for the nation, forests which produce a sizeable portion of the nation's annual timber supply, watersheds from which originates the water supply for much of the nation, and underground stockpiles containing most of its mineral resources—developed or undeveloped.

Through this study, Congress wants to learn these things:

1. What are the various demands on the public lands now and what are they likely to be in the future?

2. Are changes in public land policies necessary to enable the American people to realize the maximum benefit from the public lands? If so, what changes?

The policies governing the public lands are woven inextricably into the history of the United States. The Northwest Ordinance, "54–40 or fight!," homesteading, gold rushes, land races—all are part of the American—and public land—heritage. To a great extent, then, any study of the nation's public land policies delves into the roots of American economic and political growth.

TERRITORIAL ACCESSION

How to treat, designate and administer the lands that became the original federal public domain was a central issue when the Union was being formed. Following the American Revolution, all British rights to lands west of the colonies to the Mississippi River were ceded to the thirteen colonies. Endless discussion centered around this problem. Not until agreement was reached to cede these lands to Congress, for the "common benefit" were the Articles of Confederation ratified.

Thus, the public domain was born when the original states involved ceded to the federal government some 233 million acres of land lying westward to the Mississippi River. In 1803, the Louisiana Purchase added 523 million acres, from the Mississippi to the Rockies. Thereafter, through purchase and treaty, the United States acquired an additional billion acres, the last acquisition being the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867. Altogether, nearly two billion acres of land have been part of the public domain at one time or another. Except for the original thirteen states (bounded as we presently know them), plus Vermont, Kentucky, Maine and West Virginia (which were carved out of the original thirteen and Texas and Hawaii (whose "public" lands were retained as state lands upon annexation), all of the United States at one time was public domain. The exact status of Tennessee in this regard has never been too clear, although its territory was ceded by North Carolina in 1789.

CURRENCY FOR THE NEW NATION

The new nation was long on courage but short on money. Debts incurred during the Revolutionary War had to be paid, as well as expenses of the fledgling government. It was only natural that, in their search for a means of raising revenue, the Founding Fathers turned to the only surplus asset available. This was the vast unexplored portion of the continent still to be conquered—the public domain. Born of necessity, the idea was nonetheless revolutionary. Never before had a nation voluntarily set out on a program to transfer title to its lands to private ownership. An act of 1780 provided for Congress to regulate the granting and selling of these lands.

The policy of selling public lands for revenue continued until well into the Nineteenth Century. Beginning with a "strictly cash" policy of $2.00 per acre and a minimum of 640 acres in any transaction. Congress gradually relaxed the terms by reducing the minimum acreage, and finally dropping the price per acre to $1.25. Congress passed a general preemption law in 1841 to protect those who settled on the public lands before they became available for public sale. It permitted them to buy their claims up to 160 acres at $1.25 per acre in advance of the general auctions.

DEVELOP, SETTLE, AND USE

With the passage of sevreal land laws in the 1860's, the revenue-raising policy was no longer paramount. Among these were the Homestead Act of 1862, which came into being as part of a new policy that emphasized settlement and development of the land, and the Morrill Act, passed in the same year, which was the foundation of our land-grant college system.

The drama and pioneering associated with homesteading have caused people to overlook the fact that, by the time the Homestead Act was passed in 1862, more than 156 million acres had passed into private ownership by cash sales, and that these continued even after passage of the Homestead Act. In the aggregate, acreage transferred by cash sales surpasses by some fifteen million acres that upon which final homestead entries have been granted. On cash sales, the buyer was not obligated to "prove up" on the acreage acquired, i.e., he did not have to prove settlement and improvement in order to acquire title, as under the homestead test.

Although the homesteader was, and still is, the symbol of the pioneering spirit and of man's victory over the elements, only the successful—as is so often the case—have been publicized. Many went down in defeat, having accomplished no more than the destruction of the valuable crust that held the soil together. They departed unheralded.

The Homestead Act of 1862 was designed with the Midwest in mind, but by the time it was enacted, the settlement had pushed beyond the one-hundredth meridian onto the arid and semi-arid lands of the West. Most of the agricultural lands in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, for example, had already been sold. Homesteading accounted for only about one million acres settled in those three states. The maximum of 160 acres allowed for any one homesteader proved insufficient, in many instances, for a livelihood. Out of more than three million original homestead entries filed with the federal government between 1863 and 1965, final entries have totaled less than 1,500,000, or roughly half the number that were granted original entries.

As early as 1878, observers warned that shortcomings were apparent in the homestead law insofar as meeting conditions of the West was concerned. The brilliant and peripatetic geographer, John Wesley Powell, in his "Report on the Arid Region of the United States, pointed out that "the homestead . . . methods are inadequate to meet these conditions." He held that the farm unit should not be less than 2,560 acres, and that "the division of these lands should be controlled by topographic features in such manner as to give the greatest number of water fronts to the pasturage farms."

In an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1879, George W. Julian reported that "only a small proportion of agricultural land yet remains to be disposed of by the Government," and that classification and disposal of the remainder of the public domain "will call for a new land policy, and a statesmanship quite as comprehensive and far-seeing as that which wrestled with the question in the beginning . . ."

Later, in 1904, a Public Lands Commission reported that "present land laws do not fit the conditions of the remaining public lands:

"Most of these laws and the departmental practices which have grown up under them were framed to suit the lands of the humid region. The public lands which now remain are chiefly arid in character. Hence these laws and practices are no longer well suited for the most economical and effective disposal of lands to actual settlers."

EFFORTS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Recognition of western problems led to the passage in 1877 of the Desert Land Act, which provided for the sale of up to 640 acres of land after irrigation. The acreage limitation was reduced to 320 by legislation of 1891. Then, in 1894, recognizing that irrigation was, in many cases, too expensive an undertaking for individuals, Congress passed the Carey Act, which offered one million acres to each arid state which could provide for the reclamation and occupation of the lands by individuals. This was the forerunner of the National Reclamation Act of 1902, by which the federal government assumed the responsibility of reclaiming public and other lands, with costs to be borne by the land owners.

The pace of homesteading slowed until the turn of the century. Then twice as many final entries were approved during the thirty years after 1900 as during the preceding thirty years. The all-time peak was reached in 1913. During that year, 53,252 final entries were allowed, covering more than ten million acres. The advent of remedial legislation, such as the Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909, which increased the limitation to 320 acres in certain states, was in part responsible for an increase in the number of patents issued.

Other attempts were made to adapt the original homestead legislation to meet unique conditions of the West. Among these was the Stock Raising Homestead Act of 1916, which provided for homesteads up to 640 acres on those lands determined to be suitable only for grazing livestock. The law provides for retention of all mineral rights by the federal government on all stock-raising homesteads. This was the first of two disposition laws which would contain provisions for federal retention of mineral rights. The second was the Small Tract Act, enacted in 1938.

Much of the sixty million acres of lands that the United States has transferred but in which it has retained an interest—mostly the mineral estate—was land patented under the Stock Raising Homestead Act. While this act served a useful purpose in fulfilling a definite need on the part of settlers, the public land study committee of 1931 pointed out that a large percentage of the 640-acre homesteaders also failed to achieve their goals. That committee—officially called the Committee on the Conservation and Administration of the Public Domain—stated:

"Some indication of the high percentage of failure and disappointment to the settler who has undertaken this form of homestead may be derived from the disclosure that during the 12 years since the stock-raising homestead act went into effect, less than half of the 133,350 entries have gone to patent. There are extensive areas in every public-land state which have been entered under this act and then abandoned to Russian thistle and other weeds, some poisonous, destructive to ranges formerly valuable to the stock raiser. Ruined fences and abandoned homes dot the landscape for many miles, pitiful evidence of human hopes buried beneath the economic insufficiency of 640 acres in a semiarid section as a stock-raising unit to support a family."

The committee said that "little of the land not now entered holds out any hope of economic sufficiency" and ventured the opinion that homesteading in any form had run its course.

PARALLEL PROCEDURES

A parallel effort to settle the West was through the railroad land grant, the first of which was made for the Illinois Central Railroad in 1850. The Union Pacific and Central Pacific received grants in 1862, consisting of the rights-of-way plus alternate sections of land for twenty miles on each side of the rights-of-way. Altogether, these grants and others which followed until 1871 transferred more than ninety-four million acres of public lands directly to railroad ownership. (Another thirty-seven million acres were granted to states for railroad construction.)

The transcontinental railroads made it possible for many more settlers to go west. Trade and commerce were encouraged. The development pace accelerated. The railroads received alternate sections across wide swaths of the public domain, but the government retained and then sold the sections in between.

This procedure, coupled with the rectangular survey system,[1] also resulted in millions of acres lying unsettled. Purchasers and homesteaders naturally chose those tracts where water was located in order to control use of surrounding lands. In this way, one individual frequently could buy a section of railroad land and have free use of thousands of acres of unoccupied public lands. The checkerboard pattern of public domain still exists in many areas of the West today.

From the early days of the Continental Army until passage of the Homestead Act of 1862, about 65 million acres of public lands were transferred to individuals in payment for services rendered the federal government. They were issued "scrip," which was redeemable for public lands. Military bounty land warrants, by far the major form of scrip issued, were granted to Abraham Lincoln for service in the Illinois Militia during the Black Hawk War and to John Paul Jones for service in the Continental Navy. Pointed up by Benjamin Hibbard as an excellent "example of how not to dispose of public land," in his "History of Public Land Policies," scrip was later frequently bought up by speculators. Some of the nation's prime farmland was transferred to private ownership through such warrants.

Another land disposition and development procedure, referred to briefly above, involved some 225 million acres of public lands granted to the states for various purposes, including support of common schools, support of universities and other institutions, and reclamation of swamplands.

MINERAL POLICY

The first general mining law came in 1866. Prior to its passage, the "49ers" of California and early prospectors had been mining freely on the public lands. The miners formed districts of their own. They adopted and enforced regulations covering claims. Under the principles used, the discoverer or developer of a mine was entitled to the fruit of his labor. The pattern was followed by the other mining areas of the West.

The self-imposed rules proved so successful that most of them were incorporated into the Mining Act of 1866. This act dealt primarily with lode mining. The Mining Law of 1872—the basic mining law of the country to this date—was based on the 1866 act but contained changes providing for placer mining. The source of the right to minerals was in their discovery, but procurement of title depended on development. A person with a claim based on a valid discovery can mine all the minerals he is able to produce; there are no fees or permits. But if he wants a patent to the land, he must pay $2.50 per acre on placer claims and $5.00 per acre on lode caims.

By inference, the Mining Law of 1872 established the policy that mining was the highest and best use of lands upon which valuable minerals are discovered. What constitutes a valuable mineral, however, is not stated in the law. The question was academic until a "preemption" homesteader, Martin Womble, challenged the validity of Walter Castle's mining discovery some twenty years later.

In 1889, Womble filed a preemption declaratory statement for 160 acres, but before time came to submit final proof of his homestead, Castle and his mining party located a mining claim on the property. Womble maintained that Castle did not have a valuable discovery as required by the Mining Law, but the Secretary of the Interior ruled otherwise. In his 1894 ruling on the case in favor of the mining claimant, Secretary Hoke Smith gave what has become the standard definition of a valid mineral discovery, ever since known as the "prudent man" rule:

"A mineral discovery, sufficient to warrant the location of a mining claim, may be regarded as proved, where mineral is found, and the evidence shows that a person of ordinary prudence would be justified in the further expenditure of his labor and means, with a reasonable prospect of success in developing a valuable mine."

Later upheld by the Supreme Court, the "prudent man" doctrine of *Castle* v. *Womble*, 19 L.D. 455 (1894), is still the basic principle underlying the rule of discovery today. However, the problem of establishing a valid discovery has become more complex each year, involving many factors other than the mere existence of the mineral in place.

Just after the turn of the century, oil and gas began to loom as important fuels. At that time, the conservation movement also was expanding. In the first two decades of this century, upon the recommendation of the Department of the Interior, most of the public domain containing known or suspected deposits of oil and gas, coal and phosphate, were withdrawn by Presidential order from location under the general mining law. The need for development of the nonmetallic minerals led to passage of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, providing for mineral leasing and payment of production royalties. The act applies to coal, oil, gas oil shale, phosphate, sodium, and potassium. By later amendment, it included sulphur in Louisiana and New Mexico, and more recently native asphalt, solid and semisolid bitumen, and bitumnous rock.

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[1] The Ordinance of 1785 established the 640-acre square grid system of public land surveys. The railroad grants were made in units based on this system.

RESERVATION

As the settlement era of American history progressed, there came a gradual acceptance of a new policy, viz. that certain areas of the public domain should be reserved in public ownership for future needs of the nation or for their unique natural features. The reservation policy had its significant beginnings in 1872—the same year that the mining law of 1866 was substantially revised—with the establishment of Yellowstone National Park. The next year, an act was passed which led indirectly to the establishment of forest reserves. This was the Timber Culture Act, which provided for a grant of 160 acres of public domain to anyone who planted one-fourth of the acreage to timber and managed it properly for ten years. Conceived as a means to restore some of the timber resources that were removed when land was cleared for agriculture, the Timber Culture Act never achieved its objective, and was repealed in 1891. A "rider" attached to the act of repeal authorized the establishment of forest reservations on the public domain.

Presidents Benjamin Harrison, Cleveland and McKinley, in turn, set aside forest reserves which totaled nearly fifty million acres by the time President Theodore Roosevelt took office. During his time in the Presidency, Mr. Roosevelt upped this figure by nearly 150 million acres, although not all of the area included within the boundaries of the reservations was federally owned. His action was opposed, primarily by those who felt his reservation policy represented a radical change in policy that had applied to other states and which would limit the West's potential for development. Opposition built until Congress in 1907 took away the President's authority to create additional forest reserves in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Colorado and Wyoming.

Considerable acreage has been added to the National Forest System since Roosevelt's time. The Weeks Law of 1911 made possible the creation of national forests in eastern states where there was no remaining public domain or where there never had been public domain. Some lands have been removed from the forest reserves, primarily for inclusion in national parks. There are some 180 million acres in national forests today. In addition to the lands in national forest reserves, about eighteen million acres of public domain have been reserved for national parks.

The first national wildlife refuge, the Pelican Island Refuge in Florida, was established by President Roosevelt in 1902. Its purpose was to protect colonies of birds that were being slaughtered for their plumage. The federal refuge system has now grown to twenty-seven million acres, nearly nineteen million of which are in Alaska.

The withdrawal orders took away millions of acres from possible setlement, but homesteading continued to flourish. In fact, final homestead entries did not sink below the pre-1900 acreage level of three million acres per year until 1927. In some of the western states, homesteading was an important means of land settlement until about 1938.

CONSERVATION AND REGULATION

Observers of the western scene had recognized for many years that much of the arid region could never be farmed succesfully. Rough, mountainous and dry, this was the open land of the West—the free range where ranchers grazed their livestock on the basis of "first come, first served." No improvements were made by the federal government on these lands, and little effort was made to control use because no user owned the land or even had exclusive use of any acreage. According to law, the lands were slated for disposition: so the federal government had no authority or incentive to improve them. The result was widespread deterioration of the range from over-use, and range wars between competitors for the scant forage available.

The Public Lands Commission reported this situation in 1904:

"The general lack of control in the use of public grazing lands has resulted, naturally and inevitably, in over-grazing and the ruin of millions of acres of otherwise valuable grazing territory. Lands useful for grazing are losing their only capacity for productiveness as, of course, they must when no legal control is exercised."

The commission recommended "that suitable authority be given to the President to set aside, by proclamation, certain grazing districts or reserves. The sheep grazing interests were particularly opposed to this recommendation. Cattlemen had much to gain from controlled grazing, which would provide some protection against the then transient herds of sheep. In the end, however, no action was taken at that time to give the President such authority.

Again, in 1931, the so-called Garfield public land Committee lamented the uninterrupted decline of the grazing lands, pointing out that "the damage done may never be wholly repaired nor yet is progress wholly arrested; but as a continuing evil it may be diminshed, and by proper scientific treatment and regulation many ranges may be steadily improved and carrying capacity increased."

This committee also recommended regulation of the range, but varied from previous recommendations in one important respect. It concluded that areas of the public domain not important to federal purposes "which are valuable chiefly for the production of forage and can be effectively conserved and administered by the states containing them, should be granted to the states which will accept them." It went on, though, to say that federal regulation of the range should be provided in those states not accepting the grant.

Three years after the Garfield report, under the continued economic strain of the Depression, Congress passed the Taylor Grazing Act, to provide for federal administration of grazing lands "pending final disposition" of the public domain. This act (with later amendments) provided for the establishment of grazing districts covering a maximum total of 142 million acres in the West, which is the approximate area comprising such districts today. The act also required graziers to pay fees for the use of the range. It further specified that the Secretary of the Interior could classify public domain lands withdrawn or reserved in furtherance of the objectives of the act—which were to stabilize the domestic livestock industry and rehabilitate the deteriorated range—and lands within grazing districts "which are more valuable or suitable for the production of agricultural crops than for the production of native grasses and forage plants, or more valuable or suitable for any other use than for the use provided for under this chapter, or proper for acquisition in satisfaction of any outstanding lieu, exchange or script rights or land grant, and to open such lands to entry, selection, or location for disposal in accordance with such classification under applicable public-land laws, except that homestead entries shall not be allowed for tracts exceeding three hundred and twenty acres in area. Such lands shall not be subject to disposition, settlement, or occupation until after the same have been classified and opened to entry."

The act specifically permits mining locations and entries "without regard to classification." However, the practice has been continued of administratively withdrawing from appropriation under the mining laws those lands classified for a use that would be in conflict or incompatible with mineral development.

Other provisions permitted the sale of rough and mountainous tracts not practicably suited for inclusion in a grazing district, and of isolated or disconnected tracts. In each of these instances, preference rights were established for contiguous land owners.

In many ways, the Taylor Grazing Act evolved in the same manner as did the Mining Act of 1872, based on practice and custom. Ranchers in Custer County, Montana, had formed the Mizpah-Pumpkin Creek Grazing Association in 1928 to promote controlled grazing in cooperation with the federal government. The experiment proved so successful that Mizpah-Pumpkin Creek became a pilot model for the setting up of grazing districts under the 1934 act, including provision for grazing fees, development of stock-watering facilities, determination of carrying capacity of the range, and many other practices.

The Taylor Grazing Act brought law and order to the western range. In great measure, the act achieved its objectives, but obviously there is much to be done, since it was enacted thirty years ago as a stop-gap measure.

Although the Taylor Act is the most recent comprehensive public land law, many individual acts of significance became law during the interim period. These included acts for the sale of small tracts of land suitable for development, for the sale of materials not classified as valuable minerals, and provision for multiple use of lands covered by mining claims. In addition, laws were enacted in 1964 to provide temporary authority to classify public lands for their management under principles of multiple use if they are to be retained in federal ownership during that period, and for sale if they are classified as being chiefly valuable for community expansion, industrial and residential development, and other specified uses.

NEW TIMES, NEW DEMANDS

The United States in the 1960's is quite different from the United States in the 1930's. So, even if it were to be argued that the Taylor Act might be a vehicle for long-range public land management, we would at least have to take a close look.

The era of the Taylor Grazing Act saw the nation at the depths of the Great Depression, with a gross national product of $154.3 billion. In 1965, based on 1958 dollars, we had an unprecedented gross national product of $609.6 billion, and this has continued to expand in the longest period of continuous growing prosperity that we have experienced.

It is obvious that the demands of the 1960's and 1970's and the foreseeable future are significantly different from those that existed when the basic development laws were enacted a century ago. Nonetheless, we have paid lip-service to the idea that, under the classification procedures of the Taylor Act, we could utilize the framework of the settlement laws for the continued development of western public lands. A brief examination of how this has operated is revealing.

A study by the Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management covering the ten-year period bewteen 1950 and 1959, revealed that of the 4,000 applications for original homestead in the western states, 86 per cent were denied because the land was judged incapable of crop production. Of the 14 per cent allowed, only 50 per cent went to patent. Similarly, about 80 per cent of applications under the Desert Land Act were denied, with only half of the allowed entries going to patent.

When authors of the Stock Raising Homestead Act of 1916 provided for retention of mineral interests by the federal government, they could not foresee the future conflicts that would ensue in an urbanized West. When grazing homesteads were patented, they became private property. Some, as urban areas expanded, became heavily populated subdivisions such as those surrounding

Tucson, Arizona. But this did not abrogate the right of mineral entry. The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, in commenting on the Tucson matter, reported there was "a flurry of prospecting activity in the Tucson area including the location of claims in the heart of residential developments. . . ." Prospectors came and staked their claims, even began digging on private lawns, and the law was on their side. Home owners were subject to annoyance, loss of their privacy, and damage to their property. In the critical area around Tucson, relief came through statutory withdrawal of the area from mineral entry by Congressional Act.

Year by year, conflicts for use of the lands by a growing population had multiplied. Expanding communities could not expand by purchasing public domain for subdivision or industrial use. There was no legal authority to permit this. In addition, they had no control over the federal government's sale of small residential tracts (under the Small Tract Act of 1938) which frequently proved a burden on county service facilities. New industries, requiring large mineral acreages for economical operation, were stymied statutorily by acreage limitations. And ranchers maintained that expenditure of private funds on federal permit lands could not be justified without some assurance of tenure.

Wide open to everyone, the public domain attracted more visitors each year, but there were no provisions for accommodating their sanitation and protection needs. Recreation sites were where people found them, anywhere and everywhere. The result was despoilation of natural beauty, with the public domain becoming a litter barrel in many instances.

The coexistence question pertaining to livestock and wildlife and the conflict over forage had been ignored, but had never gone away.

THE PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

This was the state of public land affairs which prompted Congress in 1964 to take a long, methodical look at existing public land laws. To carry out the needed study, it enacted Public Law 88–606, which provided for establishment of a four-year Public Land Law Review Commission of nineteen members. Briefly, the commission must: (1) study all existing statutes and regulations governing the public lands; (2) review policies and practices of the federal agencies administernig these lands; (3) determine present and future demands on the public lands; and (4) recommend changes in laws and administration which will enable the general public to realize the maximum benefit from the public lands. The act gives the commission until December 31, 1968, to report to the President and the Congress.

Unlike past groups created to study the public lands, the commission membership represents both Houses of Congress and the President—with six members appointed by the Speaker of the House, six by the President of the Senate, six by the President of the United States. Among the Congressional members, majority and minority parties are equally represented. The nineteenth member of the Commission, in accordance with provisions of the act, was elected by the eighteen appointive members and serves as Chairman. He is Representative Wayne N. Aspinall of Colorado. Vice Chairman is H. Byron Mock, a Presidential appointee who is an attorney in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Types of lands to be covered by the study include (1) the public domain—the so-called "vacant and unappropriated" lands which have never left federal ownership and have not been dedicated to a specific, permanent use; (2) federal reservations, other than Indian reservations, created from the original public domain; and (3) all national forests and national wildlife refuges and ranges, whether carved from the public domain or acquired from other sources. In addition, the study will cover mineral development of the Outer Continental Shelf and about sixty million acres of lands transferred from federal ownership in which the United States has reserved the mineral rights or other outstanding interests (such as lands transferred under the Stock Raising Homestead and Small Tract Acts).

The act provides for a thirty-three-member Advisory Council and representatives of the fifty Governors of states to assist the commission in its deliberations. Eight of the Advisory Council members are representatives of federal departments and independent agencies chiefly concerned with public land administration; the other twenty-five represent the various user groups and state and local governments. Thus, the commission gives both Houses of Congress and the President representation, and also provides for a continual channeling of information from persons who are well informed on various aspects of public land problems, both in their fields of interest and in their states.

Admittedly, the scope of the commission's assignment is staggering, but the basic fields of study have been identified. They fall into the following groups:

1. *Commodities.* This part of the study includes all land uses—timber, forage and browse, energy fuels, non-fuel minerals, water, intensive agriculture, fish and wildlife, outdoor recreation, and occupancy.
2. *Intergovernmental transfers and transactions.* Included are such study areas as state land grants, payments in lieu of taxes, and revenue-sharing.
3. *Regional and local land use and patterns of growth.* Involved here are the place of public lands and their use in regional and local development and the use of space.
4. *Governmental control and administration.* This includes all aspects of governmental agency practices—appeal procedures, the role of citizen participation in initial decisionmaking, land exchanges, and others.
5. *Historical Development.*

The commission's formation marks the first time that all the acts comprising the public land laws of the United States have been brought before a group of this nature for review. It affords the nation an unprecedented opportunity to adapt its public land policies to changing needs of the future, as well as to cope with present-day demands.

Our population is expected to approach or exceed 300 million by the year 2000. From our forests—public and private—we may need to double the current harvest of timber each year by the year 2000. By 1980, our water needs are expected to increase 60 per cent. Demand for minerals will jump at least 40 per cent by 1975, according to present trends.

The public lands, covering one-third of the nation's land area, can pl[illegible] role in satisfying these future dem[illegible] do it, our public land policies mu[illegible] to the realities of a changing world.

Hon. Lindley Beckworth

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, for 24 years Lindley Beckworth has dedicated himself to the people of east Texas and to this body. We shall both sorely miss him. We shall miss not only his fine work as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and as chairman of the Civil Service Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, but we shall miss his smiling countenance. We shall miss his warmth and ever-present wit. Most of all we shall miss his humanity. Mr. Speaker, I join with all my colleagues here in wishing my friend Lindley Beckworth, his wife and family, many, many more years of happiness and good health.

Observations on Our Current Economy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Matt S. Szymczak, a former longtime member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, has delivered a cogent address before the Ohio League of Savings & Loan Associations at Columbus, Ohio, on October 17, 1966.

Mr. Szymczak has expressed deep concern with what he considers to be the current lack of coordination between the monetary policy of the Federal Reserve System and the fiscal policy of the administration in combating inflation. He has advanced several specific and provocative suggestions to overcome this lack of coordination which may be helpful in insuring that the monetary and the fiscal policies in this Nation move in concert to the desired end.

I commend this very fine address of Mr. Szymczak to the attention of our colleagues.

The address follows:

OBSERVATIONS ON OUR MONEY-ECONOMY

(By Matt S. Szymczak (Sim-chak))

I shall try sincerely to look back and ahead, as together we look at today's money in our present long lasting high level economy.

These days are different in many ways from the early days of my life, when I lived and worked in Chicago in the educational, financial and political life of that city; and yet the fundamental principles of today's economic life are the same.

So with the Federal Reserve: in many ways outwardly different and yet the same as when I was a member of the Board of Governors from June, 1933 to June, 1961.

I read and hear about the discount rate, open market operations and reserve requirements on savings and time deposits.

I read and hear about the maximum rates of interest on savings and time deposits, especially the certificates of deposit by different financial institutions and in this connection I read about the recent legislation on interest rates very recently administered by the Federal Reserve, the Home Loan Bank Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Of course there is the temporary suspension of the 7% tax advantage on plant and equipment and the temporary suspension of the Treasury plant depreciation allowance.

The administration announced its intention to reduce Government expenditures, and the suspension of agency borrowing through the issuance of certificates, and the substitution of government securities.

In the offing—somewhere—I hear that an increase in tax rates both personal and corporate may have to be considered by Congress.

Now let's take a look at the Federal Reserve.

Since 1961 the Federal Reserve has not continuously increased the supply of reserves to the banking system through its open market operations as the demand for credit by business and others continued to increase. This continued increase in the demand for credit by our long lasting high level economy and the sane and sensible restraint in the supply of reserves by the Federal Reserve resulted in higher interest rates.

First for international balance of payments reasons and later (in December, 1965) for reasons of monetary restraint to offset the inflationary tendency of our high level economy the Federal Reserve increased its discount rate. First it went up from 3½% to 4% at a time when the Bank of England increased its bank rate—and last December it was increased to 4½% when especially the short term interest rates were rising and plant capacity and employment were practically fully utilized.

For obvious reasons the Federal Reserve has not increased its discount rate further since that time—even though from a technical standpoint (when one looks at the short term interest rates in the money market) it would normally be expected to do so.

The Federal Reserve has had more difficulty with its maximum rates of interest on time and savings deposits. This was so—a way back—even at a time when I was on the Board. It is hard to do so without giving the impression that the monetary authority is expecting higher and higher interest rates and will govern itself accordingly in its monetary decisions. And this became even more so when the certificates of deposit in our banking system became an important part of the banks' ability to lend and invest, especially since the banks hold many government securities issued by our Treasury.

Finally, however, the Federal Reserve did something it had never done before: it increased reserve requirements on time deposits from 4% to 5% and later to 6%. But the reserve requirements on savings deposits remained at 4%. The Federal Reserve never separated the two—before that time.

The Federal Reserve Banks at their discount windows discouraged the member banks from continuing an expansive policy of lending especially to business—in the interest of economic stability. But all this—and more—in the monetary field is apparently not enough. What is lacking is sound and stable fiscal policy. We have waited—perhaps to long. I hope not. If too late, it will help bring on a downtown rather than stability at a high level of production and employment.

All this brings to light what we have always known, namely that monetary policy alone no matter how timely and how ably administered, cannot provide us with the economic stability required at a high level of production and employment. Let's face it: we need and must have fiscal policy and it must be timely concurrent and adequate. This is a simple truth. More and more over the years, we have leaned too much on monetary policy—while fiscal policy (Government spending, borrowing and taxing) tends in the opposite direction. The two must work together and in the same direction and at the same time. Otherwise instead of growth and stability we have inflation followed by a downturn in our economy for which many usually blame monetary policy and the monetary authority: the Federal Reserve System.

For one reason or another we have delayed the use of fiscal policy on the economic restraint and stability side—much too long. And yet, not too long ago we proceeded with the use of fiscal policy on the economic expansion side.

1. We increased depreciation funds of our industry by a Treasury interpretation of our tax law.

2. The 7% tax allowance on the cost of new equipment was passed by Congress.

3. Congress reduced the income tax—both personal and corporate.

4. We increased our Government expenditures first for our social and economic programs at home and then more and more for our responsibilities abroad, especially in Vietnam.

5. Since our Government had to borrow to spend, Government securities competed in the money and security markets with other demands for credit especially from industry.

6. We tried to keep as many of our dollars as possible from the temptation to go abroad for a higher interest return, through the close cooperation of the Treasury Debt Management and the Federal Reserve Open Market operations to keep the long term interest rate on Government securities more or less stable, while the short term rate was allowed to rise.

The series of points which I wish to make in this presentation begins with tight money and high interest rates, followed by the present economic situation and a proposed program.

Frankly, you know, and so do I, that it takes more than a single presentation to explore this subject adequately, but let's do the best we can on this occasion, and follow it with a discussion.

As this is being written, and as you no doubt know, the supply of money, defined as currency in circulation and demand deposits, averaged about $169.6 billion in August. This is down slightly from July. From May of this year, the money supply has decreased at a 2.8% annual rate. This should be compared, however, with a 5.9% increase from May 1965 to May 1966.

It is pertinent to state at this point that from May to August of this year the demand deposit component of the money supply declined at a 4.4% rate and the currency component rose at 3.3% rate. Both of these rates mark a substantial change from the period that ended this May.

It was also reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis on September 12 that the rates of expansion in time deposits of commercial banks and in money (demand deposits plus currency) plus time deposits have also dropped since the month of May.

Another important item in this connection is that total reserves of all banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System have declined at a 5.4% rate since May of this year. This must be compared with a 4.7% increase during the period from May 1965 to May 1966. Also to be noted is the fact that since May of this year the required reserves on demand deposits of member banks have decreased at a 7.3% annual rate. By comparison the required reserves increased 2.2% from May 1965 to May 1966.

It is further reported that interest rates have risen at an accelerated pace since May. As an illustration, since May of this year, yields of high grade corporate bonds have risen at a 29% rate compared with a 12% rate from May 1965 to May 1966. To go further in this respect, since it is the money factor most talked and written about, the compounded annual rates of change—in interest rates—4 to 6 months commercial paper had a 23.1% increase from May 1965 to May 1966 and a 38.8% increase from May to August of this year. The three months treasury bills showed a 19.0% increase from May 1965 to May 1966 and a 30.6% increase from May to August this year. The three to five year government securities rate increase was 20.2% from May 1965 to May 1966 and 62.8% increase from May to August 1966. Bond yields recently reached the highest levels in nearly a century, except for 1920 and 1921.

Mr. Leif H. Olsen, senior vice President and economist of the First National City Bank of New York is reported to have told the Vermont-New Hampshire School of Banking at Dartmouth College: "These high rates have already been reflected in severe dislocations in the credit markets. The Federal Reserve's recent restrictiveness, together with the sale of large quantities of Government agency issues, has accentuated the rate rise. Its easy, stimulative policy of the past few years also has had much to do with bringing on high rates. Monetary authorities are probably stepping harder on the brakes than necessary to ease the economic advance. It would have been better to have *started sooner* with a more *gradual* contraction. It would also be better if we now waited on the outcome of monetary restraint before taking further action."

The Federal Reserve Board's tight money policy has begun to slow the rate of expansion in bank credit, says the Mellon National Bank and Trust Co. Total loans expanded at an annual rate of 12.4 per cent for the first seven months of the year. "Last month, however, the growth of total loans dropped sharply to an annual rate of only 1.2%. Business loans, the major component of bank lending, acted similarly, growing at an exuberant pace of more than 20 per cent during the first seven months, but then leveling in recent weeks."

I present these quotations merely to illustrtae what is being said and written. I do not necessarily agree.

And so, we could go on with facts, figures and comparisons on tight money and interest rates. But the facts and figures as well as the comparisons, illustrative as they are of the trends do not altogether tell the whole story of supply and demand.

What is the essence of the present economic situation? Our economy has been at a high level of almost six years. Here are some examples:

[In billons]

	1961	*1966*
Gross national product (second quarter)	$520.1	$732.0
Industrial production (1957–59=100) (July)	109.7	157.5

But at what price?

	1961	*1966*
Consumer index (1957–59=100) (July)	109.	157.5
Wholesale prices (all commodities)	100.3	105.5
Rent	104.4	110.2
Clothing	103.0	109.3
Medical care	111.3	126.3

It therefore appears that we should have tried harder and sooner to stabilize our economy at a high level of production and employment so that our economy would remain high and stable. Inflation, not only decreases the value of our purchasing power—namely money—but increases our imports and decreases our exports with the net result of an increase in our deficit in the balance of payments. Inflation throws everything out of gear in our economic machinery. This brings on a downturn in our economy.

This is serious. More serious than ever, now, because of our international responsibility which we cannot evade. Moreover our balance of payments deficit is not being decreased. To the contrary it is increasing. We once had $26 billion in gold, we now have about $13½ billion, and yet gold, the U.S. dollar and the Pound Sterling are the western world's money reserves.

All of the above—especially the competitive interest rates in the money and security markets—has an effect on the savings and loan industry. But that was somewhat corrected recently by law and regulation—so that now you are on a fair and better basis so far as competition for savings is concerned.

Money is still tight. Demand for credit is increasing and will continue to increase at least for the balance of this year. But, as you know, regardless of the high level and seasonal demands of our economy, the real and the psychological pressures continue to come from the known and unknown cost of the war in Vietnam.

The cost of Vietnam will increase before it decreases and then it must be followed by Government expenditures to prevent a sudden drop in our economy.

As you know the banks sold securities (mostly "government") to try to meet the increasing demand by business and others for loans and at the same time savings and time deposits left banks and your financial institutions to bid for the higher return in the securities market with the net result you competed with banks for savings and time deposits. This is the tight money squeeze. It is now somewhat modified by the rate control legislation.

Action taken under this legislation by the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board is roughly as follows:

1. On time certificates of deposit under $100,000 the maximum rate of interest instead of 5½% is now 5%.

2. The mutual savings banks maximum rate of interest is 5%.

3. Savings and loan rates maximum varies with the pattern of rates now existing (roughly 4¾% to 5¼%).

Mr. Michael Greenebaum, member of the Home Loan Bank Board said recently: "In taking these actions, none of the agencies could regard solely its own preferences. We consulted intensively with each other and each had to formulate its own action in terms of what the other proposed to do and in terms of the constraints imposed on all of us by current money market conditions." And again, "since these rates are ceilings, some further movements may occur as competition may require and earnings may permit." About the savings and loan associations he said: "During the current tight money period savings and loan associations have suddenly found themselves in much greater competition from other institutions and also from open market instruments."

And yet when we look at the total savings figures in the insured savings and loan associations of our country, we find them as follows:

[In billions]

1960	$63
1961	71
1962	80
1963	91
1964	102
1965	110

What the figure will be for 1966 is still quite uncertain—in my opinion it has gone up and down through this year—but in the end will no doubt be higher than $110 billion.

But no one knows better than you that the mortgage market has been hit hardest by the high interest rates and tight money situation due to the long and continued economic expansion, especially in plant and equipment and inventories. The spending for Vietnam has helped bring on the inflation which also affected the housing industry.

We could go and on; but little else would be covered that has not so far been covered in one way or another, and at least to some extent or by indirection. Let me now try to summarize my conclusions based on my experience and my observations;

1. The Federal Agencies supervising financial institutions should consult regularly and thoroughly on matters of operations and regulations that affect directly or indirectly the financial institutions supervised by each—especially on matters of maximum rates of interest on deposits.

2. The rate control legislation which is for one year from September 21st, 1966 should be expanded and made permanent but all maximum rates of interest authority should be on a stand-by basis.

3. The Federal Reserve Systems bank supervisory powers should be turned over by Congress to some other federal agency now existing or to be created.

4. The Federal Reserve System should concentrate all its powers, responsibilities and organization as granted by Congress on matters having to do with monetary policy directly or indirectly—both national and international. However, its powers should not include authority to establish maximum rates of interest.

5. The Federal Reserve should have a continuing office abroad with a policy (rotating) man in charge (a member of the Board or a president of a Federal Reserve Bank).

6. Congress should as soon as possible legislate authority with guidelines to use fiscal policy and especially tax rates (up and down) for economic stability (at a high level of production and employment) by the President or the President and a special committee of Congress.

Of course all of the above in proper sequence, otherwise one contradicts the other.

After all, I do know the above is not easy to do, but the sooner we begin, the more experience we shall gain, and the more good we shall do—especially in the economic situations such as the present.

Otherwise we shall continue to rely on monetary policy alone with bad results not only to the economy but also to the Federal Reserve—eventually destroying its independence and weakening it to the point of complete ineffectiveness.

Let's face it—but let's face it now and let's face it together!

Hon. Leo W. O'Brien and Hon. Eugene J. Keogh

SPEECH

OF

HON. JACOB H. GILBERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, I believe all the Members of Congress will miss the presence in the next session of our colleagues, Representative Eugene J. Keogh and Representative Leo W. O'Brien. But we New Yorkers will particularly miss them. These two Congressmen, one from New York City and the other from upstate, where the backbone of our delegation. No chore in behalf of the State was too much for them, no responsibility too onerous. New York has been fortunate during their tenure of office to have men of such stature representing it. They will be very hard to replace.

Eugene Keogh, of Brooklyn, has served in this body for 30 years. As a ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means, he occupied a position of great power and trust. A man of exceptional wit, he did not seek publicity or adulation for his achievements. Instead, he characteristically worked behind the scenes in behalf of causes that would benefit the Nation and his constituents. New York Congressmen could count on Gene Keogh for fairness in his leadership and for whatever help they might need. He has been a loyal party man and a loyal friend. I think he has been an outstanding Member of Congress.

Leo O'Brien came to this body from Albany after three decades of experience as a newspaperman. He brought with him the wisdom and the perspective of someone who had long observed politics from very close range, without actually being in it. He was remembered once for his journalistic achievement and to this he adds the reputation he has now made as an excellent legislator. Certainly the people of Alaska will remember the contributions he made to their statehood. New Yorkers will remember him for his dedication, his kindliness and his constructive service.

Gene Keogh and Leo O'Brien will not soon be forgotten. Their New York colleagues regret the decision of these two fine men to leave us and we wish them well.

Inadequacies of the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, another voice against the District of Columbia's inadequate court facilities and crowded dockets has been raised by an editorial broadcast by WMAL–TV, here in Washington, during the week of September 25, 1966.

Surely there can be no question that the crime rate and an efficient judicial process are inextricably connected.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following editorial broadcast:

THE SCALES OF JUSTICE

The D.C. crime rate rose another whopping 35 per cent last month over the same month last year. And every time the crime rate rises, the pressure on the D.C. Court of General Sessions becomes greater.

The Court of General Sessions labors under a docket that often has 18-month-old cases still waiting to be heard. Many cases are dropped because witnesses—tired of long delays—fail to appear. The court building itself is inadequate. File cabinets line hallways. These same hallways are jammed with witnesses and spectators, lawyers and police officers, because there are no waiting rooms.

Can justice be properly administered under such conditions? And if an overcrowded docket and inadequate facilities damage the processes of justice, can public respect for the law be improved?

As the first step in any war on crime, public officials should turn their attention to strengthening the judicial system. Respect for law will not improve as long as the scales of justice themselves are rusty and inefficient.

Hon. D. R. "Billy" Matthews

SPEECH
OF
HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives will certainly not be the same without the presence of the much respected and inspiring D. R. "Billy" Matthews. "Billy" was much loved by all his colleagues on both sides of the aisle and I want to join with the many others in the Congress who have paid tribute to this very dedicated man who has served his constituency, his State and his Nation well.

Those of us who have had the privilege of serving with "Billy" Matthews will long remember his enriching speeches, his warm sense of humor and his ready wit which so often brought a cheerful moment of relief and brightness during otherwise trying and weary days.

I had the privilege of serving with him on the Committee on Veterans Affairs; and it was while he served on this committee that through his diligent and untiring efforts he was able to begin hard work toward final legislative approval of the new VA hospital in Gainesville, Fla., which is now nearing completion.

"Billy" will be sorely missed by all of us; and I want to wish him and his family many years of happiness and success in their future endeavors.

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Code of Laws of the United States

Title 44, Section 181. Congressional Record; arrangement, style, contents, and indexes.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

Title 44, Section 182b. Same; illustrations, maps, diagrams.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the Congressional Record the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily Record as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided,* That the makeup of the Record shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the Congressional Record, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the Record shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the Record issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the Record for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the Record of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the Record shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the Record style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the Record.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided,* That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent Record is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided,* That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further,* That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided,* That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the Congressional Record.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the Congressional Record shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the Congressional Record, nor to Records printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the Congressional Record by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of theHouse or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the Congressional Record which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this

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CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

Appendix

The Appropriation Business, 89th Congress, 2d Session

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE H. MAHON
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, under general leave to extend, I am submitting a résumé of the appropriations business of the 2d session of the 89th Congress. It is somewhat more detailed than the one included in the RECORD of October 25, 1966, at pages A5557 to A5560. And it concludes a series of a dozen or so interim résumés that we have supplied in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD throughout the session.

THE BUDGET IS THE BEGINNING PLACE

Mr. Speaker, preliminary to a precise résumé of the bills, may I say that our general point of departure in Congress for the consideration of fiscal matters is the President's annual budget, which this year came to us on January 24.

The budget is not simply a mass of figures. It is a program for action—for consideration and disposition by the Congress as it may decide.

The budget is the convening place for all the policies and programs of the Government. It is here that the whole complex range of governmental activities come into focus as they compete for a place and a share in the budget.

This year's budget dealt primarily with the financial needs, as the President saw them, for the fiscal year 1967 that began last July 1. But it also proposed substantial supplements to the fiscal 1966 operating budget. It even made some proposals for fiscal 1968, and beyond, mainly in the area of authorization legislation.

It embodied the first-year cost or other budgetary effect of new legislative proposals from the President—proposals that initially get considered outside the appropriations process. And it reflected the second-year cost of some new legislation adopted in the first session.

As with all budgets, it rested on a number of assumptions and hinged on a number of contingencies and uncertainties. It undertook to estimate budget revenues for fiscal 1967 and to reestimate the budget picture for the then current fiscal 1966.

It hinged on some new revenue legislation.

It hinged on some new user-charge proposals.

It hinged on proposals to create certain business-type revolving funds.

It proposed certain shifts between the so-called trust funds and general budget funds.

A budget has a lot of facets. It entails consideration, and hinges on action, by a number of committees of the Congress.

It represented what the President regarded as a balanced program. It bore, the President said, the strong imprint of the troubled world we live in.

Budgets represent a drawing of the line, so to speak, between our national wants and our national necessities. This budget represented the President's recommendations as to how and where that line should be drawn.

BUDGET RESTRAINT

It was a remarkable budget. It manifested a great deal of restraint through which and by which growth of expenditures were proposed to be contained.

It marked out big strides that could be taken, and that the President urged be taken toward balancing the budget. It held down the rate of advance that in less stringent times would probably have been urged to fertilize the great seedbeds of budget growth so generously sown by Congress in new legislative enactments in the first session.

It proposed to reduce or to eliminate a number of older programs which the President rated of lower priority. This is the classic way to put a budget together, because with public money never in ample supply to cover all that is wanted, choices have to be made. And generally speaking, only when the choices are painful and unpopular are they probably of the right class. Even lower priority defense spending did not escape the knife.

Of course, it went too far in some respects for many Members, myself included, but not far enough in certain respects for others.

It embraced a set of recommendations and estimates that projected a fiscal 1967 budget deficit considerably lower than was then foreseen for the preceding year.

Another noticeable feature of the 1967 budget was the much smaller number of propositions of legislation for new or extended activities calling for additional appropriations. It contained only a few—in sharp contrast to the much larger list of the first session.

Another striking thing about the list of proposed new legislation is that it included several items designed to diminish rather than increase budget totals, although several of them were either one-time or of short duration effect.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, the overall 1967 administrative budget expenditure estimate showed up rather well in relation to the country's greatly enlarged and rapidly growing economy—its production of goods and services, or gross national product; at least in comparison to that relationship over the last 15 years. It was about 15 percent of the projected gross national product, virtually the smallest in 15 years.

Mr. Speaker, the dominant note struck by the 1967 budget and the message by which it was sent to Congress—in all but the most imperative and unassailable national security and defense necessities—was one of considerable restraint, moderation, discipline. That was the principal guideline—fiscal caution and restraint and discipline.

Of course, the budget called for higher expenditures than the year before. The long truth of history is that growth of the population and growth of the country and its economy ordain some automatic growth in public services. Public services cost money. Speaking of national appropriations way back in 1879, the distinguished Republican, James A. Garfield, then a Member of the House, made the same point. And he added that "war overturns all ordinary calculations." War has clouded and enlarged our current budgets.

President Eisenhower acknowledged very much the same fiscal phenomena in his own budget message to Congress for 1960:

> Moreover, inescapable demands resulting from new technology and the growth of our Nation, and new requirements resulting from the changing nature of our society, will generate Federal expenditures in future years. * * * We must not forget that a rapidly growing population creates virtually automatic increases in many Federal responsibilities.

And it is useful to a better perspective about our big budgets to point out that nearly 75 percent of current budget spending goes for objects considered appropriate Federal functions since the earliest days—national defense, the postal service, internal revenue operations, administration of justice, aid to veterans, conduct of foreign relations, and interest on the national debt.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON THE APPROPRIATIONS BUDGET

Congress has again deliberated at length this year. Many of us were impatient with the length of the session. However, there is a very strong likelihood that had we rushed forward with our business and adjourned much earlier, our authorizations and our appropriations might have been much larger. So by taking our time and proceeding with all deliberate speed we may very probably have brought about a reduced program and lower appropriations than otherwise.

In the early months of the year Congress, in a number of instances, tended toward more generous fiscal dispositions than the President had recommended—both in certain appropriation bills and in several authorization bills. Along in late spring, and subsequently, the President spoke out against the actions of the Congress in some respects in increasing his authorization requests above the President's budget, and against certain actions taken on appropriations above the President's budget. This set in motion in this body and in the other body, and in the executive branch a stronger determination to try to hold spending in line as nearly as possible under the circumstances.

It looked for a time as if we might possibly be far above the budget in appropriations for secondary and elementary education, and in the poverty program, and in some other programs, but we are not. I am speaking here of appropriations, not authorizations.

The great bulk of the outgo side of the budget is processed through the appropriation bills. But several budget items are first considered by the appropriate legislative committees—new legislative proposals, for example. There are still a scattering of back-door appropriations. The several annual authorization bills enter the picture to some extent. And, in a number of instances, action on legislative bills can, and this year have, affected the budget relationship where the legislation mandates obligations against the Treasury.

Then, of course, there are the proposals affecting the revenue side of the budget.

So. Mr. Speaker, the work of many hands and of several committees, and the minds and votes of all the Members are involved in processing the budget.

First, let me give a brief résumé of the appropriation totals of the 2d session of the 89th Congress, using the old, traditional, garden-variety "appropriation" basis of counting.

In this session, the House considered budget requests for appropriations of $130,791,000,000 and cut them by $260,000,000, net. I am speaking of the whole session, including supplementals voted earlier this session for fiscal 1966.

The Senate, in this session, considered budget requests for appropriations of $131,165,000,000 and cut them by $508,000,000.

Congress, in the 15 appropriation bills of the session, enacted appropriations of $130,282,000,000, which is, in total, $883,000,000 below the President's budget requests for appropriations. We are within the budget; we are below the budget—in total—on the appropriation requests considered in the appropriation bills this session—$883,000,000 below.

That divides between fiscal years, as the later detailed tabulations will show, as follows: Fiscal 1966 supplemental, a net reduction of $233,000,000,000; and the 13 fiscal 1967 bills, a net reduction of $650,000,000.

Very broadly, that also breaks down this way:

3 defense bills (includes the defense supplemental last spring; the regular defense bill, 1967; and the military construction bill, 1967)	+$268,000,000
12 nondefense bills	−1,151,000,000
Net reductions in appropriation requests, 15 bills	−883,000,000

Adding permanent appropriations, such as interest on the public debt, of roughly $13,800,000,000—and you must do that to get a full picture—appropriations this session will approximate $144,100,000,000. That is some $24,800,000,000 above last session, mostly for defense but not entirely so.

Last session was about $13,200,000,000 above the year before.

And in sharp contrast to the current session increase being mostly for defense, last session's increase over the year before was mostly in the nonmilitary areas. I will include a table that illuminates the point.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to make two special points about these figures. There is often much confusion—understandably—about what Congress does to the President's overall budget.

First, these figures are on the old-traditional, generally well-understood "appropriation" basis of counting. Thus they are a bit at variance with the "new obligational authority" basis used in the President's budget, and in fact used by the President himself. Not at variance much; not at variance often, but occasionally at variance. The confusion comes especially when we try to state the change Congress has made in the President's budget requests.

Second, the appropriation figures are not quite the whole budget story of the session. We must remember—as I mentioned earlier—that some parts of the budget are initially processed, not through the appropriation bills, but through various legislative bills. And it is especially in some of those, Mr. Speaker, that Congress went above the President's "new obligational authority" requests.

Of course, we also went above the President's budget in some respects in certain appropriation bills, but in total, as I have said, the appropriations in the appropriation bills are below the President's total requests for appropriations considered in those bills.

And I would emphasize this fact: Even on the "new obligational authority" basis of counting, Congress, in these 15 appropriation bills of the session is, in the aggregate, slightly below—I repeat, slightly below—the President's new obligational authority requests. Not much below; not $883,000,000 below as we show on the appropriations basis; but below nevertheless. We are below on the new obligational authority basis—for fiscal 1967, which is the main part of this year's budget—by some $139,000,000.

In the circumstances of the times; in the light of the ebullient fiscal tendencies of the people generally, I regard that as a reasonably good record.

I include a summary of the appropriation totals for the session:

Summary of totals of appropriation amounts in the appropriation bills, 89th Cong., 2d sess

[Does not include any back-door appropriations, or permanent appropriations[1] under previous legislation. Does include indefinite appropriations carried in annual appropriation bills]

	Bills for fiscal 1966	Bills for fiscal 1967	Bills for the session
A. House actions:			
1. Budget requests	$15,949,000,000	$114,842,000,000	$130,791,000,000
2. Amounts in 15 bills passed by House	15,701,000,000	114,830,000,000	130,531,000,000
3. Change from corresponding budget requests	−248,000,000	−12,000,000	−260,000,000
B. Senate actions:			
1. Budget requests	16,157,000,000	115,008,000,000	131,165,000,000
2. Amounts in 15 bills passed by Senate	15,937,000,000	114,720,000,000	130,657,000,000
3. Change from corresponding budget requests	−220,000,000	−288,000,000	−508,000,000
4. Compared with House amounts in these 15 bills	+236,000,000	−110,000,000	+126,000,000
C. Final actions:			
1. Budget requests	16,157,000,000	115,008,000,000	131,165,000,000
2. Amounts approved in 15 bills	15,924,000,000	[2] 114,358,000,000	[2] 130,282,000,000
3. Comparisons—			
(a) With corresponding budget requests	−233,000,000	−650,000,000	−883,000,000
(b) With bills of the 1st session, 89th			+23,244,000,000

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[1] Permanent appropriations were tentatively estimated in January budget at about $13,800,000,000 for fiscal year 1967.

[2] Includes $875,000,000 for fiscal 1968 (grant for mass transportation and urban renewal).

NOTE.—All figures are rounded amounts.

The President's budget spending "new obligational authority"—NOA—concept is, as we said, slightly different in concept from the traditional "appropriation" method of tabulating. While it consists largely of appropriations it also omits, for example, "appropriations to liquidate prior contract authority." But unlike the appropriations basis, new obligational authority includes contract authority; it includes public-debt borrowing or loan authorizations; and it includes reappropriation of unobligated balances of prior appropriations. And, of course, the budget recapitulations and details about new obligational authority encompass that which is enacted through backdoor and other legislative bills as well as in the traditional appropriation bills.

A big item of difference, for example, is where the budget NOA totals count only the postal *deficit* whereas the appropriation tables count the gross amount of the postal appropriations, that is, both those chargeable to the postal revenues and those to the general fund.

To further illuminate the differences, the postal deficit whereas the appropriations" in the 15 bills of the session, $650,000,000 is in bills relating to fiscal 1967 precisely, $650,690,506. Here is the "bridge" from that cut of $650 million on the appropriation basis to the cut of $139 million on the NOA basis of counting:

Fiscal 1967 new obligational authority (NOA) in the 13 appropriation bills for fiscal year 1967

	Budget estimates	Enacted	Congressional change
Appropriation totals in the bills dealing primarily with fiscal year 1967	$115,008,396,683	$114,357,706,177	−$650,690,506
Add (to get to NOA basis):			
Interior bill:			
Loan authorization (helium fund)	26,000,000	26,000,000	
Indefinite appropriation for National Foundation on Arts and Humanities	2,000,000	2,000,000	
Agriculture bill:			
Contract authorization (agricultural conservation program)	100,000,000	220,000,000	+120,000,000
Loan authorizations (REA)	305,000,000	492,000,000	+187,000,000
Reappropriations for food stamp program and Appalachian region conservation program		31,375,000	+31,375,000
Independent offices bill:			
Rescission of—			
Part of permanent appropriation (FAA)	−21,000,000		+21,000,000
Permanent loan authorization (Veterans' Administration)	−100,000,000	−100,000,000	
HUD: Fellowships for city planning and urban studies		[1] 500,000	+500,000
Legislative branch bill: Reappropriations, partly estimated (Architect of the Capitol)		150,000	+150,000
Defense bill: Estimate for indefinite appropriation for claims	25,000,000		−25,000,000
District of Columbia bill: Appropriations for loan program	38,225,000	37,527,500	−697,500
Foreign assistance bill: Reappropriation (HEW)		1,032,997	+1,032,997
Supplemental, legislative branch: New GPO plant	[2] 46,663,000		−46,663,000
Deduct (to get to NOA basis):			
Interior bill: Liquidating cash for Interior and Forest Service	152,384,000	151,219,000	−1,165,000
Treasury-Post Office bill: Appropriations from postal revenues	5,004,000,000	5,004,000,000	
Agriculture bill: Liquidating cash for agricultural conservation program, cropland conversion, and CCC	1,295,682,000	1,293,182,000	−2,500,000
Independent offices bill:			
Liquidating cash for CAB and HUD	154,500,000	119,200,000	−35,300,000
1968 appropriation (HUD)	55,000,000	55,000,000	
Foreign assistance bill:			
Appropriation of foreign currency (not dollars for purchase thereof) for American schools and hospitals abroad		1,000,000	+1,000,000
Fiscal 1966 estimate for pretreaty claims, Ryukyu Islands	21,040,000		−21,040,00
Public works bill: Indefinite appropriations for Reclamation and AEC	63,331,000	63,331,000	
State, Justice, Commerce, and the judiciary bill:			
Repayable advances to the highway trust fund	200,000,000	65,000,000	−135,000,000
Liquidating cash for Commerce	230,275,000	226,275,000	−4,000,000
Supplemental:			
1968 items (HUD)	845,000,000	820,000,000	−25,000,000
1966 item (Legislative Branch)		25,000	+25,000
Total new obligational authority for fiscal year 1967 in the 13 appropriation bills	107,409,072,683	107,270,059,674	−139,013,009

[1] NOA by virtue of conversion of 1967 liquidating cash enacted last session for urban renewal grants.

[2] Actually, was laid aside in connection with the legislative branch appropriation bill rather than the supplemental bill—but is listed this way just to account for the estimate in the totals.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON 1967 BUDGET ON "NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY" BASIS

Bills that do not actually appropriate additional funds but which mandate additional obligation or expenditure rates in advance of appropriation, such as general pay raise bills; bills with backdoor spending characteristics; failure of propositions in the budget that were designed to reduce new obligational authority; or failure, or alteration, of other propositions of new legislation for which a first year amount was in the budget; all these classes of items get into the calculations of what Congress has done to the President's overall budget spending requests.

Certain legislative authorizations mandate the obligation and the expenditure; they mandate the subsequent appropriation. Others do not. Where the expenditure is mandated—as, for example, in a general pay raise bill effective on a certain date—there is little or no budgetary or appropriation discretion as there is, for example, in aid to elementary education, or higher education, where the authorization bills are above the President's authorization requests but where we have the discretion not to appropriate the full amount—and where, in fact, we have not appropriated above the President's budget NOA request.

According to executive branch data on the new obligational authority basis as to the budget recommendations for fiscal 1967, the Congress exceeded the President's requests by some $2,304,000,000, net, in the aggregate.

NOA in the 13 general appropriation bills for fiscal 1967 was, in total, some $139,000,000, net, below the corresponding budget requests. 3 bills were above the requests; 10 bills were below.

The Defense bill was above the NOA budget requests by some $378 million. The Labor-HEW bill was above the NOA budget requests by some $380 million. And the Agriculture bill was some $313 million above NOA budget requests—although, on the appropriation basis of counting, it was some $28 million below the appropriation requests. The other 10 bills were below the NOA budget requests by $1,210 million.

There was an addition of some $962,000,000 to the NOA budget recommendations in a number of legislative bills where, as I indicated, the appropriation or the obligation is mandated.

There were some "backdoor" spending actions, and several went beyond the budget NOA requests. I will insert a more complete table later for general information on backdoor items, but in respect to fiscal 1967 items, our information shows $1,300,000,000 enacted—an increase above the budget of $911,000,000. Parenthetically, I might say that there were also backdoor amounts relating to fiscal 1968, of some $638,000,000—and that was some $461,000,000 above the related budget amounts.

Then, there were some legislative proposals in the budget designed to bring about a reduction in requests for new obligational authority. Several did not get enacted; that failure is counted by the executive branch as an increase above the budget new obligational authority request—in the current instance, some $570,000,000 above for 1967.

All these items add to some $2,304,000,000.

For examples, in respect to enactments that mandate expenditures and license the agencies to incur deficiencies in anticipation of later supplemental funds, Congress exceeded the budget provision by some $246,000,000 for 1967 in the so-called GI bill of rights.

The President's civilian pay raise proposal: Congress advanced the effective date beyond what the President recommended, thus adding some $294,000,000 to the budget for 1967.

There was a similar situation on the military pay increase, in consequence of which $180,000,000 was added to the 1967 budget.

I am inserting the list based in figures as we now have them from the executive branch in support of the $2,304,000,000 net increase above the President's NOA budget requests for fiscal 1967. I point out that it does not include instances where discretionary type authorizations—elementary and secondary education, for example—were enacted in amounts above what the President had asked.

Summary of congressional action on fiscal year 1967 new obligational authority budget requests—Above (+) or below (−) the President's NOA budget requests

[Rounded amounts]

In the 13 appropriation bills for fiscal year 1967:	
Interior and related	−$17,000,000
Treasury, Post Office, and Executive Office	−50,000,000
Agriculture and related	+313,000,000
Independent offices	−208,000,000
Legislative	
Department of Defense	+378,000,000
Foreign assistance and related	−431,000,000
Labor-HEW	+380,000,000
District of Columbia	−1,000,000
Public works	−33,000,000
Military construction	−135,000,000
State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary	−148,000,000
Supplemental	−188,000,000
Total, the 13 appropriation bills	−139,000,000

Summary of congressional action on fiscal year 1967 new obligational authority budget requests—Above (+) or below (−) the President's NOA budget requests—Con.

[Rounded amounts]

Additional appropriations required by congressional increases over administration proposals (mandated-type):[1]	
GI bill of rights (this was, however, actually subsequently requested and appropriated for in the closing supplemental appropriation bill)	+$246,000,000
Highway and Traffic Safety Acts (also in closing supplemental bill)	+14,000,000
Civilian pay raise	+294,000,000
Military pay raise	+180,000,000
Military medical benefits	+73,000,000
Parcel post rate increase not enacted as budgeted	+76,000,000
Liberalization of veterans' dependency benefits	+40,000,000
Other—Philippine war veterans' benefits, Federal Employees Compensation Act and free airlift of overseas packages	+39,000,000
Total, these mandated types	+962,000,000
Backdoor NOA bills (fiscal year 1967 amounts only):[1]	
Housing mortgage credit	+610,000,000
Backdoor NOA bills—Con.	
Federal Aid Highway Act	+$134,000,000
Highway safety	+167,000,000
Total, these 1967 backdoor amounts	+911,000,000
Congressional failures to enact proposed legislation which would have permitted a reduction in requests for new obligational authority:[1]	
Highway beautification	+92,000,000
User charges—inspection fees (meat, poultry, etc.)	+73,000,000
REA—revolving funds	+305,000,000
National Defense Education Act and Public Health Service—student loans	+55,000,000
Power marketing administrations	+45,000,000
Total, these items	+570,000,000
Grand total	+2,304,000,000

[1] Full year cost would be greater in most cases. For some items (e.g., pay raises) efforts will be made by the executive branch to obtain absorption of at least part of the increase, but the effect of the action in 1967 would still be the amount indicated.

BACK-DOOR SPENDING BILLS

Mr. Speaker, some back-door spending provisions are still being enacted. We have made progress in recent years in securing some abatement of the flow of money from the Treasury, or grant of new obligational authority through back-door features in nonappropriating bills.

We had thought, for example, that the urban renewal grant program, which for so long had been on a back-door contract authority basis, had been brought to an advance funding basis in the annual appropriation bill in the manner customary for most other programs of government. But the newly enacted demonstration cities bill carries a special $250,000,000 contract authority for urban renewal grants for fiscal 1968. And it was not budgeted.

I have already mentioned some backdoor items for fiscal 1967 that were above the NOA budget requests.

In summary, our information is that back-door provisions were $1,372,000,000 above the Executive requests for the 2 years of 1967 and 1968, combined.

As a general proposition of principle, back-door spending authorizations are in my judgment indefensible. It is a form of scattering of the money power, and the more we do of that the less we tend to know what the situation is and what is being done. No study of ways to strengthen congressional control of the purse can justifiably exclude the question.

I include a tabulation:

Bockdoor type NOA authorizations provided in substantive bills, 89th Cong., 2d sess.

[In millions of dollars]

Bill	Item	Request	House	Senate	Enacted	Congressional change (final)
Public Law 89-537 (H.R. 15225).	Tennessee Valley Authority: Current borrowing authority, 1967	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Public Law 89-429 (S. 3283).	Participation Sales Act of 1966:					
	Current borrowing authority, 1967:[1]					
	Housing and Urban Development:					
	College housing loans	−300	−300	−300	−300	
	FNMA special assistance	−450	−450	−450	−450	
Public Law 89-574 (S. 3155).	Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1966:					
	Current contract authority, 1967:					
	Agriculture	85	170	170	170	+85
	Commerce	[2](40)	[3]283	53	47	+47
	Interior	54	54	58	56	+2
	Total current, 1967	139	507	281	273	+134
	Permanent contract authority, 1968:					
	Agriculture	110	170	170	170	+60
	Commerce	[2](40)	[3]290	58	49	+49
	Interior	67	67	70	69	+2
	Total permanent, 1968	177	527	298	288	+111
Public Law 89-564 (S. 3052).	Highway Safety Act of 1966:					
	Commerce:					
	Current contract authority, 1967	[2](100)	135	200	167	+167
	Permanent contract authority, 1968	[2](60)	80	120	100	+100
Public Law 89-566 (S. 3688).	Housing mortgage credit:					
	Current borrowing authority, 1967:					
	Housing and Urban Development, FNMA:					
	Secondary operations		110		110	+110
	Special assistance			500	500	+500
S. 3711	Housing and Urban Development Act of 1966:					
	Housing and Urban Development:					
	Current borrowing authority, 1967:					
	College housing loans		(4)	300		
	FNMA special assistance		(4)	200		
	Permanent borrowing authority:					
	College housing loans, 1968		(4)	300		
	College housing loans, 1969		(4)	300		

Footnotes at end of table.

***Back-door type NOA authorizations provided in substantive bills, 89th Cong., 2d sess.*—Continued**

[In millions of dollars]

Bill	Item	Request	House	Senate	Enacted	Congressional change (final)
S. 3708	Demonstration Cities and Metroplitan Development Act of 1966:					
	Permanent contract authority, 1968:					
	Housing and Urban Development: Urban renewal grants		250	250	250	+250
	Totals for 1967:					
	Current contract authority	139	642	481	440	+301
	Current borrowing authority	250	360	1,250	860	+610
	Totals for 1968:					
	Permanent contract authority	177	857	668	638	+461
	Permanent borrowing authority			300		
	Totals from 1969: Permanent borrowing authority			300		
	Totals for all years	566	1,859	2,999	1,938	+1,372

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* Highway trust fund authorizations.

[1] Current because it requires current action by the Congress, but it rescinds permanent borrowing authority.

[2] Includes $243 million for highway beautification, stricken in conference.

[3] Includes $250 million for highway beautification, stricken in conference.

[4] This bill was not considered by the House. Although many of its provisions were incorporated in the demonstration cities bill (S. 3708) by the House, these Senate increases were omitted.

COMMITTEE AND HOUSE ACTIONS ON THE APPROPRIATION BILLS OF THE SESSION

Mr. Speaker, returning to the matter of the general appropriation bills of the session, the House, in all 15 bills of the session—both supplementals for fiscal 1966 as well as bills for the current fiscal year 1967—considered budget requests for appropriations aggregating $130,791,000,000—a sum about $25 billion more than the House was asked to consider last session. I am using round numbers, and I am using the traditional "appropriations" basis of reckoning, not the budget "new obligational authority" basis. This total divides as follows: $15,949,000,000 for fiscal year 1966, and $114,842,000,000 in bills dealing wholly or primarily with fiscal year 1967.

The House approved $130,531,000,000—a net reduction of $260,000,000.

Twelve bills showed net reductions from the budget requests for appropriations.

One bill was adopted at the budget amount.

Two bills showed net increases above the budget request for appropriations. It would be three rather than two if we momentarily switch to the NOA basis; the Agriculture bill was above the budget in respect to NOA, but not above in the traditional terms.

In the Defense bill, the House, on the recommendation of the Committee, was $952,000,000 above the budget, the principal item being $569,000,000 for pay of some 108,000 military personnel on duty at July 1, 1966, that was not provided for in the budget request.

The Labor-HEW bill was passed out of committee and in the House some $490,000,000, net, above the budget request for appropriations. I regret that it was not possible to hold the line on that bill, but, of course, I also recognize that it is sometimes necessary to exceed individual budget requests. Significant in the increase over the budget on that bill was $232,000,000 to pay 100-percent entitlements to federally impacted school districts. The budget requested less than half the amount necessary to pay the full cost of this popular program. An increase of $157,000,000 was also provided for defense education direct loans to students. This was added only after we were told that the Committee on Education and Labor did not plan to report the administration bill that would have converted this program from a direct loan basis to a guaranteed loan basis. The risks of the Government would be similar under both methods but, under the direct method, the initial appropriation for loans shows as a budget increase.

Three of the fifteen appropriation bills of the session related to defense—that is, the defense supplemental last spring, the regular defense bill for 1967 and the military construction bill for 1967. Twelve are classed as nondefense bills.

In the three defense bills, the House made net additions of $857,000,000 to the budget requests for appropriations; $72,772,000,000 was passed in these three bills.

In the 12 nondefense bills, the House approved $57,759,000,000—a net reduction of $1,117,000,000 from the budget requests for appropriations:

	Amount	Increase (+) or decrease (−) budget
In the 3 defense bills	$72,772,000,000	+$857,000,000
In the 12 nondefense bills	57,759,000,000	−1,117,000,000
Total	130,531,000,000	−260,000,000

Changes were made on the House floor in 5 of the 15 bills—3 were increased and 2 were reduced. There was a net floor reduction of $69,776,200. The House tends to follow the recommendations of the 50-member Committee on Appropriations.

In virtually every session within memory—and in every modern session without exception in the case of the traditional appropriations process—the Congress, almost always on the recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations, finds itself in some disagreement on appropriation requests. This year was no exception. We did not agree with many of the President's budget requests, a circumstance wholly in harmony without independent legislative responsibilities.

Mr. Speaker, in spite of the pressures of increased authorizations and the general mood of the Congress with respect to some programs held down, and even cut back by the President in the budget, the House was able to hold the line in the appropriation bills in the aggregate, although this was a touch and go matter until the last days of the session. Although some would have preferred greater cuts on the nondefense side of the budget, myself included, the record in the circumstances is fairly good in the appropriation bills.

With a couple of exceptions, there was no great dissent to the broad dimensions and the big features of the appropriation bills—at least as measured by the votes on final passage in the House, there was not. Final passage votes are one indicator of the strength of sentiment about the course and direction of Federal affairs.

There were record votes in the House on final passage of every appropriation bill this session with the single exception of the closing supplemental. Only 2 bills had more than 100 votes registered against them. One hundred and forty-one negatives votes were cast against the foreign assistance bill. One hundred and twenty-two Members voted against the second supplemental for 1966 earlier this year; it contained the controversial rent supplement proposition.

Record Votes in the House on the Appropriation Bills, 89th Congress, 2d session

Bill	*Vote*
Fiscal year 1966:	
Supplemental Defense	389 to 3.
Second supplemental, 1966	269 to 122.
Fiscal year 1967:	
Interior	370 to 16.
Treasury-Post Office	368 to 2.
Agriculture	366 to 23.
Labor-HEW	354 to 27.
Independent offices	296 to 82.
Legislative	341 to 2.
Defense	393 to 1.
District of Columbia	320 to 3.
Military construction	346 to 3.
Foreign assistance	234 to 141.
Public Works	354 to 25.
State, Commerce, Justice, and judiciary	319 to 25.

(NOTE.—The closing supplemental bill was passed on a voice vote.)

SENATE ACTION ON THE APPROPRIATION BILLS OF THE SESSION

In virtually every session of Congress, the President sends some additional budget requests to the Senate after the House has acted on the bills. This year was no exception.

The Senate considered budget request for appropriations of $131,165,000,000, which was some $373,000,000 more than the House considered. As passed by the other body, the bills totaled $130,657,000,000, a reduction of $508,000,000 from budget requests for appropriations. The Senate bills aggregate $126,000,000 more than the House bills but it must be remembered that the Senate considered more in budget requests for appropriations.

On the 15 bills of the session, the Senate figure was over the House in 8 instances; under on 6; 1 bill was unchanged from the House amount. This record represented something of a departure from the normal pattern of more generous allowances by the Senate.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS OF THE SESSION

Conference totals are nearly always compromised somewhere between the House and Senate positions—some give, some take. The whole complex range of governmental endeavors comes to a focus in the appropriations process and under our system inescapably invokes compromise in the resolution of differences.

As I noted a moment ago, the Senate bills were, in total, more below the budget requests than were the bills as passed in the House. The House was $260,000,000 below; the Senate was $508,000,000 below. By some diligence and application at the conference table, the final totals were brought to $883,000,000 below the budget—that is, lower than the totals of either House.

As finally enacted, the 15 bills carried $130,282,000,000 in appropriations. They were $883,000,000, net, below the requests for appropriations. The three defense bills, totaling $72,183,000,000, were $268,000,000, net, above the requests. But the 12 nondefense bills, totaling $58,099,000,000, represented a net reduction of $1,151,000,000 from the appropriation requests.

Total appropriations for the session tentatively aggregate $144,082,000,000, including the permanent appropriations that recur automatically under permanent law without necessity of annual action by Congress. The great bulk of the permanent appropriation total is for interest on the public debt, which is subject to some revision, probably upward, but using the $13,800,000,000 estimate for permanents for 1967 in the January budget, the tentative total of $144,082,000,000 breaks down as follows:

For fiscal 1966	$15,924,000,000
For fiscal 1967 (including $13,800,000,000, tentatively, for permanent appropriations)	127,283,000,000
For fiscal 1968 (advance funding for urban renewal and mass transportation)	875,000,000
Total for session	144,082,000,000

Total appropriations of all kinds—those in annual bills, supplemental bills, and the permanent appropriations, all of which constitute a license to draw on the Treasury—have exceeded $100 billion in each of the last five sessions, as follows:

	Actual (preliminary)
87th, 2d (1962)	$102,661,000,000
88th, 1st (1963)	103,798,000,000
88th, 2d (1964)	106,070,000,000
89th, 1st (1965)	119,310,000,000
89th, 2d (1966)	144,082,000,000

CHARACTER OF APPROPRIATION INCREASES IN THE 89TH CONGRESS

Thus, Mr. Speaker, total session appropriations this year are roughly $24,800,000,000 over last session. And last session's appropriations were roughly $13,200,000,000 over the appropriations of the 2d session of the 88th Congress. The major areas of increase are virtually reversed as between the two sessions.

Of the $24,800,000,000 appropriation increase this session over last session, all but about $1,500,000,000 is in national defense. National defense appropriations are up by $23,300,000,000.

Sharply contrasting, of the $13,200,000,000 appropriation increase last session over the session before, all but about $200,000,000 was in nondefense areas. In other words, nondefense appropriations were up by some $13,000,000,000.

I append a tabulation that shows some of the underlying details:

Nature of net increases in appropriations over previous sessions; 89th, 1st, and 89th, 2d

[In billions of dollars]

Item	89th Cong., 1st sess. (increase over 88th, 2d)	89th Cong., 2d sess. (increase over 89th, 1st)
Appropriations, previous session (including tentative amounts for permanent appropriations)	106.1	119.3
Subsequent adjustment to interest on the public debt	+.1	+.5
Subtotal	106.2	119.8
National defense (includes military construction, Vietnam, and atomic energy)	+.2	+23.3
Selected major programs:		
Education (mainly elementary and secondary education; higher education; defense education; vocational education and rehabilitation; libraries; and impacted school district aid)	+1.3	+1.1
Welfare (mainly public assistance; maternal and child welfare; military service credits)	+.7	+.7
Health (mainly heart, cancer, and stroke including regional medical centers; waste treatment; drug abuse control; air and water pollution including waste treatment; hospital construction; staffing for community health centers; and construction of health educational facilities)	+.4	+.2
Medicare (includes extended coverage to all persons over 65 and voluntary supplemental insurance; also see entry below)	------	+.9
Housing (includes urban renewal; rural housing insurance; water and sewer grants; open space land and urban beautification; rehabilitation loans; and public housing)	+.6	------
Economic opportunity (antipoverty)	+.7	+.1
Economic development (area redevelopment, Appalachia, accelerated public works)	+.6	−.1
Mass transportation (also see "programs involving 2-year advance funding" below)	+.1	------
Land and water resources	+.1	------
Highway beautification	+.1	------
Supersonic transport development	+.1	+.1
Subtotal	+4.7	+3.0
Veterans	+.4	+.7
Post Office	+.5	+.6
NASA	−.1	−.2
Interest on the public debt (tentative, subject to revision; also see adjusting entry above)	+.3	+.7
Special-use fund financing (often tending to reflect changes in method or timing of financing rather than changes in level of activity; some are nonrecurring):		
Contribution to International Monetary Fund	+1.0	−1.0
Contribution to Inter-American Development Bank	+.5	−.5
Contribution to Asian Development Bank	------	+.1
Public Law 480 and other foreign export programs	+.2	−.5
Past obligations of the Commodity Credit Corporation (restoration of capital)	+2.3	−.3
Small business loan capital	+.4	−.4
Repayable advances to social security trust fund (medicare; also see entry above)	------	+.1
Repayable advances to highway trust fund	+.2	−.1
Programs involving 2-year advance funding, net (urban renewal including appropriation to eliminate "backdoor" in 89th, 1st; mass transportation; and airport grants)	+1.6	−1.3
Subtotal	+6.2	−3.9
All other miscellaneous (many scattered increases and decreases)	+.9	+.1
Net increases in appropriations in session over the previous session	+13.2	+24.8
Appropriations for the session (including permanent appropriations, the amounts for which are subject to revision)	119.3	144.1

DELAYS IN PROCESSING THE APPROPRIATION BILLS

Mr. Speaker, all 12 regular appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1967 were scheduled to clear the House well before the beginning of the fiscal year on July 1 under a program announced by the committee on March 15.

The committee's original plan was to bring all the regular annual bills to the House by June 16. As shown by the recapitulation that follows, 6 of the 12 regular bills were reported on schedule. But the schedule suffered considerable disruption, largely from delays in reporting or in otherwise processing several related annual authorization bills. We did not do as well as we did in the first session in this respect.

The Committee on Appropriations cannot within the rules report appropriations for any purpose not previously authorized by separate law. Hearings were virtually completed over 4 months ago. The committee marked time for weeks and weeks on several bills.

On the Defense appropriation bill, roughly $17 billion hinged on an annual authorization bill preceding it, which, however, was not processed in time to permit the appropriation schedule to be met. Nonetheless, the appropriation bill was reported June 24—while the related authorization bill was still in conference—so that the House would be in position promptly to pass it before the July 4 recess period if the authorization bill cleared in time. House floor action, in fact, was tentatively scheduled for June 28, but the conference report on the authorization bill did not clear both Houses until July 12.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill hinged greatly on the District of Columbia revenue bill pending in conference; after waiting many weeks, the committee finally decided to report the appropriation bill on September 9.

The foreign assistance appropriation bill was likewise dependent on the related authorization bills for the foreign assistance program and the Peace Corps, both of which were quite delayed—into September.

Military construction appropriations were in a similar status.

Some portions of the public works appropriation bill hinged on authorization.

Until the latter part of September, the committee was not in position to report the State, Justice, Commerce, and judiciary bill.

The delay is also well illustrated in respect to three large programs for which specific budget estimates were in the budget when it came on January 24. Because they lacked the necessary authorization, we left them out when we reported the Labor-HEW bill on April 28. They are the antiproverty program and the elementary, secondary, and higher education programs. We had to handle them in the always hurried, closing days in the final supplemental bill.

Here are the dates on the authorization bills for them:

Economic opportunity (H.R. 15111):

Reported to House	June 1.
Passed House	Sept. 29.
Passed Senate	Oct. 4.
Conference agreed to (sent to conference)	Oct. 5.

(Four months on House Calendar after reporting.)

Elementary and secondary education (H.R. 13161):

Reported to House	Aug. 5.
Passed House	Oct. 6.
Passed Senate	Oct. 7.
Conference agreed to (sent to conference)	Oct. 10.

(Two months on House Calendar after reporting. Reported 1 month after fiscal year began.)

Higher education (H.R. 14644):

Reported to House	Apr. 29.
Passed House	May 2.
Reported in Senate	Oct. 5.
Passed Senate	Oct. 10.
Conference agreed to (sent to conference)	Oct. 14.

(Five months between time passed House and reported to Senate.)

Only two of the 1967 general appropriation bills were enacted before the start of the fiscal year. None cleared Congress in July. Only three cleared in August. None cleared in September. Seven cleared in October—4 of those in the final week.

Stop-gap continuing resolutions are not the most efficient arrangement under which to operate the Government. There is a certain amount of lost motion and uncertainty and hesitation when the bills drag out. Officials cannot plan ahead efficiently. It is an uneconomic situation.

Adjournment has not come before September in the last 8 years, nor earlier than October in the last 5 years. We have previously urged that study be given to the desirability of changing the Government's fiscal year to a calendar year basis.

Mr. Speaker, we hope to be able to work out a more satisfactory arrangement for reporting the bills in the next session.

I am inserting for those who may be interested, as ready reference, the various reporting and passage dates for the 12 regular appropriation bills.

The 12 regular annual appropriation bills for fiscal year 1967

Bill	Reporting schedule, Mar. 15, 1966	Reported to House	Passed House	Passed Senate	Final congressional action [1]
Interior	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Apr. 6	May 12	May 19
Treasury-Post Office	Apr. 4	Apr. 4	do	May 23	June 15
Agriculture	Apr. 21	Apr. 22	Apr. 26	July 15	Aug. 24
Labor-HEW	Apr. 28	Apr. 28	May 5	Sept. 28	Oct. 21
Independent offices	May 5	May 5	May 10	Aug. 10	Aug. 24
District of Columbia	May 12	Sept. 9	Sept. 13	Oct. 12	Oct. 19
State, Justice, Commerce, and judiciary	May 19	Sept. 30	Oct. 4	Oct. 14	Oct. 20
Defense	May 26	June 24	July 20[2]	Aug. 18	Oct. 11
Public works	June 2	Sept. 15	Sept. 21	Oct. 7	Oct. 12
Legislative	do	June 3	June 7	July 28	Aug. 19
Foreign assistance	June 9	Sept. 16	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 7
Military construction	June 16	Sept. 9	Sept. 14	Oct. 10	Oct. 17

[1] Adjournment day was Oct. 22.

[2] Scheduled for House floor action June 28, but developments precluded it.

NOTE.—Supplemental bill, for which no reporting date was scheduled, is not listed (it cleared on Oct. 22).

ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET PERFORMANCE, FISCAL YEAR 1966

Mr. Speaker, when the session began the Government was then operating under the 1966 budget which had been appropriated for in the previous session. The new budget from the President at the beginning of this session, for fiscal 1967, contained not only some supplementary proposals for fiscal 1966; it reflected an updating of the then current outlook for budget operations for fiscal year, which has since closed out. Thus it is pertinent to briefly summarize the fiscal 1966 administrative budget results.

The 1966 budget, when first submitted in January of 1965, was in the red by $5.3 billion. Of course, all budgets are tentative, subject to constant change. They rest on many assumptions and contingencies. Dealing with the future, they necessarily involve many uncertainties.

The updating of the 1966 budget last January—a year after the first submission, and after Congress had acted on it—revised the deficit outlook to $6.4 billion. Revenues were up several billion, but expenditures, especially war costs, were up even more.

But the preliminarily final results reported by the Treasury sometime back show a decided improvement over the earlier published outlook. They were gratifying in that they showed a very considerable reduction in the earlier deficit projection—the $6.4 billion administrative budget deficit figure of last January was reduced by some $4.1 billion, down to $2.3 billion. Revenues were up $4.6 billion. Expenditures were up by $0.5 billion; importantly, nondefense spending was down $0.6 billion from the January figure. But defense spending was up by $1.1 billion.

The President and his associates labored long and hard and submitted what they considered a very tight budget. Holding expenditures $600 million below that in nondefense areas undoubtedly required continuous watchfulness. The $106.9 billion administrative spending in fiscal 1966 was about 15 percent of the gross national product—the same proportion, approximately, as in 1965. One has to go back 15 or 16 years, to a period before the Korean war brought about a change in the nature and size of national defense programs, to find a smaller budget in relation to the size of the Nation's economy.

In each year of the Johnson administration, the administrative budget deficit has been reduced below the prior year:

	Millions
Actual deficit, fiscal 1964	$8, 226
Actual deficit, fiscal 1965	3, 435
Actual deficit, fiscal 1966	2, 286
Original estimate of deficit for 1967; subject of course to possible considerable change	1, 847

Administrative budget results have been better than those for fiscal 1966 only 4 times in the past 16 years.

Each year of the Johnson administration the final results show a smaller deficit than earlier predicted. At the same time we have had to gear up to fight a major conflict in Vietnam. And a host of new civilian programs have also been undertaken. Lowering the budget deficit in the face of these facts is noteworthy and was made possible in large measure by the unprecedented national economic boom of these last few years.

The President is continuing his search for ways to save money and to hold expenditures to a minimum. He outlined his current program in his message to Congress of September 8 on the inflation situation. He has directed a number of surveys and inaugurated a number of policies to this end. He is having the whole range of programs studied to see where changed and changing circumstances make it possible to stretch out, delay, and withhold expenditures of funds already appropriated. This is a perfectly proper and wise course under the right circumstances. The law authorizes it. Common prudence justifies it. The necessities of war and the dangers of inflation demand it.

THE NATIONAL DEBT—PAY-AS-WE-GO

Mr. Speaker, commendable as these efforts are to bring about a balance in the budgets, the Treasury nonetheless has had a shortfall of revenues. Income was insufficient to pay as we go.

One of the most striking signs of national attitudes over the last 36 years or so is the decline in national self-discipline and restraint as manifested by a rather persistent unwillingness to keep our outgo within our income in times of unmatched national affluence. The budget was out of balance in 30 of the last 36 years, through depression, war, peace, recession, and prosperity. The flood of Treasury revenues from our unparalleled national prosperity over the last several years has not kept up with the mounting expenditures flowing from ever-increasing appropriations voted by a majority of the Members of the House and the Senate. And thus the national debt necessarily climbs when we borrow the money to cover the difference.

Appropriations at the session just concluded are more than double what they were in 1957, less than 10 years ago. More was appropriated for national defense alone in the session just closed than was appropriated for all the objects of government 11 years ago, in 1955. While of course the buying power of the dollar involved differ vastly, in only one year in our national history—and that was the war year of 1943—have our national appropriations exceeded those of this session—and then only by some $3 billion.

A pay-as-we-go policy has fallen by the wayside as we have nationally tended to relax our standards in distinguishing between our needs and our wants. We are to some extent an undisciplined people.

In the session just concluded, and even more so last year, Congress not only adopted many of the Great Society programs; it even outdid the President in some respects by going further than he recommended on a number of proposals. At times, we galloped when we should have walked or stood still. That applies to the President and it also applies to Congress.

Congress did, I believe, modify every major piece of legislation requested by the President, and balked on a number of them. But a heavy load of laws was added to the statute books. And the seedbeds of large and growing spending programs were sown.

In consequence of all this, we are suffering from some legislative indigestion; from spending beyond our income; and from too much inflation. And in further consequence, we face the possibility of a Federal tax increase next year.

Expenditures for the war in Vietnam will continue to mount upward, and expenditures for domestic purposes are mounting. Government revenues are going up, too, but unfortunately the increase in revenues is disproportionate to the increase in spending and will probably not be sufficient to achieve a pay-as-we-go basis.

In World War II, Federal budget spending equaled about 47 percent of the gross national product—GNP. In the Korean war period, it was around 20 percent. Today, it is down to about 15 percent. I am speaking of the administrative budget totals of spending.

In World War II, war costs took roughly 41 percent of the GNP. In the Korean war it was around 13 percent or so. Today, it is only about 8 percent.

We can pay as we go, and in my judgment we cannot at this time defend a policy which does less. Inflation is taking a bite out of all of our incomes and it threatens to take more. In a sense, inflation is nothing but a tax—and a most dangerous tax at that. A tax levied by the Government to slow down inflation and prevent our Government from going into a deep deficit is far preferable. No administration can afford to permit runaway inflation.

Every possible effort should be made by the President and Congress to hold the line on spending. Then, next year, if we are still confronted with going in the red by a considerable sum, in my judgment it may be necessary to support a tax increase as the best approach to a very difficult problem.

Mr. Speaker, I include certain tabulations in support and in elaboration of these points:

Summary of direct and guaranteed debt on significant dates

[Based upon statement of the public debt published monthly; consequently all figures are stated as of the end of a month]

Date	Classification	Total debt (including interest-bearing debt, matured debt on which interest has ceased, and debt bearing no interest)				General fund balance [2]
		Direct debt (gross)	Guaranteed debt [1] [2]	Total direct and guaranteed debt	Per capita [3]	
	WORLD WAR I					
Mar. 31, 1917	Prewar debt	$1, 282, 044, 346. 28		$1, 282, 044, 346. 28	$12. 36	$74, 216, 460. 05
Aug. 31, 1919	Highest war debt	26, 596, 701, 648. 01		26, 596, 701, 648. 01	250. 18	1, 118, 109, 534. 76
Dec. 31, 1930	Lowest postwar debt	16, 026, 087, 087. 07		16, 026, 087, 087. 07	129. 66	306, 803, 319. 55
	WORLD WAR II					
June 30, 1940	Debt preceding defense program	42, 967, 531, 037. 68	$5, 529, 070, 655. 28	48, 496, 601, 692. 96	367. 08	1, 890, 743, 141. 34
Nov. 30, 1941	Pre-Pearl Harbor debt	55, 039, 819, 926. 98	6, 324, 048, 005. 28	61, 363, 867, 932. 26	458. 47	2, 319, 496, 021. 87
Feb. 28, 1946	Highest war debt	279, 213, 558, 897. 10	550, 810, 451. 19	279, 764, 369, 348. 29	1, 989. 75	25, 960, 900, 919. 30
June 30, 1946	Debt at end of year in which hostilities ceased	269, 422, 099, 173. 26	476, 384, 859. 30	269, 898, 484, 032. 56	1, 908. 79	14, 237, 883, 295. 31
Apr. 30, 1949	Lowest postwar debt [4]	251, 530, 468, 254. 82	22, 851, 485. 16	251, 553, 319, 739. 98	1, 690. 29	3, 995, 156, 916. 79

Footnotes at end of table.

Summary of direct and guaranteed debt on significant dates—Continued

[Based upon statement of the public debt published monthly; consequently all figures are stated as of the end of a month]

Date	Classification	Total debt (including interest-bearing debt, matured debt on which interest has ceased, and debt bearing no interest)				General fund balance [2]
		Direct debt (gross)	Guaranteed debt [1] [2]	Total direct and guaranteed debt	Per capita [3]	
	SINCE KOREA					
June 30, 1950	Debt at time of opening of hostilities in Korea (hostilities began June 24, 1950)	$257,357,352,351.04	$19,503,033.97	$257,376,855,385.01	$1,696.74	$5,517,087,691.65
Dec. 31, 1952		267,391,155,979.65	53,969,565.31	267,445,125,544.96	1,687.90	6,064,343,775.84
Oct. 31, 1966	Highest debt [5]	326,888,405,229.41	498,127,050.00	327,386,532,279.41	[6] 1,656.85	6,416,594,081.20
Oct. 31, 1965	Debt a year ago	318,901,398,009.92	492,784,100.00	319,394,182,109.92	[7] 1,634.16	5,785,523,897.22
Sept. 30, 1966	Debt last month	324,748,022,885.87	501,993,500.00	325,250,016,385.87	[6] 1,649.15	8,610,455,369.18
Oct. 31, 1966	Debt this month	326,888,405,229.41	498,127,050.00	327,386,532,279.41	[6] 1,656.85	6,416,594,081.20

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[1] Does not include securities owned by the Treasury.

[2] Includes outstanding matured principal of guaranteed debt of U.S. Government agencies for which cash to make payment is held by the Treasury of the United States in the general fund balance.

[3] Based upon estimates of the Bureau of the Census.

[4] Represents the lowest point of the debt at the end of any month following World War II. The lowest point of the debt on any day following that war was on June 27, 1949, when the debt was as follows:

Direct debt (gross)	$251,245,889,059.02
Guaranteed debt of U.S. Government agencies	23,876,001.12
Total direct and guaranteed debt	251,269,765,060.14

[5] Represents the highest point of the debt at the end of any month. The highest point of the debt on any day was on Oct. 28, 1966, when the debt was as follows:

Direct debt (gross)	$327,907,242,352.59
Guaranteed debt of U.S. Government agencies	498,128,100.00
Total direct and guaranteed debt (includes $266,214,343.03 not subject to statutory limitation)	328,405,370,452.59

[6] Subject to revision.

[7] Revised.

Federal, State, and local debt, on a per capita basis, selected fiscal years

Year	Per capita				Percent distribution			
	Total	Federal	State	Local	Total	Federal	State	Local
Gross debt:								
1940	$479	$326	$27	$127	100	67.9	5.7	26.4
1946	2,037	1,924	17	97	100	94.4	.8	4.8
1950	1,861	1,702	35	125	100	91.4	1.9	6.7
1953	1,895	1,682	49	164	100	88.7	2.6	8.7
1960	1,979	1,591	103	286	100	80.4	5.2	14.4
1961	1,988	1,579	109	301	100	79.4	5.5	15.1
1962	2,041	1,604	118	319	100	78.6	5.[illegible]	15.6
1963	2,085	1,622	123	341	100	77.8	5.9	16.3
1964 [1]	2,117	1,629	131	357	100	76.9	6.2	16.9

[1] Data for 1964 estimated by Tax Foundation.

NOTE.—Tax receipts data include insurance taxes.

Source: Tax Foundation "Facts and Figures," 13th edition.

Administrative budget totals and public debt, 1930–66

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Administrative budget			Public debt at end of year [1]
	Receipts	Expenditures	Surplus (+) or deficit (−)	
1930	4,058	3,320	+738	16,185
1931	3,116	3,577	−462	16,801
1932	1,924	4,659	−2,735	19,487
1933	1,997	4,598	−2,602	22,539
1934	3,015	6,645	−3,630	27,734
1935	3,706	6,497	−2,791	32,824
1936	3,997	8,422	−4,425	38,497
1937	4,956	7,733	−2,777	41,089
1938	5,588	6,765	−1,177	42,018
1939	4,979	8,841	−3,862	45,890
1940	5,137	9,055	−3,918	48,497
1941	7,096	13,255	−6,159	55,332
1942	12,547	34,037	−21,490	76,991
1943	21,947	79,368	−57,420	140,796
1944	43,563	94,986	−51,423	202,626
1945	44,362	98,303	−53,941	259,115
1946	39,650	60,326	−20,676	269,898
1947	39,677	38,923	+754	258,376
1948	41,375	32,955	+8,419	252,366
1949	37,663	39,474	−1,811	252,798
1950	36,422	39,544	−3,122	257,377
1951	47,480	43,970	+3,510	255,251
1952	61,287	65,303	−4,017	259,151
1953	64,671	74,120	−9,449	266,123
1954	64,420	67,537	−3,117	271,341
1955	60,209	64,389	−4,180	274,418
1956	67,850	66,224	+1,626	272,825
1957	70,562	68,966	+1,596	270,634
1958	68,550	71,369	−2,819	276,444
1959	67,915	80,342	−12,427	284,817
1960	77,763	76,539	+1,224	286,471
1961	77,659	81,515	−3,856	289,211
1962	81,409	87,787	−6,378	298,645
1963	86,376	92,642	−6,266	306,466
1964	89,459	97,684	−8,226	312,526
1965	93,072	96,507	−3,435	317,864
1966	104,631	106,917	−2,286	319,907

[1] Includes Government enterprise debt guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury.

NOTE.—The change in the public debt from year to year is not necessarily the same as the administrative budget surplus or deficit. It reflects also changes in the Government's cash on hand, and the use of corporate debt and investment transactions by certain Government enterprises.

Source: The Budget of the U.S. Government, 1967.

Defense and nondefense net budget expenditures for fiscal years 1953–67—Administrative budget expenditures

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Fiscal year	National defense functions			Other than national defense			Total net budget expenditures	
	Amount	As percent of budget totals	As percent of GNP	Amount	As percent of budget totals	As percent of GNP	Total	Percent of GNP
1953 actual (Korean war year)	$50, 442	68. 1	14. 1	$23, 678	31. 9	6. 6	$74, 120	20. 7
1954 actual	46, 986	69. 6	13. 0	20, 551	30. 4	5. 7	67, 537	18. 7
1955 actual	40, 695	63. 2	10. 7	23, 694	36. 8	6. 3	64, 389	17. 0
1956 actual	40, 723	61. 5	10. 0	25, 501	38. 5	6. 2	66, 224	16. 2
1957 actual	43, 368	62. 9	10. 1	25, 598	37. 1	5. 9	68, 966	16. 0
1958 actual	44, 234	62. 0	10. 0	27, 135	38. 0	6. 2	71, 369	16. 2
1959 actual	46, 491	57. 9	9. 9	33, 851	42. 1	7. 2	80, 342	17. 1
1960 actual	45, 691	59. 7	9. 3	30, 848	40. 3	6. 2	76, 539	15. 5
1961 actual	47, 494	58. 3	9. 4	34, 021	41. 7	6. 7	81, 515	16. 1
1962 actual	51, 103	58. 2	9. 4	36, 684	41. 8	6. 8	87, 787	16. 2
1963 actual	52, 755	56. 9	9. 2	39, 887	43. 1	7. 0	92, 642	16. 2
1964 actual	54, 181	55. 5	8. 9	43, 503	44. 5	7. 1	97, 684	16. 0
1965 actual	50, 163	52. 0	7. 8	46, 344	48. 0	7. 1	96, 507	14. 9
1966 actual	57, 652	53. 9	8. 1	49, 265	46. 1	6. 9	106, 917	15. 0

SUMMARY OF THE 15 APPROPRIATION BILLS OF THE SESSION

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I append a table showing the individual appropriation bills of the session, with the total of apropriations in them at the House, Senate, and conference agreement stages, in comparison with the President's budget requests for appropriations considered in connection with them:

Summary of action on budget estimates in appropriation bills, 89th Cong., 2d sess.

[Does not include any back-door appropriations, or permanent appropriations[1] under previous legislation. Does include indefinite appropriations carried in annual appropriation bills]

	Budget estimates to House	Passed House	Budget estimates to Senate	Passed Senate	Enacted	Increase (+) or decrease (—), latest stage of action compared to budget
BILLS FOR FISCAL 1967						
Interior	$1, 329, 960, 500	$1, 295, 169, 500	$1, 340, 260, 500	$1, 329, 755, 000	$1, 321, 615, 800	—$18, 644, 700
Loan authorization	(26, 000, 000)	(26, 000, 000)	(26, 000, 000)	(26, 000, 000)	(26, 000, 000)	
Treasury-Post Office	7, 246, 720, 000	7, 210, 177, 135	7, 246, 720, 000	7, 210, 049, 135	7, 196, 429, 135	—50, 290, 865
Agriculture	7, 022, 638, 000	6, 876, 027, 000	7, 022, 938, 000	7, 064, 343, 300	6, 994, 590, 150	—28, 347, 850
Loan authorization	(702, 100, 000)	(852, 000, 000)	(702, 100, 000)	(932, 000, 000)	(932, 000, 000)	(+229, 900, 000)
Labor-HEW	10, 083, 184, 500	10, 573, 272, 500	10, 083, 184, 500	10, 473, 309, 500	10, 463, 244, 500	+380, 060, 000
Independent offices	14, 319, 611, 291	14, 017, 299, 000	14, 329, 863, 291	14, 118, 607, 000	14, 065, 851, 000	—264, 012, 291
Legislative	173, 793, 578	172, 146, 333	214, 749, 763	214, 418, 213	214, 463, 913	—285, 850
Defense	57, 664, 353, 000	58, 616, 445, 000	57, 664, 353, 000	58, 189, 872, 000	58, 067, 472, 000	+403, 119, 000
District of Columbia:						
Federal funds	53, 394, 000	52, 394, 000	53, 394, 000	53, 394, 000	53, 394, 000	
Loan authorization	(26, 225, 000)	(23, 000, 000)	(38, 225, 000)	(37, 527, 500)	(37, 525, 500)	(—697, 500)
Military construction	1, 114, 947, 000	1, 109, 340, 000	1, 114, 947, 000	986, 518, 000	979, 570, 000	—135, 377, 000
Foreign assistance	3, 945, 095, 000	3, 604, 048, 800	3, 945, 095, 000	3, 493, 473, 500	3, 493, 473, 500	—451, 621, 500
Public works	4, 167, 073, 000	4, 110, 932, 000	4, 167, 073, 000	4, 139, 244, 000	4, 134, 511, 000	—32, 562, 000
State, Justice, Commerce, and the judiciary	2, 598, 638, 500	2, 364, 008, 600	2, 634, 405, 000	2, 350, 941, 600	2, 347, 826, 600	—286, 578, 400
Supplemental	5, 122, 760, 629	4, 919, 076, 929	5, 191, 413, 629	5, 096, 338, 579	5, 025, 264, 579	—166, 149, 050
Subtotal, 1967 bills	114, 842, 168, 998	114, 830, 336, 797	115, 008, 396, 683	114, 720, 263, 827	[2] 114, 357, 706, 177	—650, 690, 506
SUPPLEMENTALS FOR FISCAL 1966						
Defense supplemental (Vietnam)	13, 135, 719, 000	13, 135, 719, 000	13, 135, 719, 000	13, 135, 719, 000	13, 135, 719, 000	
2d supplemental	2, 813, 552, 168	2, 564, 872, 568	3, 020, 810, 903	2, 801, 226, 003	2, 788, 143, 303	—232, 667, 600
Subtotal, 1966 bills	15, 949, 271, 168	15, 700, 591, 568	16, 156, 529, 903	15, 936, 945, 003	15, 923, 862, 303	—232, 667, 600
CUMULATIVE TOTAL FOR THE SESSION						
House	130, 791, 440, 166	130, 530, 928, 365				—260, 511, 801
Senate			131, 164, 926, 586	130, 657, 208, 830		—507, 717, 756
Enacted			131, 164, 926, 586		[2] 130, 281, 568, 480	—883, 358, 106

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[1] Permanent appropriations were tentatively estimated in January budget at about $13,800,000,000 for fiscal year 1967.

[2] Includes $875,000,000 for fiscal 1968 (grants for mass transportation and urban renewal).

Hon. A. Willis Robertson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VANCE HARTKE

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I am a native Hoosier and proudly retain my permanent and legal residence in Indiana. Yet, while a Member of this body, I have a home in Fairfax County, Va.

One of the joys of living there has been being "represented" by the able senior Senator from Virginia, A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, who is soon to retire.

Further, my Senate assignments have brought me in close touch with this Virginia gentleman whose keen insight into ramifications of banking and currency matters and many others has been of great help to us all. A. WILLIS ROBERTSON moved quietly and efficiently among us, tending to his work, taking time to help his colleagues, and always speaking with authority and sincerity.

Senator WILLIS ROBERTSON is a Christian who believes in his religion, who practices its teachings, who knows the Bible in every way.

I am proud that I have had the opportunity of knowing Senator ROBERTSON and that I have had the privilege of serving with him in this distinguished body. He will be remembered here as he enjoys the leisure of life in the Old Dominion—and we shall miss him greatly.

Hon. Lindley Beckworth

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, for 24 years LINDLEY BECKWORTH has served his country, and the State of Texas, with honor and distinction. His services will be missed by this body, particularly by the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. His work on these committees was invaluable and his dedication to this House has produced a record of which he should be very proud.

As a member of the Texas delegation, LINDLEY BECKWORTH will be most sorely missed, not only as an able and effective legislator, but as a good friend.

On both sides of the aisle LINDLEY BECKWORTH commanded the respect of his colleagues. His conscientious devotion to our Nation and his labors in behalf of all Americans will not be forgotten by those of us who were privileged to work with the gentleman.

I join with my colleagues in wishing good luck, and happiness to my friend LINDLEY BECKWORTH. Though his service in this body is ending, I know his interest in the affairs of our country and in the State of Texas will not be lessened.

Universal Education for 4-Year-Olds?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WAYNE MORSE

OF OREGON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, in the 90th Congress I anticipate that there will be much discussion over proposals to incorporate into the traditional school pattern educational services for preschool children.

It is an area deserving of our attention, and for that reason I ask unanimous consent that materials which appeared in a recent issue of the National Education Association Journal entitled "Universal Education for 4-Year-Olds?" be printed at this point in my remarks.

I am, of course, very pleased that the case for taking this educational advance has been well presented by Jean Spaulding, a general consultant to the Oregon State Department of Education, and I commend the discussion to my colleagues.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EDUCATION FOR 4-YEAR-OLDS?—I FAVOR IT

(By Jean Spaulding, general consultant, preschool, primary specialist, State Department of Education, Salem, Oregon; a former teacher of kindergarten and primary school)

Universal opportunity for early childhood education? Of course!

Research has demonstrated that guided experiences developed around the interests and abilities of a young child enrich his understanding of himself and the world in which he lives. In this lies the greatest significance of early childhood education. A four- or five-year-old is happier as a four- or five-year-old because of this understanding. What happens as he develops this understanding, moreover, may affect all the years a child will live, for under the right circumstances, four- and five-year-olds can cultivate attitudes and develop skills which will help them throughout life.

Despite private schools available to the affluent and the new programs and projects of the Head Start variety available to the poor, the great bulk of four- and five-olds do not have the opportunity to get maximum benefit from the years when they are four and five. Almost every child at this age needs to have certain experiences that an organized program is best equipped to offer. Important as family life is, few families can give a child formal and informal group experiences that have the wide variety and depth of those offered by a well-developed early school program.

All children need to relate to others—both children and adults—who are outside the regular pattern of family life. In a school setting, a girl who dawdles at home will learn to speed up her work tempo so that the others won't have to wait; an only child will learn about the need to take turns in playing with an intriguing new fire truck. These children will be learning to work with others. This social skill and others like it are needed in every facet of life.

The moment to nurture creative thinking and to stimulate curiosity comes early in a child's life. One day a little girl notices a rainbow where the sun strikes the fishbowl. "What makes the rainbow?" she wonders. The teacher points to the glass wind chimes, where more color sparkles. The girl ponders. Soon she notices the same colors in soap bubbles when she washes her hands. "Why?" Now she is ready for the teacher to read from the book that will help answer her questions.

The child doesn't know that she is learning simple research skills, using inquiry techniques, or studying general science, but she is. She is developing the kind of curiosity that she will need as she pursues education all through her life.

When children in a class examine a new rock or a strange flower added to their collections—or when they have an experience like pressing the buttons on an adding machine that really works—they develop observation skill and the ability to look for detail.

Education for all our fours and fives will take us a step toward the educational goal of promoting each cihld's development to the fullest potential. When parents and teachers work together as a team, early childhood education can add breadth of understanding to children and parents alike. The child gains, the family gains, and society gains.

Hon. Joseph Martin, Jr.

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, although I have had the privilege of serving with JOE MARTIN for only one Congress, I count the opportunity of observing his legislative genius and enjoying his friendship as one of the rich experiences of my freshman term.

Certainly his 50-plus years of public service have earned him an enduring place in the hearts of an admiring Nation.

However, it is this body, and the men who have served and who now serve in the House, who can best appreciate and most deeply respect his contributions as one of our great Speakers and as a legislator of integrity and talent.

Speaker MARTIN will be deeply missed in Congresses to come, but long remembered by his colleagues and in the pages of history as one of our Nation's outstanding statesmen.

Medical Data

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MAURINE B. NEUBERGER

OF OREGON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mrs. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, our country faces the increasingly serious problem of making available at a reasonable cost to a burgeoning population methods to aid in the detection, and thus in the prevention and cure, of disease. I have been serving as the chairman of the Special Committee on Aging's Health of the Elderly Subcommittee which has just finished a study of modern health screening methods.

One of the things in which we were quite interested was the use of automated systems capable of handling large-scale rapid screening of individuals. Also, we were concerned with methods to increase the efficiency and save the precious time of the physician—an important factor when medical experts are concerned about the shortages of medical manpower.

A significant article relevant to our study recently appeared in the Journal of the American Medical Association. It was written by Keeve Brodman, M.D., and Dr. Adrianus J. van Woerkom, both outstanding scientists, and it describes the system which they have developed called the medical data screen. The medical data screen, by use of scientifically designed questionnaires and modern computer techniques, makes available to a physician a large body of comprehensive information concerning a patient's medical and psychiatric symptoms.

Mr. President, with unanimous consent, I insert in the RECORD this important article together with the Manual for the Medical Data Screen, as follows:

There being no objection, the article and manual were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMPUTER-AIDED DIAGNOSTIC SCREENING FOR 100 COMMON DISEASES

(By Keeve Brodman, MD, and Adrianus J. van Woerkom, Ph. D.)

The heavy load of his professional duties often leaves the practicing physician little time to question each patient fully about symptoms other than those associated with the present illness. Consequently, unless the patient himself brings additional symptoms to the attention of the physician, diseases, some of grave importance, may be overlooked.

This communication describes the results of a study of the effectiveness of a multiple-screening method devised to identify patients who have complexes of symptoms significant for 100 diseases frequently encountered in medical practice. The objectives of the method are to screen patients for these diseases effectively, rapidly, and without strain on the physician's time or facilities.

The method, called the Medical Data Screen (MDS), is in essence a laboratory-type procedure, in which a questionnaire is used to collect comprehensive histories and a computer is used to categorize and analyze items of history for each of the 100 diseases. The study of its effectiveness was undertaken by the comparison of diseases identified by the method and those diagnosed by physicians.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY

The data for this study were obtained from the practices of four internists of Cornell University Medical College and the New York Hospital who act as personal physicians to their patients. Additional material for study was provided by a busy general practitioner with an office in New York City.

Each of the physicians asked unselected office patients to complete a medical questionnaire. The patients of the four internists are of middle-income status and range in age from 13 to 65 years. Those of the general practitioner are of lower educational and socioeconomic status than those of the internists. The internists provided data on 208 patients, while 44 cases were drawn from the general practitioner.

The questionnaire, called the Medical Data Index (MDI), is a descendant of the *Cornell Medical Index*, which was developed in 1947 to elicit a general medical history.[1] The MDI collects information specifically for the 100 diseases dealt with in this study. It consists of 150 questions, grouped in categories that refer to organ systems or classifications of diseases, is self-administering, and requires of a patient only that he circles "Yes" or "No" after each question.

For this study, the information on the questionnaire obtained from the patients was processed and analyzed by a computer programmed with the MDS. The programming and statistical methodology involved have been described in relation to the Cornell Medical Index [2-4] and for this study has not been modified for the MDI.

Briefly, the significance of a symptom j for a disease k is measured by

$$S_{jk}=[(p_{jk}-P_k)/2\sqrt{P_k}]-1,$$

where p_{jk} is the relative frequency of the symptom in the disease and P_k is the relative frequency in all patients generally. The factor 2 in the denominator yields a convenient scale and the subtraction of 1 eliminates doubtful values. Each significance value is then corrected for age and all values for a disease are summed, after which the sum is compared to the average sum found with patients who diagnosed by physicians as having the disease. A sum which equals or surpasses the average sum constitutes an identification of the disease in the patient being tested.

Computer output sheets containing the names of the diseases identified for each patient by the MDS method were given to the physicians. Each of the physicians then consulted his records and indicated for each disease identified for a patient whether or not he had diagnosed the disease. He noted whether he had diagnosed the disease (A), had diagnosed not this but a differential disease (B), did not know whether or not the disease was present (C), or had evidence from his examination of the patient that neither this disease nor any closely allied disease was present (D). Further, the physician listed all the diseases he had diagnosed for the patient and that the MDS method had not identified (E if the disease is one of the 100 considered by the method and F if it is not).

Footnotes at end of speech.

It is recognized that showing the computer output to the physician introduces a bias in favor of the physician. In a preliminary study in which data from the method and those from the physician were collected independently, the physician eventually had to be asked about diseases that were identified by the method and that he had not named. With the four internists almost all of these diseases fell into categories B, C, or D.

The diseases considered for this study are the 100 diagnosed most frequently in the adult outpatient departments of the New York Hospital during the years 1948 to 1949 and 1956 to 1958.

RESULTS

Table 1 shows the variations, by physician, of sex and age of the population studied. Patients of physicians 1 and 2, who practice in the city, have a significantly greater average age than those of patients of physicians 3 and 4, who practice in the suburbs. Physicians 1 and 2 are themselves somewhat older than physicians 3 and 4.

The relation of the number of diseases diagnosed by physicians and identified by the MDS method is shown schematically in a Venn diagram in the Figure and numerically in Table 2. In the Figure the area A, showing the intersection of the diseases which were both diagnosed by the physicians and identified by the MDS method, represents a measure of the effectiveness of the screening method in identifying the diseases diagnosed by physicians.

This relation between the number of diseases diagnosed by the physicians and identified by the MDS method is shown numerically in the first three lines of Table 2. Table 2 shows that all the physicians diagnosed an average of 2.9 diseases per patient and the MDS method identified an average of 3.8 diseases per patient, and of these an average of 1.7 diseases per patient represents the intersection, that is, the method identified an average of 1.7 diseases per patient that the physician had diagnosed.

TABLE 1.—*Distribution of sex and age, by internist*

	Internist				
	1	2	3	4	All
Males (percent)	36	48	41	47	40
Females (percent)	64	52	59	53	60
Average age, males	52	54	42	42	47
Average age, females	52	53	39	38	46
Number of cases	83	23	68	34	208

The difference among physicians in the average number of diseases per patient diagnosed (A+E+F) is small and not significant statistically, with the possible exception of physician 2. There is, however, a larger average number of diseases per patient identified by the MDS method (A+B+C+D) for physicians 1 and 2 than for physicians 3 and 4. It is not clear whether this difference is related to the greater average age or the place of residence of the patients of the first two physicians as compared to the last two.

The method identified an average of 1.1 diseases per patient (B) that are differential to the diseases diagnosed by physicians. For about three quarters of these differential diseases, the method had also identified the disease diagnosed by the physicians, and where it did not the failure is either a false-negative (E) or the disease diagnosed was not one of the 100 of the MDS (F).

For an average of 0.4 diseases per patient identified by the method the physician had no information as to whether or not the disease actually was present (C), while for an average of 0.5 diseases per patient the physician had definite information from his examinations that the disease was not present (D). Diseases in category C inform the physician that the patient has previously unrecognized significant symptom complexes, while diseases in Category D are false-positive in that they are incorrect identifications of diseases.

TABLE 2.—*Number of diseases per patient, by internist*[1]

	Symbol	Internist				
		1	2	3	4	All
All diseases identified by MDS method	A+B+C+D	4.2	5.4	2.8	2.3	3.8
All diseases diagnosed by physician	A+E+F	2.7	3.8	3.1	2.6	2.9
Diseases both identified and diagnosed	A	1.8	2.6	1.3	1.5	1.7
Diseases only identified by MDS:						
Differential to diagnosed diseases	B	1.6	1.3	.6	.6	1.1
Presence unknown to physician	C	.4	.1	.8	.3	.4
Known not to be present	D	.4	1.4	.3	.2	.5
Diseases only diagnosed by physician:						
100 of MDS	E	.6	.6	1.1	.8	.7
Others	F	.3	.6	.7	.4	.5
Number of cases		83	23	68	34	208

[1] Psychoneurosis was not included in this analysis.

Table 3 gives certain ratios for the above data. It is seen that 83 percent of all diseases diagnosed by the physicans were of the 100 common diseases (A+E)/(A+E+F). This high proportion indicates the applicability of the MDS method for office practice. Of all diseases diagnosed by the physicians, A/(A+E+F), the method identified an average of 59 percent. When only the 100 common diseases of the method are considered, the method identified 71 percent of the diseases, A/(A+E).

There are some differences between the results with patients residing in the city (physicians 1 and 2) and in the suburbs (physicians 3 and 4). The most striking difference is for physician 3, where the low percentage of diseases identified may be related to the physician's belief that every disease a patient ever had is worthy of consideration in evaluating his present status even though all the signs and symptoms of the disease may have been absent for years. For this study, he listed for each patient every disease he had ever diagnosed. Physician 3 also diagnosed the lowest percentage of common diseases, (A+E)/(A+E+F).

These data indicate that, except for physicians who, like physician 3, require information on all diseases that the patient ever had, the MDS screening method identified up to 81 percent of common diseases and 68 percent of any diseases diagnosed by highly trained and experienced internists in their office practice.

TABLE 3.—*Ratio of diseases per patient, by internist*[1]

	Symbol	Internist				
		1	2	3	4	All
Diseases diagnosed by physician:						
Percent of all that are of 100 common	(A+E)/(A+E+F)	89	84	77	88	83
Percent of all identified by MDS	A/(A+E+F)	67	68	42	58	59
Percent of 100 common identified by MDS	A/(A+E)	75	81	54	65	71
Diseases identified by MDS:						
Presence unknown to physician (percent)	C/(A+B+C+D)	10	19	29	13	11
Known not to be present (percent)	D/(A+B+C+D)	10	26	11	09	14
Number of cases		83	23	68	34	208

[1] Psychoneurosis was not included in this analysis.

The four internists involved in this study, as do most others, spend considerable time examining their patients. General practitioners, on the other hand, because they have to see so many patients, have less time to spend with each. In an attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of the MDS screening method in their office practice, patients of a very active general practitioner were studied. In all essential characteristics except for their low educational and socioeconomic status, these patients are similar to those of the internists.

Results for the patients of the general practitioner are given in Table 4, with comparison of the results of the average of all four internists. In most respects, results with the patients of the general practitioner and of the internists are similar. For example, the same average 1.7 common diseases per patient were both diagnosed and identified (*A*).

The most striking difference is in the number of identifications by the MDS method about which the physician had no information as to whether or not the disease was present (C). While the internists had no information about an average of only 0.4 diseases per patient identified by the method, the general practitioner had no information about an average of 2.4 diseases per patient. Again, while the internists stated that 0.5 diseases per patient identified by the method were not present (D), the general practitioner made the statement for only one disease.

The basis for these differences may lie in the extent of the practice of the general practitioner; because he sees so many patients, there is insufficient time for him to make a comprehensive investigation of each, in addition to investigating the present illness. The nature of his practice does not permit him to make positive statements about the entire patient as frequently as the internists are able to do.

TABLE 4.—*Number of diseases per patient by general practitioner and internist*[1]

	Symbol	General practitioner	Average, all internists
All diseases identified by MDS method.	A+B+C+D	5.7	3.8
All diseases diagnosed by physician.	A+E+F	2.4	2.9
Diseases both identified and diagnosed.	A	1.7	1.7
Diseases only identified by MDS:			
Differential to diagnosed diseases.	B	1.5	1.1
Presence unknown to physician.	C	2.4	.4
Known not to be present	D	0	.5
Diseases only diagnosed by physician:			
100 of MDS	E	.7	.7
Others	F	0	.5
Number of cases		44.0	208.0

[1] Psychoneurosis was not included in this analysis.

All of the material discussed to this point refers to diseases other than psychoneurosis. Table 5 shows the numbers and percentages of patients in whom a psychoneurotic disorder was diagnosed by the internists and identified by the screening method. An average of 24 percent of all 208 patients were diagnosed by the physicians as having psychoneurosis, but this disease was identified by the method in only 9 percent of the patients, that is, only 39 percent of the psychoneurotic disorders diagnosed by the internists were identified by the MDS. This figure is significantly lower than the 71 percent which the method identified of diseases *other than psychoneurosis. The incidence* with which different physicians diagnosed psychoneurosis in their patients varied considerably among these four physicians. Physician 2 diagnosed by far the highest percentage, 65 percent. When questioned, he explained that in investigating and treating patients with organic diseases, he also inquires specifically about symptoms and behavior patterns which may be related to the emotions; it may be that he is more aware than are other physicians of the presence of minor psychoneurotic disorders. That his patients do have a high incidence of psychoneurosis is indicated not only by the frequency with which he diagnosed the diseases but also by the many symptom complexes of organic diseases found in his patients by the MDS method when the physician had evidence from his examinations that the organic diseases were not actually present (line D in Table 2). It is well-known, of course, that patients with psychoneurosis often complain of symptoms of organic diseases which they do not have.

Of the 44 patients of the general practitioner, 29 percent were diagnosed as psychoneurotic, about the same proportion as for patients of the internists, and the disease was identified by the MDS method in 19 percent; that is, two thirds of the psychoneurotic disorders diagnosed by the general practitioner were identified by the MDS. It is not known why a higher proportion of cases with these disorders were identified for patients of the general practitioner than for those of the internists, but it may be that patients with little education have psychoneurosis of a more simple and easily detected pattern than do patients with a higher educational and socioeconomic background. On the other hand, it may be that atypical cases of psychoneurosis were neither diagnosed by the general practitioner nor identified by the method.

STATISTICS FOR THE MDS METHOD

Because the MDS method analyzes only the complaints made by patients, it permits only presumptive identification of disease and does not yield proven diagnoses. Basically, the method gives answers for 100 diseases to the question: "Is there evidence that this disease should be considered diagnostically for this patient?" The answer given is "Yes" or "No," and a yes answer simply recommends that the physician consider the disease when making his diagnostic evaluation.

As does a physician, the MDS method considers a symptom to be significant for a disease if it occurs comparatively frequently in patients with the disease and comparatively infrequently in all patients generally. Data for each sex are considered independently. It similarly simulates what is postulated to be what a physician does when he judges the significance for a disease of a whole complex of symptoms, by summing the significance of each symptom, making a correction for the patient's age, and then matching this value of the patient's complex with the average age-corrected complexes of symptoms found in patients of the same sex *in whom the disease was diagnosed by physicians.* With the MDS computer-aided statistical method, only those patients are identified as having symptoms of the disease whose complexes of symptoms are comparable to those of the average patient. Only typical cases are therefore identified; a physician, on the other hand, by recalling his own and other published experiences with unusual patients, and by using as yet unknown processes of thinking, can recognize atypical cases.

TABLE 5.—*Patients with psychoneurosis, by internist*

	Internist				
	1	2	3	4	All
Percent diagnosed psychoneurotic by physician	20	65	16	18	24
Percent identified psychoneurotic by MDS	10	13	4	15	9
Percent of those diagnosed that were identified	47	20	27	83	39
Number of cases	83	23	68	34	208

Illustrations of how a patient's sex and age influence the identification of diseases by the MDS method are shown in Table 6. The table compares the disease identified for hypothetical patients of each sex and various ages who claimed identical symptoms on the MDI questionnaire. It is obvious from the table that the method discriminates in its identification of diseases according to the sex and age of the patient, and that the results are consistent with what clinical experience indicates are diseases to be considered for a symptom complex.

TABLE 6.—*Diseases identified for specific complaints, by sex and age*[1]

Age	Disease identified	
	Men	Women
20	Disorder function of stomach	Disorder function of stomach.
	Disorder function of intestines	Disorder function of intestines.
		Somatization reaction, digestive.
40	Ulcer of duodenum	Ulcer of duodenum.
	Disorder function of stomach	Disorder function of stomach.
	Chronic enteritis	Disorder function of intestines.
	Disorder function of intestines	
60	Ulcer of stomach	Disorder function of stomach.
	Ulcer of duodenum	Chronic enteritis.
	Chronic enteritis	Disorder function of intestines.
	Disorder function of intestines	Cholelithiasis.

[1] Complaints were indigestion, abdominal pain, intestinal trouble.

COMMENT

Physicians generally recognize the importance of taking a history of the present illness but frequently neglect the comprehensive history. Certain problems associated with a comprehensive medical history may have contributed to this situation; for example, physicians rarely have time to question each patient in detail about symptoms not related to the present illness, and it is often difficult to estimate how much symptoms reported by a patient are associated with an organic disease and how much with an emotional disturbance.

When a physician interrogates a patient orally, he can easily obtain important elaborations of any symptom the patient reports and he can draw inferences from the way the patient reports his symptoms. On the other hand, the use of a questionnaire to elicit the history, as in the MDS method, has certain advantages. Time is saved, a questionnaire is impersonal and easy for a patient to answer, and the results obtained can readily be analyzed statistically by comparing the symptoms of a particular patient with those of other patients.

The results offered here illustrate that it is easy to collect a significant medical history from a patient with a standardized questionnaire and that, with the aid of an effective statistical method and a computer to analyze data on the questionnaire, it is usually possible to obtain a valid appraisal of a patient's total medical problem. Even though the only data considered by the method described above are derived from a questionnaire that takes only about 15 minutes for the patient to complete, the medical appraisals obtained with the method are surprisingly accurate and complete.

The MDS is presented here because it yields information useful to the medical profession and not solely because the method has been justified mathematically. It assigns unselected patients to any one or more of 100 disease categories, using as the basis of assignment only the answers to a self-administered questionnaire. Other computer methods attempt to diagnose one of a few related diseases in patients preselected for these diseases, and use data from preselected physical and laboratory examinations.

Although most of a practicing physician's time is spent in caring for the present illnesses of patients, it is often desirable that he have information about a patient's symptoms in regard to a wide variety of organic and emotional disorders. The chief usefulness of a method like MDS would appear to be in supplying information about the whole patient rather than solely about the present illness; thus, the method has potential value in preventive medicine.

It is believed that a method like the MDS can assist the medical profession in obtaining information about the vast reservoir of significant symptoms not spontaneously reported and illnesses undetected to which the medical profession generally does not have access without expending an excessive amount of time. Ostensibly healthy people, as well as those who seek medical care, often harbor such symptoms and illnesses.

It is not generally recognized that patients under care for chronic disorders require periodic comprehensive reappraisals of their total medical problem as often as do ostensibly healthy people. Without a screening method it is rarely possible for physicians to make these reappraisals easily.

The screening method discussed here does not rate the clinical importance for the patient of each symptom complex identified, nor does it rate the risk of not recognizing other unidentified disease complexes. Until the storage capacity of a computer approaches that of a human being, and until more is known about the heuristic processes by which a human makes decisions, value judgments like these can be trusted only to a physician; they cannot be assigned safely to any laboratory or computer system now in existence or that it appears will be in existence or that it appears will be in existence in the foreseeable future. For these and other reasons, clinical application of the MDS method can only be as an adjunct to the medical profession in its care of patients.

There are, of course, some obvious limitations to the MDS method. Because it identifies symptoms only as they are observed by the patient, it does not readily detect evidences of disease which can be identified with confidence only through physical examinations or special laboratory procedures. Further, the method cannot identify symptom complexes of a disease when the patient does not report his symptoms, is asymptomatic, or reports symptoms markedly different from those usually found in the disease. The method can identify only typical symptoms of diseases, while physicians can identify atypical evidence of disease. Results, however, show that in the sample studied typical complexes of symptoms are found for these common diseases by the MDS method in a large majority of cases.

SUMMARY

In an automated multiple-screening method, the Medical Data Screen questionnaire is used to collect a patient's comprehensive medical history and a computer is used to analyze the data collected. The method quickly and without burden to the physician or patient identified about six out of any ten diseases and seven out of ten common diseases diagnosed in office patients by a sample of practicing physicians. The method is a laboratory-type procedure designed to bring information to the physician about any one or more of 100 common diseases. This laboratory procedure serves as a source of information and as an adjunct to the medical profession in its care of patients.

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[1] Brodman, K., et al: The Cornell Medical Index: An Adjunct to Medical Interview, *JAMA* 140:530–534 (June 11) 1949.

[2] Brodman, K., et al: Interpretation of Symptoms With a Data-Processing Machine, *Arch Intern Med* 103:776–782 (May) 1959.

[3] Brodman, K.: Diagnostic Decisions by Machine, *IRE Trans Med Electronics* ME-7:216–219 (July) 1960.

[4] van Woerkom, A. J., and Brodman, K.: Statistics for a Diagnostic Model, *Biometrics* 17:299–318 (June) 1961.

Hon. Frank Chelf

SPEECH

OF

HON. CHARLES P. FARNSLEY

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. **FARNSLEY**. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to my good friend and fellow Kentuckian, Frank Chelf. Frank has served his Nation, his district, and his State long and faithfully, and his record of achievement during his 22 years in the House is indeed impressive. Although I have been privileged to serve with him only during the past 2 years, I have always found him most helpful and cooperative.

He will be greatly missed by all his friends in the House next year, particularly on the Judiciary Committee where, as second ranking member, he has made great contributions in legislative matters coming before that body.

It has been a pleasure for me to serve in Congress with Frank, and I wish for him and his family good luck, good health, and the very best of everything in the years ahead.

The Limits of Technology in Broadcasting

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

Hon. EVERETT McKINLEY DIRKSEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, my attention has been called to a recent address by Commissioner Lee Loevinger, of the Federal Communications Commission, on the subject of "Television Programing." Commissioner Loevinger, in colorful language, gives his personal opinion of television programing and stoutly defends the right of the stations to program in the public interest based on their judgment as to what constitutes such public interest and not the judgment of some bureaucratic censor who would impose his taste on the public. I endorse such regulatory philosophy and ask permission that the text might be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

The Limits of Technology in Broadcasting

(By Lee Loevinger)

The history of modern techniques of communications is one of the most impressive chapters in the long story of human achievement. The almost incredible advances that have been made in a single century tempt one to believe that, in this field at least, technology is moving us rapidly forward to utopia. Before trying to foresee the future, let us briefly review the past.

In one sense, the history of communications begins with the development of language, which arose in some prehistoric period. However, in historical times the technology of communications has mainly been concerned with the problems of transmitting information over a distance, and that is the framework of this discourse.

Man has had some means of transmitting messages over a distance for centuries. Smoke signals and drum beats have been used for an unknown period of time. A more systematic mechanical means of transmitting messages was proposed in 1684 by Robert Hooke, an English scientist, who described a system of visual telegraph stations to the British Royal Society. It was more than a century later when this suggestion was acted upon. In 1790 Claude Chappe, a French scientist and engineer, started construction of such a system in France, and the system became operative in 1794. The system was copied in Britain, and in the United States in 1800. This system was capable of transmitting signals over a 500 mile distance in about 3 minutes.

Electricity was first employed in communications technology in the 19th century. First came the telegraph. This is the chronology:

1833: the first practical instrument for electrical telegraphy was constructed by two German professors. It was improved and used throughout the European continent and in Britain in the few following years. Samuel Morse began working on this device in the United States, and invented a code for telegraphic transmission. Morse constructed a telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore which carried its first message on January 1, 1845.

1850: A telegraph line was laid from England to France.

1858: The first transatlantic telegraph cable was laid, but it operated for only about one month.

1860: A German professor transmitted a musical melody over a wire by electric current.

1862: Abbe Casseli, an Italian scientist working in France, devised a crude system of photo-telegraphy by which messages could be sent over a telegraph line in the sender's handwriting. Several stations were established in France for this system, but they soon proved impractical.

1864: James Clark Maxwell (1831–1879), a British scientist, promulgated a mathematical theory of electromagnetic propagation and predicted the existence of electromagnetic waves. This laid the theoretical foundation on which all subsequent work in wireless transmission has been based.

1865: The Western Union Company was formed by consolidation of a number of American telegraph companies.

1866: The Great Eastern laid a telegraph cable from Ireland to Newfoundland; and transatlantic telegraph cables have operated continuously since then.

1876: Two American inventors, Elisha Gray and Alexander Graham Bell, filed claims on the same day for patents on an electrical telephone. On March 10, 1876, Bell's first spoken message was transmitted over a telephone by electricity. After years of litigation, patent rights on the telephone were awarded to Bell.

1884: Paul Nipkow, a German engineer invented the scanning disk by which moving pictures could be converted into electric current.

1887: Professor Heinrich Hertz of the University of Bonn discovered the existence of electromagnetic waves, as they had been predicted theoretically by Maxwell, and laid the technical foundation for wireless. Professor Hertz also established the electromagnetic nature of light.

1890–1900: There was experimentation in the transmission of wireless signals in several countries.

1901: Marconi sent a signal by wireless across the Atlantic.

1907: Professor Boris Rosing of St. Petersburg Technological Institute devised the principle of scanning by electronic rather than mechanical means for the transmission of pictures.

1910: Lee deForest made the first broadcast, of opera singers from the Metropolitan. Also, Congress passed the first law requiring wireless equipment aboard passenger vessels.

1920: A number of radio stations first started broadcasting; and KDKA, Pittsburgh, reported the results of the Harding-Cox election returns by radio and started regular daily broadcasts.

1925: There were 571 radio stations in operation, but radio was still almost completely unprofitable and noncommercial.

1927: Commercial broadcasting really started when a few radio stations started operating regularly on a commercial basis.

1929: Bell Laboratories demonstrated a television transmission in color by a three channel method.

1936: RCA transmitted television signals from a station on top of the Empire State building to a point 45 miles away.

1941: Television was ready for commercial introduction. A few hundred receiving sets were sold and regular broadcasting started in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago. Research and development were halted by the war.

1946: Seven commercial television stations were in operation serving about 8,000 families.

1948: About 50 television stations were in operation in 29 metropolitan areas with over 17 million families. Applications for new stations were beginning to flood the FCC which imposed a freeze on new applications that lasted until 1952.

1954: 377 television stations were in operation.

1956: The first transatlantic telephone cable was laid between the United States and Britain.

1960: The first communications satellite was launched, which was Echo I, a passive satellite.

1962: The first active communications satellite, Telstar I, was put in a low orbit on July 10th. The Communications Satellite Act became law on August 31st. Relay I, an improved low orbit communications satellite was launched on December 13th.

1964: The first synchronous communications satellite, Syncom II, was put into a high stationary orbit.

1965: The first commercial communications satellite, Early Bird, was put into synchronous orbit for Intelsat (International Telecommunications Satellite Concortium).

1966: Statistically summarized, the broadcasting situation in the United States is this:

More than 5,500 radio stations are on the air. (4,000 AM and 1,500 FM.)

More than 200 million radio sets are in use. (One for each man, woman and child in the United States.)

More than 700 television stations are on the air.

There are over 67 million television sets in use.

More than 54 million households, or over 94% of all U.S. households, receive television service off the air.

More than 1,600 CATV systems are in operation in as many communities.

About 250 metropolitan areas have television stations.

More than 2,000 separate communities have radio stations of their own.

The average American family can receive the signals of at least 3 different television stations and 6 or 8 different radio stations.

Even this cursory survey shows that the curve of technological progress is ascending at an increasing rate. We are confronted almost daily by apparently new miracles of technology. We are led to expect an indefinite continuation of technological progress in both achievement and rate. Speeches and articles on this subject rival each other in predicting greater wonders and trying to project more fantastic devices and modes of communication. It is not only unfashionable to question this attitude—it may be heretical or subversive to challenge these assumptions. Nevertheless, I will try.

I suggest the possibility that careful analysis will show that there is a limit to technological progress; that there is no reason to assume that in any give field, such as broadcasting, technology will continue to advance at an increasing rate, as it has in the past, and that the curve of technological progress is not infinite but asymptotic.

What does this mean?

It means that there is a theoretical limit to technological progress, beyond which it can never advance. This does not mean that technology will become static. It does mean that as it approaches the limit its rate of change will decline. Ultimately it will continue to advance but at a very much slower rate, and, as it approaches the limiting parameter in any aspect, it will very nearly stop changing.

To be clear it should be added that the theoretical limits are in terms of performance rather than equipment. No doubt technology will continue to provide a simplification and improvement of equipment indefinitely into the future, but this will not necessarily produce different results, as it has in the past.

What kind of limits can exist for communications technology?

Let me mention three examples:

Speed—Communications cannot conceivably be carried on faster than the speed of light. This is also the speed of electromagnetic propagation, so in most cases modern communications are conducted at approximately the speed of light today.

The range of the human senses—The human eye can see only certain emanations falling between infrared and ultraviolet on the scale of frequencies. No technology can extend this range. We can make electromagnetic emanations outside this range visible by causing them to produce visible light—and this is precisely what television does—but we cannot extend the range of human vision. Likewise, the human ear can respond only to a limited range of sound, and technology can do no more than deliver audible sound to the human ear. It cannot make sound outside this range audible.

The span of time—Human beings have only a certain amount of time allotted to them each day. For the average viewer, television now occupies from 5 to 7 hours a day. Some seem to think that this should be increased. I point out only that there is a limit. Each human being has only 24 hours each day, and during this period he must spend some time sleeping, eating, bathing, possibly working, and even conceivably seeking other entertainment or conversation with other persons. This means that there is a physical limit to the amount of time which broadcasting can claim, and no technology can do anything to expand beyond this limit, whatever it is.

Now what is the use of trying to perceive and describe such limits? Is this merely an academic exercise in theory, or does it have any practical consequences? I suggest that it has quite practical significance in suggesting what can and cannot be expected or achieved through technology.

As an example, a few years ago I was chairman of a committee appointed by the governor of Minnesota to report on the prospects of atomic energy development in that state. At that time we were all being most intrigued by reports of the wonders of atomic energy and the prospect that it would provide us with electricity at virtually no cost. One of the first things I learned was that the fuel cost in generating electricity was a minor part of the cost of the consumer. The cost of generating and distributing electricity constitutes about 85% of the cost of the customer. Atomic energy plants were more expensive than conventional plants. So what we could really expect from atomic energy was a saving in the cost of fuel. Consequently without even making an engineering study, we could say that assuming atomic fuel to have no cost whatever, the maximum saving to be achieved by its use would be something less than 15%. Clearly this is a conclusion of practical significance.

Now, what are the limits of technology in broadcasting? To put the inquiry in another way, what would a theoretically perfect broadcasting technique provide? What is the ultimate that technology could achieve in this field?

(A) We must transmit both sight and sound.

(B) The sound should be stereophonic.

(C) The picture should be in full, true colors and stereoscopic.

(D) The quality of reproduction should be as perfect as human senses can detect.

(E) There should be an ability to record the broadcast—whether sight, sound or facsimile—and repeat it at will.

(F) There should be no significant limitation of channels.

(G) The cost should be minimal.

(H) What else is there?

How close are we to achieving these limits?

(A) We now transmit both sight and sound.

(B) We now can and often do transmit stereophonic sound. It is not the usual transmission for sound, but it is surely not a difficult or impossible goal.

(C) We now can and do transmit most video pictures in color and probably will soon transmit nearly all pictures in color. Stereoscopic, or three-dimensional, television is not now practical, but the basic techniques are known. Three-dimensional X-ray and fluoroscopic equipment have recently been announced.

(D) The quality of reproduction today leaves much to be desired in many cases. Here technology certainly has a good deal of room for progress. But this progress will be improvement along entirely familiar lines and will not involve any radically new results.

(E) We now have the technical ability to record and reproduce all kinds of broadcasts, but the equipment for this is not commercially available or practical for most homes. Again there is much room for technological achievement, but the direction is clearly evident.

(F) Channel limitations continue to be a harassing problem for communications today. There are techniques now in use, at least experimentally, that suggest great possibilities in this area. We can think of new techniques in the use of microwaves, lasers, waveguides, coaxial cables and multiplexing. On a much more mundane basis, we now have many communities which were formerly one or two channel communities, where CATV is offering ten or fifteen or twenty channels—and a good many people are saying they don't like it! Certainly we have not yet achieved all the channels we can use in every community, but this experience suggests that it may not be technology which imposes the limitation of channels for broadcasting.

(G) So far as cost is concerned, it must be conceded that technology still has a very long way to go. Some costs are coming down, but there is little likelihood that we will in the foreseeable future reach a condition in which we will not want and need more efficient and economical equipment. This, then, is probably the area in which we can expect the greatest technological progress over the long future.

If, from this brief analysis, we can conclude or assume that a system of broadcasting approaching the technical limits, or nearly perfect technically, is possible, what will its consequences be?

(1) As channel scarcity declines, licenses will tend to lose their scarcity value unless artificial limitations on channel usage are imposed by government for political of social reasons. Even in that case, such legal limitations will probably not be as effective as technical limitations so the scarcity values will still decline somewhat.

(2) With more channels available and more transmitters operating (including radio, TV and CATV) program material will be in greater demand and shorter supply. The demand will increase prices which will produce some more talent, but the increase in talent, being subject to a natural limitation, will not be at all commensurate with the increase in demand.

(3) As a consequence of these factors, there will be much more use of program sources appealing to minority tastes, and there will be more resort to the one inexhaustible supply of program material—which is news and public affairs. This will be facilitated by technological improvements in transmitting equipment which will eventually make television pickups as easy and efficient as radio.

(4) This will provide considerably greater choice of programming for the public but the choice will never be unlimited. It has been suggested that we might have a system whereby any individual could simply dial any program he wanted from an extensive list of perhaps hundreds or thousands of recorded programs. A little reflection will show that this is not within the realm of possibility. If such a system were in operation each individual could select not only his own program, but also the time of presentation of his own program. Thus it would be mere happenstance if any one program were requested by two or more persons in the same locality at the same time. Consequently this system would require a separate channel for every viewer in the United States. In effect, this would require something on the order of 100 million 6 megacycle channels, rather than the 80 we now have. It is not even theoretically possible to provide such a channel bandwidth. It seems much more likely that we will have a method of providing home recordings for those who want programs not transmitted by the broadcasting system; and undoubtedly this will soon become available.

In any event, I think that we will find that large numbers of people will continue to want the same or similar programs at about the same time. There will continue to be demand for transmitting popular programs at regular times, so people can plan on seeing them and can discuss them with each other afterwards. This means that whatever technical system of broadcasting or transmission we have, there will continue to be centers transmitting one or a few programs to a large number of people, which is to say stations and networks or something very much like them.

(5) The development of a near-perfect communications system undoubtedly will involve an expansion of the uses of communications. There will be facsimile transmission in various forms, probably for books, magazines, papers, records and letters. There will be many uses of data transmission. There will be the opportunity for shopping by television; and there will be credit transactions by wire.

(6) The limiting factor for broadcasting in the future will be the human appetite and tolerance, not technology.

It seems to me that today radio, TV and CATV are generally serving and pleasing the public. I believe that in some communities, such as New York and Los Angeles, and others in which CATV is bringing in 15 and 20 channel systems, the channel capacity is already approaching the limit of the public's appetitie and endurance. At any rate, if it has not already done so, it will do so soon.

As for the quality of programming, there will be—as noted before—more programming for minority tastes, but the general quality of most programming will be about what it has been and will change only as the public taste changes—for better or worse.

Of course there is a good deal of criticism of TV programing, and I perdict with confidence that there will continue to be a good deal of criticism of TV programing. There is no reason to bewail this if you believe in free speech.

However a good deal of the criticism of television programing seems to me to be pretty pointless. Much of it seems to be due to the fact that television is the most popular pastime in the country and that talking about it is a good way to get attention. It seems to me that there is more nonsense, garbage and hogwash spoken, written and printed about television than about any other single subject with the possible exception of sex.

If we are to be rational about this, we must recognize television for what it is, and not denounce it for not being something that it is not.

Television is not and has no prospect of being either the salvation or the damnation of mankind. It will not and should not take the place or perform the function of the school, the church, the home or even the parents—though it is sometime a most useful babysitter.

The significance of television is that it is a mass medium; and it has become a mass medium because it purveys primarily entertainment, and secondarily news and advertising. To deprive television of its mass is to destroy its significance.

The more I see of television, the more I dislike and defend it. Television is not for me but for many others who do like it, but who have no time for many things that I like. It seems to me that televisions is:—the literature of the illiterate;—the culture of the lowbrow;—the wealth of the poor;—the privilege of the underprivileged;—the exclusive club of the excluded masses.

If television is forced to admit the elite, it will lose its exclusivity for the masses, and—as the clubby elite should know—this will destroy its value for those who now belong to it.

In the current lingo, television is the cool of the squares and it cannot exist if inverted. The square of the cools equals nothing.

Television is a golden goose that lays scrambled eggs; and it is futile and probably fatal to beat it for not laying caviar. Anyway, more people like scrambled eggs than caviar.

As far as radio is concerned, although it is often criticized as severely as television, it is generally much more to my taste. Talk of radio as nothing more than a jukebox and a news ticker seems to me to be ill-informed and misdirected. Radio today is ubiquitous and multifarious.

While television is confined to the 250 metropolitan areas, radio provides a voice to more than 2,000 communities throughout the country. Talk is a staple of radio, and the talk, more often than not, is a discussion of public affairs and community problems. "Open mike" programs—the modern technological version of the town meeting, and literally the voice of the people—are common throughout the country. Never in history have so many ordinary citizens had so much opportunity to speak so freely to so wide a community. What is said is often the product of ignorance or prejudice, and many are annoyed; but I count such opportunity a contribution to democracy.

The main elements of radio programs continue to be music, news and advertising. Some of the music is abominable in my ears. I try not to listen to this—although the teenagers in the house make escape difficult. However, at least in the larger communities, radio (including AM and FM) provides a choice of many kinds of music, including classical and that pleasant, old-fashioned popular variety that annoyed my parents and pleases me. Radio soothes my nerves and brings me news without straining my eyes. It doesn't strain my brain either—but it does permit me to get mental exercise by reading (a practice I commend to those who are concerned about their minds). Perhaps radio may be characterized by a new aphorism: Radio is the opiate of the middle-classes.

I do not know whether all this will be taken as praise or censure, but I think it is realism. The one thing that all concerned with mass media must recognize is that the common man has every right to be common. The common man is entitled to prefer and demand entertainment that meets his common taste. A demand that popular entertainment conform to the taste or standards of critical intellectuals is mere snobbishness. To attempt to transform a mass medium into a means of expression for the elite is a kind of reverse bowdlerization that is as presumptuous as it is futile.

So technology will not bring a golden age to broadcasting—but time will. Every golden age is one that is past. When time has winnowed the chaff and drained off the dross, then all that will be remembered of this day is the golden grains that are even now to be found. These will then be treasured as the glorious products of that ancient golden age which is the present, and will be exhibited in the future to show the shoddy mediocrity of contemporary products then observed to be mostly chaff and dross.

(7) Thus, finally, we must recognize that technology will not solve our social and economic problems. It may ameliorate or exacerbate them somewhat, but it will not solve them.

As each age has its own mythology, so the myth of this age has been that science and technology—which are not distinguished for this purpose—can and will eventually solve all of man's problems for him. The dazzling spectacle of scientific and technological progress during the last century has engendered a kind of blind unreasoning faith that the rate of technological progress will continue on a constantly ascending curve into the indefinite future, and that this will eventually produce a solution to all our problems.

But analytical examination discloses that this assumption has little basis. Scientific knowledge may be an infinite field with unlimited frontiers. But scientific knowledge is by no means the same as technology. Science probes the innermost recesses of the nucleus and the outermost reaches of the universe. Technology uses the knowledge of science to devise equipment for the use of man on earth. If we are concerned with the whole range of man's potential activities, it is perhaps the case that the progress of technology will continue indefinitely, and even in a particular field there will probably always be some changes that may be regarded as progress. However, if we examine specific areas, such as communications and broadcasting, we can see that there are quite definite limits to the things that technology can do.

Further, if we examine how close we are to these limits and what effect further advances toward them will have, it becomes apparent that technology will not solve or eliminate the problems, the pseudo-problems or the complaints. These, being human dissatisfactions with human action, must be met by human decisions and human responses.

So—what are the limits of technology? In a word, it will continue to obsolete equipment, but it will never eliminate all problems or obsolete programs or people.

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Hon. Walter Rogers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, for 16 years this House has been fortunate to have the services of Walter Rogers. He has worked through these years with a diligence and dedication that is reflected in his record of accomplishments.

The people of the Panhandle, indeed of the entire State of Texas, have been so well served by this gentleman that his absence from the House of Representatives will be most keenly felt by them.

However, the citizens who were represented by Walter Rogers will not be the only ones to mark his absence. Those of us who have been privileged to serve through the years with him will not forget all the hard work, long hours, and wisdom that Walter Rogers has given to his country.

Two committees, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce, have been the better for his membership.

Walter Rogers worked as hard as any Congressman, but with a touch of humor that was a welcomed note in the long hours of deliberation. His constituents, the Texas delegation, and all the Congress will miss the capable leadership of my friend and colleague.

Walter Rogers was an outstanding Congressman. He is a good friend and a great American.

Industry and Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WAYNE MORSE

OF OREGON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the president of the Oregon State Board of Higher Education, Mr. Charles R. Holloway, on August 2, 1966, delivered an address to the Institute for In-Service Education of Industrial Teachers at San Jose State College.

The theme concerned the cooperation in mobilizing educational resources being developed by the industry and education. Because his remarks perceptively and clearly indicate ways in which cooperation in this area can be strengthened, I feel that they will be of interest to my colleagues and I therefore ask unanimous consent that the address to which I have alluded be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

INDUSTRY AND EDUCATION: COOPERATION IN MOBILIZING EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

(Remarks of Mr. Chas. R. Holloway, Jr., at the Institute for the In-Service Education of Industrial Teachers, San Jose State College, August 2, 1966)

Thank you, Mr. Bohn, for a very generous and flattering introduction. I suspect that in speaking before this very sophisticated group, and as a layman and a simple gas peddler, I feel a little like the astronaut.

I suppose that before embarking on the rather broad subject of "Industry and Education: Cooperation in Mobilizing Educational Resources" it would be well to set forth any qualifications I may possess, to make my comments as meaningful as possible.

As your chairman has indicated, I am president of the Oregon State Board of Higher Education. We have, in Oregon, a unified system of publicly supported higher education institutions. These consist of our two major universities, the University of Oregon and Oregon State University; an urban institution located in Portland, Portland State College; three regional facilities in strategic locations around the State (their main emphasis being teacher education—although this has and will continue to change); a medical and a dental school, also located in Portland but identified with the University of Oregon; and a relatively new and very exciting institution in the southern part of our State, Oregon Technical Institute. The latter is new because until July 1, 1963, its operation was directed by another State agency and its genesis had been as a strictly vocational school (fender bending, motor tuning and the like). Its origin in 1946 was to provide vocational training for returning World War II veterans. Very exciting because in the three years during which we have had responsibility, we and an imaginative administration have almost totally changed its mission, its character and its direction.

Today, OTI is dedicated to providing the middle skills between the artisan or craftsman and the laborer. The emergence of OTI as a semi-polytechnic facility has been difficult to a Board and an administration concerned with the academic traditions of higher education. We have at OTI both two and three year terminal courses. As we observe the success of our graduates, and they have been most successful, we will upgrade our offerings to more carefully meet the requirements of industry.

The only other qualification I may possess, except that I am a businessman who employs persons, is that for two years I served as chairman of the Industries Committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. During the latter part of my second term, I agreed to head a citizens' committee to conduct a survey of "The Manpower Resource of the Portland Metropolitan Area."

This, too, was an exciting undertaking because, with the cooperation of industries and schools (private, public and proprietary), we endeavored to forecast at two and at five year intervals, training facilities and job opportunities. As all of you know, such a survey is, first, inexact science; second, any report is out-dated before it is published; and third, the margin of error may run to a high 20 percentage. One of the interesting facets of our year-long study showed that there were some 615 beauty operators being trained in our area anually, while the demonstrated requirements were for only 117.

The survey came at my request. I suppose that is why I was the chairman. Because this relates to the subject, I should tell you why I made the request.

The Northwest is endowed with a number of advantages. Space, climate, abundant water, etc. I was sitting in the office of the president of a tire manufacturing concern in Akron, Ohio, in response to his inquiry about the possibility of establishing a manufacturing facility in or near portland. I had gone through the standard chamber of commerce presentation and had said, "a pool of skilled manpower" when he interrupted me.

"What do you mean by a 'pool of skilled manpower'," he asked.

"Well," I responded, "you know—persons who have skills and . . .;" I stopped because I realized that this was a glib phrase that seemed to fit the basic industrial development presentation.

Today, thanks to our survey, I could answer him far more specifically.

Enough of my qualifications, if such they be. Let me speak more directly to the subject assigned me.

It is almost fashionable, at least in the conversations of the professional educators and of members of the governing boards in higher education, to dwell upon what is becoming a contemporary cliche, and that is: The growing involvement of the Federal Government in higher education. That is probably as it should be, for the expanding role of federal support in the dynamic growth of "educational supply and demand" unquestionably is one of the most significant forces in shaping the future of all educational opportunity in the preparation of persons to be contributory both to themselves and to society. So we are likely to become preoccupied with the partnerships, the cooperation that emerges between the academic world and the Federal Government.

But there is another growing involvement which has equal dramatic potential for impact upon the future of higher educational development, although it has not received the public and professional attention that federal involvement has. This other growing involvement, this other widening partnership, is, of course, that of industry. The increasing cooperation between industry and higher education, fully as dramatic and as meaningful as the increasing involvement of the Federal Government, still needs to be interpreted in a way to capture the understanding and the imagination of the public; and, once in awhile, to gain the full understanding of those involved in industrial and educational development themselves.

Although my image must be that of higher education, let me hasten to say that although I must refer, from experience, to the higher educational aspect of education, I am mindful of the primary, secondary, junior college, proprietary and private institutions, the trade schools and the apprenticeship programs that also train persons to become productive for themselves and society.

I do not want to belabor the "knowledge explosion" which is the common-denominator catalyst in both the separate and joint planning of industry and education, but it is the essence of the magnetic core which is drawing forces together into the critical mass that makes it possible for society to cope with planning for the future—and to envision further geometric growth of knowledge. Industry and education and, of course, other institutions, stand together at the crossroads of development; this is something of which you are all aware. Yet I cannot treat the knowledge explosion lightly or quickly in the discussion of a subject devoted to the matter at hand. Much of the knowledge explosion is generated in the knowledge factories—the schools, the colleges and the universities. A great deal has come from industry and the professions themselves. The research continually being carried on in our various industrial and professional complexes, and the results attained, must be molded together with that made available from the academic area; and curricula, the training of those to impart the new knowledge and the acceptance by those involved in the industry or profession, are of great importance.

Much has been said and written about the dictum, "Publish or Perish." No more thoughtless indictment, in my judgment, has ever been uttered. What good is the discovery of a new drug, a new method, a new solution or a new program unless it is made available to those who can use it or the knowledge. If Dr. Jonas Salk had been forced to confine his vaccine or polio to a word-of-mouth distribution, think how civilization would have continued to suffer.

A. C. Monteith, an official of Westinghouse Corporation, was quoted in a recent issue of The Atlantic for his picturesque description of this phenomenal growth of new knowledge. He wrote that a graduate engineer now has a professional "half-life" of about ten years. That is to say, about half of what the graduate engineer has learned will be obsolete within a decade. Monteith believes that half of what the American engineer will need to know ten years from now is not even available to him today!

Peter P. Drucker, author, economist and management consultant, predicted in 1963 that within ten years, employees in industry will find that 25 percent of their employment time will be devoted to continuing education, either to learn more about the inevitable changes in their present occupation or about a future one.

The following observation by Norman C. Harris, author of "Technical Education in the Junior College," is expressive of the extent of manpower needs in industry in the semi-professional and technical area:

"The national need for semi-professional and technician manpower is critical. The National Science Foundation in a study concluded that by 1970 the national need for technicians in industry alone would exceed 1,262,000. This figure, contrasted with 630,000 employed in 1960 indicates that the supply must be doubled in the decade. Allowing for deaths and retirements, as well as new demands, almost 68,000 new technicians would have to be educated and trained each year to meet the 1970 estimated demand. It is doubtful that the current annual rate of production of technicians from all sources (junior colleges, technical institutes, industry training programs, and armed services schools) exceeds 35,000. Further, other sectors of the economy—such as government, education, and health fields—employed another 240,000 technicians in 1960, and this figure will probably double by 1970 also."

Not much wonder that Harris sees a challenge here—for the community colleges, for industry's own educational and training branches, for technical institutes, and other institutions of higher education.

As all of you realize, there are parallel forces that likewise are increasing the emphasis on graduate education. Much of the demand understandably and inevitably is generated by industry, as one may easily determine as he looks at the recruitment ads in, say, the Wall Street Journal, the New York Times and hundreds of other newspapers and magazines.

All of this adds up to the fact that industry has a tremendous stake in every aspect of the educational process—primary, secondary, undergraduate and graduate. Consequently, in the field of graduate study alone, these statistics are not surprising: In 1950 about 6400 doctoral degrees were awarded in the United States; in 1960 the doctoral degrees totaled 9800, an increase of 53.1 percent. It is estimated by the American Council on Education that 23,100 doctoral degrees will be awarded in 1970, an increase of 135 percent over the Ph. D. production a decade earlier. It is further estimated that 36,800 doctoral degrees will be awarded in 1980, another increase of 59.3 percent for that decade.

What is increasing becoming known is that business and industry will continue to actively and vigorously compete for a share of the pool of the holders of the advanced graduate degrees. A corollary expectation, of course, is that industry—large companies and small, through foundations and associations—will make an increasing investment of capital in the programs in public and independent colleges and universities that will make enough graduate programs and the right kinds of graduate programs sufficiently available.

What is also expected (reasonably so, it would seem to me) is that industry will substantially expand its participation in the continuing education of its citizens, be they employees, relatives of employees, or appropriate members of the communities in which industries are located. This expansion of the participation of industry in educating for the present and future more than likely will occur across the spectrum of educational opportunity for adults; in the plants and factories; in the businesses and markets; in the proprietary schools; in the community colleges; and in the public and independent colleges and universities, through all levels of post-high school education.

All in all, it becomes easy to see why an approach of teamwork is essential for the planning and implementation of education, whether in the format of on-the-job, at-the-desk, or on-the-campus opportunity.

Some of you may know that the University of Oregon, under contract with the Federal Government, is operating a Job Corps program at what was an abandoned naval base some 100 miles from Portland. Specific skills as well as upgraded elementary education are offered. We are pleased with the general results, although our involvement has been of such recent origin that we cannot yet assess the precise performance.

A panel discussion on a recent television program focused attention on what one speaker called "our pluralities of approach with our unified concern to serve the post-high school student." He remarked that in Oregon "we have some new combinations (in teamwork) on the horizon. One notable one is the bringing together * * * higher education in the name of the University of Oregon and industry in the name of Ford-Philco in the Tongue Point Job Corps operation (near Astoria, Oregon)." He asked the other panelists, "Are there other potential situations in which industry, education, government, and labor can come into closer relationships" in helping determine the future development of post-high school education?

President Flemming of the University of Oregon responded that there are many new possibilities for industry-education teamwork similar to the university-government-industry experiment at the nation's first urban Job Corps Center at Tongue Point. President Flemming said, "Some very interesting illustrations of cooperation between education, business, and the publishing field" are emerging. He pointed out the creation of the General Learning Corporation through the cooperative endeavor of General Electric and Time, Inc., and headed by Francis Keppel, former commissioner of education. Dr. Flemming, who has seen the growth of this cooperation between industry and higher education develop, first during his years as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and more recently as president of the University of Oregon, said the welding together of teamwork approaches are "an illustration of the type of cooperation that is going on in virtually all segments of society—cooperation designed to give our young people maximum opportunities to achieve their highest potential."

Chancellor R. E. Lieuallen, the chief executive officer of Oregon's unified State System of Higher Education, sees a stirring among industrial leaders and a simultaneous blurring of the "boundaries of the campuses." Increasingly, Dr. Lieuallen says, business and industrial leaders are getting onto the campuses—as participants in conferences, as enrollees in short courses (some of which are co-sponsored by associations or industrial enterprises), at times as consultants to education planners themselves, and very frequently as concerned citizens interested in a wide range of values, from economic development and an adequate manpower pool to the broader concept of "making education available to all who can profit therefrom."

Let me depart from the subject matter slightly to share some observations with you.

My identity is with public or state-supported institutions. I told you earlier that I have a concern for private and proprietary groups. Their problems are legion, their solutions complex. I wish them every success in their maintenance of excellence.

I think that sometimes we focus our attention and identify our problem to our own disadvantage. In our State, at almost all levels of public support, the emphasis is on the legislature. But what is a legislature? It is only a representative group of the citizens of the State, attempting to interpret the public's wishes.

Should our target, if we are to achieve understanding and support, not be the individual taxpayer who elects his representative? Certainly it must, more properly, be the individual citizen himself.

On the ballot in Oregon in November is a constitutional amendment to limit any property tax increase to 1½ percent each year. Our current limitation is 6 percent a year but we may now pass special levies. The amendment forecloses special levies, at least for a year. This is an initiative petition and the sponsors had no trouble in obtaining sufficient signatures to place it on the ballot.

If the measure passes, we will have financial havoc in most of our primary, secondary and community college districts. Our State System of Higher Education money comes from the general fund built on income and corporate taxes. However, the demands on the general fund to meet requirements of other segments of the educational process could be so heavy that we could be crippled as well as they.

I raise this point to emphasize the need to educate the general public, to draw the attention of them to educational values. No one should ever leave a grade, secondary or college campus without being firmly indoctrinated with the belief that education, for all who seek it, is our most valuable and important commodity. That providing for it, at any sacrifice, is next only to personal and family survival.

Often it is the bigger industry that is able to make the most dramatic achievements in cooperation with higher education and continuing education at all levels. But one should not derogate the actual and potential role of the smaller industries and businesses in the opportunity for cooperation. For example, Kinzua Corporation in Wheeler County (that's Oregon's smallest county in terms of population) takes the leadership in making a job available to every male college student and new high school graduate in the county during his summer vacation. The program is a county-level do-it-yourself job opportunity act that is making it possible for most of the young men to continue their college education. This is a locally financed undertaking. In addition, Allen Nistad, an official of the Kinzua Corporation and chairman of the Wheeler County Colleges for Oregon's Future Committee, is providing personal generalship for a county-wide campaign among service and civic organizations to provide adequate financial assistance to every college boy or girl from the county who needs it—regardless of where they may be pursuing their post-high school education—in nearby Blue Mountain Community College, Oregon State University, the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Cal Poly, or a proprietary school specializing in training data processing technicians.

Also, for example, there are industrialists like Douglas Strain, president of Electro-Scientific Industries near Portland, who values the progress in development of educational opportunity to such a degree that he devotes many hours of his time and genius to chairmanship of the metropolitan area Colleges for Oregon's Future Committee, one of whose accomplishments was a tremendous assist in the passage of a $30 million bond measure to help finance the construction of sorely needed buildings at State System colleges and universities and at the community colleges.

What does Mr. Strain think about the "climate" of cooperation between higher education and the world of industry? Well, Mr. Strain added it up this way in a recent television appearance: "I would say that in the Portland community there has been a notable increase of interest on the part of the business and industrial community in the future of education. One indication has been a Portland Chamber of Commerce activity in sponsoring a panel of students from the colleges in the area to acquaint them with the viewpoints of the businessmen. The business and industrial leader more and more recognizes that the very prosperity of his own enterprise rests upon a well educated group of people; and more and more looks forward to greeting and probably employing some of the young crop of students we have coming from our universities and colleges."

Sir Bernard Lovell, the internationally-renowned radio astronomer, was impressed at this same spirit of cooperation and teamwork which exists at a quasi-educational institution, the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry. While in the United States as lecturer for the State System of Higher Education's Condon Lecture series, Sir Lovell was brought somewhat against his will to visit OMSI, as Oregonians call their Museum of Science and Industry. He said that he was more interested in the nearby arboretum. But once inside OMSI, he couldn't be pried loose. He said, "I wonder why we don't have an OMSI in England. This business of industry and labor and agriculture joining in to help explain what is around us is a marvelous achievement. We have a great installation at Jodrell Banks, but only the scientists really understand it."

Vice Chancellor J. W. Sherburne, who heads the Division of Continuing Education in the Oregon State System of Higher Education, often pays tribute to the leadership and cooperation industry has provided in adult or continuing education—whether in the plant classrooms and laboratories or on the campuses of the institutions of higher learning. Dr. Sherburne not long ago offered this tribute to industry's own achievements in providing educational opportunity: "One of the greatest educational systems of the present time which many individuals are not even aware of consists of the schools operated by such companies as General Electric, Westinghouse, RCA, and Tektronix for the preparation and upgrading of their own employees. All of these, and many others, are running outstanding educational programs in continuing education for their people. In short, the public schools, community colleges, proprietary schools, independent and public colleges and universities are far from having a monopoly in conducting continuing education."

Dr. Sherburne, like all of you here, is quick to agree that the success of continuing education and lifelong learning hinges to a considerable extent upon the cooperation and teamwork which exist between the farsighted planners for industry and their counterparts in the higher education institutions and systems.

One of the brighter stars in the firmament of industry-education cooperation in our territory lies in the determination of a group of Oregonians to establish and maintain a graduate research center in Portland, where none exists. I may not have told you that our two major educational institutions, except for the medical and dental schools, are somewhat remote from Portland. Although both of these institutions have well developed graduate programs, their remoteness and their involvements in on-campus activities prevents their more than casual participation in an orderly research program off-campus. Our Portland State College is suffering, as is every other urban institution, from fantastic growth and expansion. Our legislative fathers have not seen fit to finance a graduate research center in Portland as an arm of our college. All of you recognize the instability and insecurity of an independent research facility not undergirded by an undergraduate institution.

Cooperation between these business leaders and both our System and private schools has been excellent. Only recently we authorized the signing of a contract with the independent group that will allow our Portland State College to offer a single doctoral program within the next five years. The funds are provided by business; the performance and implementation lies with us.

No doubt, each of you can cite many such examples—some dramatic and all gratifying—showing the growing scope of cooperation between industry and the formal institutions of higher education in your states. I have just cited one fine example of effective cooperation between industry and education. Let me list a few more:

1. More important, perhaps, discussions stimulated by these people in industry helped to increase the public and legislative awareness of the need for sound development of graduate education in public and independent institutions in and near the Portland area to give the kind of undergraduate graduate education mix that today's society demands and that tomorrow's society will demand even more urgently.

2. An advisory committee from industry and engineering has conducted surveys to assess the needs of industry, agencies and professional practitioners for expanded graduate courses in engineering, both for those preparing for engineering degrees and for those now in the field but needing to update their kowledge and competence.

3. A cooperative committee from industry and the State System of Higher Education have participated jointly in preparation of proposals for awards of projects by the Federal Government and private foundation that would be of benefit to both sets of "partners" submitting the proposal, as well as to the economic and educational development of the entire State.

4. Various industrial leaders helped to organize and have continued to participate in a broadly-based, non-partisan citizens' organization, Colleges for Oregon's Future, its prime function being to increase public understanding of the problems of the entire spectrum of post-high school education. While not attempting to tilt the balance too heavily in favor of emphasis on vocational, industrial, technical and professional education the Colleges for Oregon's Future organization, nevertheless, has continued to develop a sound rational for a suitable mix in educational opportunity to accommodate the needs of the students, on the one hand, and industry and other segments of society on the other hand.

5. Other authorities in industrial development and technical education have cooperated extensively in helping to identify types of programs that should be emphasized at Oregon Technical Institute, which is developing into one of the nation's fine three- and later four-year institutions for technical education. Others from industry and the business community have helped articulate to the public and the legislature the need for technical education as provided by OTI, Oregon State University and, at another level, at the community colleges.

6. Representatives from industry and the business community have cooperated in establishment of a five-year plan for a state technical services program which will include such features as a technical services information center, availability of a computer complex within the State System of Higher Education, and a technical resource service to provide for courses or educational programs and to undertake continuing cooperative research in the manpower needs of the scientific and technical fields.

7. A growing number of executives in industry and elsewhere in the business community are demonstrating willingness to serve actively on the governing boards—the State Board of Higher Education, the State Board of Education, the boards of the independent colleges and universities and the area education district boards which have jurisdiction of the community colleges. By and large, lay representatives from the industrial and business community fit in with the aspirations for board membership expressed by Father Paul Waldschmidt, President of the University of Portland, who said:

"What we need in the universities and colleges is genuinely dedicated, sincere people to serve on the board of trustees. As we go through crises—and normal growing problems—we need competent persons to provide the guidance and the direction for these institutions. Service on boards—I would put that even above the money, because it is better to save money by using it effectively than to have to go out to raise it. If you have a number of good persons on the board, you are ahead."

8. There is increasing cooperation between higher education and industry in confronting, and capitalizing upon, the new technologies. Development of electronic communications systems, computer networks, and technological approaches to teaching and learning are progressing dramatically in my State, and, of course, in much of the rest of the nation.

9. Development of master plans for education beyond the high school has involved consultation of many of the best minds in industry and education, and the Oregon master plan places much emphasis on the total spectrum of educational opportunity, including technical-vocational education, professional education, continuing education (both on-campus and in-plant) as well as all of post-high school education that is offered through the traditional two-year, four-year and six-year institutions.

10. It is difficult to say just how many thousands of people from business and industry (and this involves enrollees from supply clerks to corporation presidents) have taken credit or non-credit courses and have participated in training conferences which were sponsored by the State System of Higher Education's Division of Continuing Education. During the past several months, 15 special courses to meet requirements of industry were held in the Portland area alone. Here are just a few of the titles: Transportation Cost Finding; Electronic Data Processing Systems; Management Development Through Simulation; Industrial Instruction Workship; Modern Management of Money and Men; Effective Writing in Business and Industry; Computers for Management; System Planning for Operation and Evaluation; Critical Path Scheduling; Creativity in Management and, of course, there were others.

In addition, the continuing education arm of the higher education system during the past two years has conducted in-plant offerings for more than 25 associations and individual firms. More than 3000 individuals attended programs taught by 64 teachers from higher education institutions and 47 specialists from business and industry. Offerings have ranged from supervisory training for foremen to a "Conference by the Sea" for top management.

Other higher education systems throughout the country, no doubt, offer similar industry-oriented programs of instruction as part of their extension or continuing education functions.

I think I have spoken at sufficient length on the nuts and bolts of the educational-industrial cooperation and I have cited a number of instances of the manifestation of that cooperation.

Let me now take a somewhat different tack and a more philosophical one. Let me approach this portion of my comments from another stance. I will take the hat off that denotes me as being involved in a business enterprise and pretend that I am solely interested in education.

What do I see as the three broad areas or missions of our educational responsibility? Let me list them:

1. Education and training.
2. Research.
3. Community service.

Now I suspect that historically, traditionally, greatest emphasis was placed on the thrust called education and training. As our society grew and new knowledge grew at the same pace, it was important to the individual and to the society that he be able to perform those skills that allowed him to absorb the knowledge, impart it and use it.

Research, which is as old as civilization itself, both in its pure and applied applications, has grown more important with each passing year but—it has increased both educationally and in its benefit to industry and to the professions most rapidly under periods of local or national stress. Today it ranks on a par, in my judgment, with education and training. How do we grow intellectually or in any other way if we teach our youngsters only the same facts that were taught their fathers? New knowledge; how to do it at less cost; for mankind's improved benefit; to solve previous unsolved problems; to discover new ways of doing things are only a few of the factors involved in research.

Although industry can help the educator in some modest manner in the category of education and training and it can carry a full cooperative burden in the matter of research, it is generally in the field of community service that such industry-education cooperation exists.

And, with my educator hat on, let me suggest that either the traditionalistic educator waits for industry to call on him to produce a usable product or he may, and I may oversimplify, merely suggest that his curricula or resources do not allow him to engage in such an undertaking. Let me emphasize one word I have used—traditionalistic—because I see emerging in my State and across the nation, young, inquisitive, able professionals in the teaching business who recognize a need, a new challenge and an investigation into deeper and more meaningful effort on the part of educators to cooperate with both industry and the professions.

Perhaps one of our greatest problems may lie in the area of in-plant training when we attempt to convince professors and administrators of the campus institutions that collegiate-level instruction can be successfully conducted within the walls of an industrial plant and that such educational programs, although they are carefully planned as job-related learning experiences, may also be acceptable for degree-oriented or campus oriented educational activities.

Let me change hats again and cast myself in the role of the industrialist. The wise, thoughtful and successful industrialist today recognizes that the prime mission of an educational institution is in education and training. A few of us believe that we can assist in the effort. Most will agree that industry and the educational institutions share in the research undertakings.

Where we seem to break down is in the community service sector. Let me suggest a reason why—and I'll try not to be facetious in my comments.

Although I have been exposed to educators and educational administrators for a good many years now, they seem to have a lexicon all their own. Perhaps the businessman has a jargon that is unintelligible to the academician. I find it hard to equate what I say in my simple, business language with what may be uttered in response by a member of academia. And I have had far more exposure than most to this problem.

May I suggest, then, that one area where cooperation could be improved is the field of communication, language, and meanings of words. Both groups would undoubtedly show improvement.

The fact that there is growing cooperation between industry and higher education in helping to meet the post-high school educational needs of the public does not preclude the opportunity or the necessity for further developmental cooperation. It probably would be presumptious for me to attempt to provide a detailed inventory of new possibilities for industry-education cooperation—that is the province of the appropriate specialists in education and industry themselves—but let me toss out a few possibilities for your consideration:

1. Advisory committees: Many educational institutions call together advisory committees from industry to help formulate new programs, especially in continuing education. How many industries can you count that, by equal logic, have invited continuing education specialists from the colleges and universities in their region to serve on an advisory committee on improvement of in-plant training programs? Meaningful exchange of professional viewpoints on continuing educational opportunities would add up to the mutual advantage of all concerned.

2. Surveys: Various enterprises and various educational institutions have conducted surveys of the educational needs for industry and in industry. At times these surveys have been conducted cooperatively; at other times separately. Experience with the engineers' survey in the Portland metropolitan area suggests that many similar ones could be conducted, perhaps routinely, with education, industry, and perhaps some governmental agencies concerned with economic development cooperating.

3. Educational television: What about educational television? In the states where either systems of higher education or individual institutions operate educational broadcasting networks the search is continuously on for programming that would be valuable and interesting to certain segments of the public. Industries, associations, foundations, and the business community at large—or again working through an advisory committee—could come up with program ideas that would be extremely valuable in furthering post-high school education that concerns industry. Minnesota, for instance, boasts an "Industry Education of the Air" hour. These programs conceivably could feature new kinds of public opportunities, the significance and impact of automation, paths to occupational re-training, and similar topics.

4. State councils: At least one state, Oregon, is considering establishing a permanent council on continuing education to assist industries and institutions involved in continuing education to increase research in the field, and to suggest possible new directions for new programs. This type of joint participation in planning for continuing education, it seems to me, would be valuable in any state. Conceivably, such a council could serve as an official state agency for dealing with the Federal involvement in continuing education. But Federal involvement should not be the only reason for such a council coming into being. The council, for instance, could study the progress of continuing education programs of the institutions and of industries, and could recommend plans for closing the gap in geographical areas or industrial cross sections in which the need for adequate adult education is not being met.

5. Public interpretation: Leaders in industry could participate increasingly in interpreting the needs for adequate post-high school education opportunity, including continuing education and all other types, to the public at large; for public decision-making on issues that affect higher education is no better than the level of understanding which the public acquires. I spoke of this before. Specifically, also, industrial leaders and associations could well emphasize to legislatures that as education progresses, so progresses industry and the economic climate of the entire state.

On the other side of the coin, industry might well advocate adequate financial support for all kinds of post-high school education on the thesis that this investment in human resources and brain power may prove to be the choice financial investment that a state or a district or an industry, or an individual may make.

6. Support: Business and industry obviously should be encouraged to contribute substantially to the support for post-high school education and specifically to the support for continuing education in the interest of increasing employability and productivity.

7. Training: And finally, it seems to me that industry and public and independent institutions of higher learning should cooperate to stimulate the recruitment and training of people who are especially competent to work as professionals in the field of continuing education, whether with a segment of higher education, with industry, or some other agency or enterprise.

Taking of these steps, or similar and perhaps even more suitable ones, would give impetus to the industry-education cooperation that is essential in mobilizing our educational resources.

It has been a pleasure for me to join you today. I am hopeful that what I have presented has and will be thought-provoking and helpful. Thank you for your careful attention.

Speech by Senator John Sparkman, of Alabama, Before the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, El Paso, Tex., October 22, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN STENNIS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, on last Saturday evening, paid a high honor to one of our colleagues, the Honorable JOHN J. SPARKMAN, of Alabama, by conferring upon him the Minute Man Hall of Fame Award.

Senator SPARKMAN, throughout his many years in the House, and then in the Senate, has contributed greatly to national security and the ROA has given him deserved and proper recognition in calling attention to his service. As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, then known as the Military Affairs Committee, JOHN SPARKMAN had a great deal to do with shaping the successful policies of our Nation during World War II. He had served in World War I as an enlisted man, and after the war, earning a commission in the Army Reserves, has maintained a close interest and activity in security affairs. He is a great patriot who has authored many bills for the welfare of the veteran and the military man. What ROA has said about JOHN SPARKMAN, in the words of the citation which I quote here, I am sure we can all echo:

> Recognizing that The Honorable JOHN J. SPARKMAN by precept and example, has sacrificially devoted his genius and leadership to the cause of National Security, and both in War and Peace, has given meaning, substance, and effectiveness to the Citizen-Soldier tradition,, vital to the safety and welfare of the United States of America.

In response to this award, Senator SPARKMAN made a significant address at the annual fall conference of the Nation's Reserve leaders at El Paso, Tex.

I submit for insertion in the RECORD this address because of its timeliness and wisdom.

There being no objections, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. President and Vice Presidents, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, I am particularly honored by the distinction you accord me tonight. As a long time reserve officer and member of ROA, I have—I believe—more than an ordinary understanding of the significance of this award.

I served in the Army during World War I and was among those who emerged from that conflict aware of the nation's need for preparedness. I have remained in the reserves since, and through my activity in the training program of what was then the ORC—the Organized Reserve Corps—I achieved the rank of Colonel.

I am proud of the fact that I have been for many years and am now an active member of the Huntsville ROA chapter, one of the finest chapters in our association.

So I accept this honor with humility and with a deep awareness of its significance.

During the past two years we have seen assaults on the Reserve structure and proposals that would have obliterated it. Heartening to all of us, as Reservists, has been the loyalty and support which the members of Congress gave to ROA and to preserving its structure and integrity.

An encouraging step to come out of the controversy is the proposal for a ROA "Bill of Rights" which provides for new organization and support for a revitalized reserve for all the military services—Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

The ROA Bill of Rights was first introduced by Representative CHARLIE BENNETT in the House and later developed in detail by the House Armed Services Committee and the Senate Preparedness Committee. It was reported favorably by the House committee by a vote of 34 to 1, and passed the House by a resounding 332 to 6 vote.

The Senate Committee has not, in the final days of Congress, been able to hold hearings on this important legislation. But there is strong sentiment for it in the Senate and it is my prediction that the bill will be enacted in the 90th Congress.

The bill rallies such support because the citizen-reservist structure provides a continuing long range measure of safety at a fraction of the active military cost, and its training contributes to character and discipline throughout the national community.

I have a personal, as well as official, interest in another ROA accomplishment—your Minute Man Memorial Building. For some years now, I have looked out of my window at the red brick buildings across the street, facing the Capitol and a block from the Supreme Court Building.

I share your pride in the building activity which will begin in just a few days outside my window, when ROA begins construction of its new national headquarters.

As Chairman of the Senate Office Building Commission, I approved the plans for the building.

America is traditionally a nation of peace. But however strong our yearnings for peace, I believe Americans recognize, as our first President told us, that to be prepared for war is the best way to preserve the peace. Preparedness is a permanent national policy.

The United States must maintain its military strength, extending throughout the national community, for the foreseeable future if we are to preserve and maintain the freedoms fashioned in the American formula. We must be aware that aggression strikes where weakness appears.

The Communist aggression of today may be pushed back, but aggression may recur in the next generation in another form and under another name.

As a member of the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives during the years of World War II, I recall vividly an appearance before that Committee by the then Chief of Staff of the Army, the distinguished soldier and statesman, General George C. Marshall.

What rings so loud and clear in my memory is a statement that General Marshall made concerning the great emergency expansion of the Army to meet the urgent needs of war:

"Without the 125,000 Reserve officers on our rolls," General Marshall said, "we would not have been able to build the Army so fast nor so strong."

This was a great tribute to that group of volunteers who went on to take their places among the nation's heroes and the nation's fallen unknowns.

Their willingness and ability to join shoulder-to-shoulder with their Regular comrades was then, as in the more distant past and in recent times, a decisive factor in keeping our nation free.

The reserves today in all the services—Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and Coast Guard—though no more dedicated than their forebears, are far more effective fighting forces—better than when they answered the call in World War II, better than when they met the enemy in Korea, and better than in the challenging days of Berlin and Cuba.

They are more effective because their organization and training have been built upon the lessons of past wars, past crises, and past emergencies. They are better because their leaders are seasoned veterans of past mobilizations—officers who know what needs to be done and can motivate their men to do it.

Back during the Berlin Crisis of 1961, many of the recalled Reservists referred to themselves jokingly as the "41–51–61 Club." These are the men who, as voluntary members of our reserve components, were undergoing their third mobilization as civilian-soldiers. The club has many members in this audience, and many members who are still active members of the Ready Reserve.

But the Reserve has not waited for mobilization to perform active service for our nation. Our Naval Air Reservists are flying transport missions to Southeast Asia. The members of our Air Force Reserve are shouldering burdens in support of our combat forces in Southeast Asia. You can find Air Force Reserve airplanes and crews all over the world—wherever Military Airlift Command operates.

You can also find them working daily, here in the United States, helping to train Army airborne forces and carrying critical cargo for Tactical Air Command.

This is a sign not only of the presence of the true volunteer spirit among our Reservists but also of the great strides which our Reserves have made in increasing their readiness and capability.

There is a great concern today—and properly so—with cost effectiveness. How we can cut here and save so many millions, cut there and save another so many millions. Frankly, the best example of real cost effectiveness that I have seen is the strengthening of at least a portion of our reserve forces and the reliance on these forces as part of our in-being military establishment.

From letters I have received, I know that many Reservists feel the failure to order them to active duty is a reflection on their ability and patriotism. They feel a loss of prestige and dignity because, for the first time in history, the Reserves do not have an active part in a war being fought by the United States.

These feelings are groundless. As I look at it, our Reserves are playing a role which is even more important than that which they might play if mobilized.

The units of the Selected Reserve Force of the Army, and the priority training units of the reserves of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force—these are today our strategic reserve. For the first time, the ability and potential of our reserve forces have been fully recognized. For the first time on a large scale, the reserve forces are being entrusted with a major responsibility which has heretofore been the sole prerogative of the active establishment.

The central problem is the readiness of your capability. Because, traditionally, the Reserves have required a measure of time to get ready after the need was present.

You have demonstrated today that this "time-to-get-ready" factor is becoming less and less valid as a consideration—provided that the funds, equipment, and training facilities are available here at home on which our Reservists can build the needed degree of readiness. Units of the Air Reserve Forces are geared for immediate availability and can be in full operation in a matter of hours.

Army Reserve units are kept at a state of readiness commensurate with the mobilization requirement—whether it is a day, a month, or a longer period of time. The same is true among the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard where varying missions require different degrees of availability. The progress of the Selected Reserve is evidence of progress which can be made by other elements of the reserve forces, when and if the support is made available.

The volunteer Reservist of today has every reason to be proud of his military status.

There is another side to the "cost effectiveness" factor—economic rather than military. It has special meaning today, and perhaps you have not given thought to its importance.

In a time when inflationary pressures are building up in the nation's economic boiler, the cost effectiveness factor helps to reduce those pressures. It helps to keep the economy stable and productive.

The strength and productivity of our economy form the sinews of defense. And we have demonstrated again and again, in time of war or when war is threatened, that the strength and productivity of the national economy are as important to the national security—and almost as great a deterrent—as is military armament itself.

So I commend you—and the nation commends you—for this double contribution you make to the economic as well as military strength of our country.

What is the world situation today in which you play this vital, dual role?

The problem is loaded with political as well as military implications. The President is at this moment in the South Pacific conferring with the leaders of the Pacific nations most vitally concerned with Viet Nam.

The war in Viet Nam is not a popular war, either in this country or abroad, because it presents these political as well as military problems. But the American people are agreed on the necessity for our military presence in Viet Nam—popular or not.

For it has always been the policy of our government and the will of our people to oppose Communist aggression—wherever and whenever it threatens peace and freedom in the world.

That threat exists in Viet Nam. And it is the policy and the will of this nation to oppose the aggressor.

We know that if we fail to push back the aggressor in Viet Nam, the Communists will pull the plug, and all Southeast Asia will go down the drain—not only Viet Nam but Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Burma, and other countries.

Several weeks ago General Maxwell Taylor, one of our greatest military leaders and formerly the military adviser in Viet Nam, said that we could not tolerate a stalemate in Viet Nam. We will not tolerate a stalemate.

We are going to maintain the pressure in Viet Nam—and we are going to step it up if necessary—with all the force and determination necessary to turn back Communist aggression and win the final victory.

This is the job we can do and must do.

We have behind us the resolve and determination of the American people. Let us move ahead to the finish—and the sooner the better.

Hon. Harry F. Byrd, Sr., of Virginia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I was not present in the Senate when the announcement was made of the passing of our distinguished friend and former colleague, Senator Harry Flood Byrd, Sr.

Here was a man, Mr. President, of unswerving integrity and loyalty to the programs and policies that he believed in. Here was a man with whom one could disagree and yet he was never disagreeable—always the gentleman, always the warmhearted friend.

The country owes much to Senator Byrd for his long and distinguished public service. Mrs. Jackson joins me in conveying our deepest sympathy to his distinguished son and our colleague, Senator HARRY F. BYRD, JR., and the other members of the Byrd family.

Agriculture's Role in America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ARNOLD OLSEN

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, agriculture continues to be a vital and necessary part of the American economy, and nowhere is this more true than in my own great State of Montana. It must be remembered that food in this country is still a bargain. In 1960 Americans spent 21 percent of their disposable incomes for food—today even with higher prices, that percentage has dropped to 18 percent.

The future is bright with expanding possibilities for American agriculture. In recent weeks I have spoken on a number of occasions of these possibilities and how best we might capitalize on them. I include some of these remarks in the RECORD at this point:

OLSEN PRAISES AGRICULTURE'S ROLE IN AMERICA—PREDICTS BILLION-DOLLAR EXPORT MARKET FOR U.S. LIVESTOCK—A BOON FOR MONTANA BEEF

WE'VE GOT GOOD REASON TO ADVERTISE

Once the story is told and everyone appreciates the good fortune that food is a bargain in the U.S., the business of farming will get a lot more encouragement from the public and a lot more appreciation for winning the world series in food production. (Editorial page, Montana Farmer-Stockman, Oct. 20, 1966.)

REPRESENTATIVE OLSEN TELLS THE STORY

American food and food products are the greatest bargain in the world! . . . the prospects for $7 billion (farm exports) in the current year are good, and will exceed $10 billion by 1980. . . . There is a potential $2 to $3 billion increase in the export market for beef sales alone. (Conrad, Montana, speech, October 1.)

(As reported by Montana newspapers)

ARNOLD OLSEN CONGRATULATES STATE FARMERS

We should never apologize for the much-needed increase in farm prices. (Montana Standard-Post, October 3.)

FARM PRICES WILL RISE, OLSEN CLAIMS

Foreign exports are of equal importance with eliminating surpluses. (Liberty County Times, Chester, Mont., October 6.)

OLSEN LAUDS FARMERS FOR COOPERATION

Domestically the outlook is good for continued increase in farm prices without the farmer having to be blamed for any rise in food costs. In 1947–49 we spent 26 per cent of our take-home pay for food. Today we spend approximately only 18 per cent. (Great Falls Tribune, October 3.)

REPRESENTATIVE OLSEN SEES BILLION DOLLAR LIVESTOCK EXPORTS

Following the Billion Dollar Export Awards in Kansas City, Mo., on October 3 to wheat, feed grains and soybeans, OLSEN declared, "The day is not too far distant when Montana beef will be sharing a similar award."

AGRICULTURE AND PROSPERITY

Remember when parity of farm prices used to be figured on the 1910–14 period? That was a time when agriculture was receiving full parity.

A Congressman from Montana, ARNOLD OLSEN, has pointed out that the beginning of this century was a period of prosperity for the nation, and agriculture was contributing its full share to this national prosperity.

Advocating continued development of U.S. export trade in livestock, feed grains and wheat, OLSEN said agriculture must be encouraged to contribute its full share again to the prosperity of our economy.

We interpret the Congressman's remarks to mean that national prosperity depends, at least in part, on agriculture receiving full parity.

To that we will subscribe. (Colorado Rancher & Farmer, October 22, 1966.)

OLSEN PRAISES R.C. & D. PROGRAM

Government is service to the people, and can only serve if interaction of government is known at the local level. (The Missoulian, October 16.)

OLSEN PRAISES U.S. FARMERS

The efforts of the Congress have borne fruit in finding foreign markets for beef and grain, because now we are calling upon the productivity of our farmers to assist the world for food and fibre. (The Missoulian, October 3.)

Hon. Harry Flood Byrd

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VANCE HARTKE

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, it was my privilege to be assigned from my earliest days in the Senate to the Committee on Finance. There I began a warm and pleasant association with the late Harry Flood Byrd, who has been taken by death at his home in Virginia.

Senator Byrd had a courtly manner with all who dealt with him. He was scrupulously fair with everyone.

He was careful, frugal and conservative in all things—those which were his and those which were those of the Government in which he felt compelled to watch over. Yet, there was a warmth and a concern about Senator Byrd for his fellow men.

Senator Byrd was devoted to his State and Nation. He was devoted to this body. He dug deeply into the background of legislation and attended hearings faithfully. He studied and he pondered. He listened and he discussed. Then, he made up his mind.

When he left us due to ill health, he had given a third of a century to public service. He had left us all with inspiration and guidance. He had left us a legacy.

His own son came to fill the vacancy in this Senate. Thus, our loss is minimized. For we shall have Harry Flood Byrd, Jr., as a Member to carry on this meaningful, yet nostalgic, memory.

To Make Streets Safe After Dark

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES P. FARNSLEY
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the Record an excellent and timely article by Robert O'Brien that appeared in the Reader's Digest:

To Make Streets Safe After Dark

(By Robert O'Brien)

(Condensed from National Civic Review)

In Cleveland, on a dimly lighted residential street, an eight-year-old girl was attacked and brutally murdered. On New York's West Side a juvenile gang fell upon four boys in an unlighted playground, left two of them dying of knife wounds. In Gary, Ind., many housewives refused to shop downtown after nightfall. "We stay at home where we're safe," one of them explained.

Police say that 73 percent of the nation's murders, assaults, rapes and muggings are committed after dark. In half of these crimes an important factor is one that is easily remedied: inadequate lighting. And crime statistics don't tell the whole story. Studies show that substandard lighting is responsible for 10,000 after-dark traffic deaths and half a million injuries every year. This toll in human suffering and dollars is appalling—and needless.

What can you do to make the streets and playgrounds of your community safe after dark?

After Cleveland's shocking murder took place, on New Year's Day, 1948, Cleveland clubwomen and mothers marched into the mayor's office, demanding better lights. At the next election an aroused city voted a six-year, $1,500,000 street-lighting-improvement program. Cleveland utility companies tacked on another $500,000 a year for additional new equipment. The effect of the program has been startling: assaults on women after dark are down 44 percent; nighttime street robberies have dropped 27 percent.

New York's experience has been equally dramatic. In May 1957 authorities installed high-wattage street lighting in five areas notorious for after-dark violence. Over the next two years the incidence of murder, assault and rape in these districts dropped 49 percent. Juvenile complaints declined 30 percent. The city has now launched a program to provide powerful mercury-vapor lights for other districts with high crime rates.

In Gary, more than 5000 new mercury-vapor lamps have been installed along every mile of the city's streets. Night traffic fatalities have dropped from 43 in 1952 to 14 in 1959. Criminal assaults have decreased 70 percent, robberies 60 percent. "A good street light is as valuable as a good policeman, and a lot cheaper," says Gary's police chief.

In spite of spectacular advances in lighting engineering, fewer than 20 of the 18,000 incorporated towns and cities in the United States are completely equipped with lighting that meets the minimum code levels approved by the American Standards Assn. It's hard to realize how poorly lighted most streets are. One evening a few months ago I visited General Electric's 12-acre test center at Hendersonville, N.C. There, on a make-believe neighborhood street, was lighting typical of thousands of American residential streets: 2500-lumen incandescent lamps—with old-fashioned, fluted sheet-iron reflectors—spaced 400 feet apart.

"Now, watch," said the GE engineer with me. He started walking down the street. Seventy-five feet from where I was standing he disappeared in darkness. Not until he came into the light of the next street lamp could I see him again. Had he been a thief or mugger, the area between lights would have provided perfect concealment.

Suddenly the old incandescents were turned out, and modern safety-code lighting blazed on: 6000-lumen street lights, high above the pavement, hung well out toward the center of the street, and 200 feet apart. The engineer started back. He was clearly visible every foot of the way.

The cost of this kind of improvement is not great. Depending on where you live, your present per-capita share of the nation's street-and-highway lighting bill runs between 90 cents and $1.40 a year. Experts say that an additional 340 million dollars a year—an average of less than $2 a person—would assure safety-code lighting for every mile of street in the nation's cities and towns, plus adequate lighting for intersections, turnoffs, interchanges, underpasses and other danger spots on the open highways.

It isn't necessary to relight an entire community in one crash program. In 1956, farsighted citizens of Rockville, Conn. (pop. 10,100), started a street-light-improvement program by installing 50 new fluorescents downtown, along primary traffic streets and in several poorly lighted residential districts. Their idea was to take care of the real trouble spots first, then to continue with one street or district at a time, as prudent budgeting allowed. By the end of this year Rockville will have more than 600 new fluorescent units, and the program will be more than half completed.

Up-to-date lighting has repeatedly proved to be a business asset for the community. McPherson, Kan. (pop. 9556), recently completed a four-year, $378,000 improvement program that has made it one of the 14 best-lighted communities in the nation. Townspeople feel that the program would have been cheap at double the price. "Interest in McPherson as a plant site has doubled," says Fred D. Diehl of the town's industrial-development board. Attracted by McPherson's progressive approach, a California manufacturer of trailer coaches is building a plant there for a starting pay roll of 175, and inquiries from other firms are coming in every month. The incidence of nighttime prowling, window-peeping and burglary in the residential district is down 92 percent.

Take a look at the lighting in your town. Do the fixtures throw light against walls and into the air rather than where it's needed: on the streets and sidewalks? Are there alternating patches of light and darkness? Do the lights throw confusing reflections on wet pavements? Find out where the highest percentage of traffic accidents occurs after dark and which neighborhoods report the most night prowlers and burglars. Chances are these places will be dangerously underlighted.

If you think you need better street lighting, consult your city engineer, police chief and chamber of commerce. Most power companies will gladly survey neighborhood or community needs, furnish cost estimates, and suggest long-range goals and programs. Your local merchants are a good source of support. Towns which have modernized the lighting of their commercial areas report a sharp upswing in night sales.

The increase in protection for life and property and the feeling of civic pride and peace of mind that come from having well-lighted streets are worthy objectives. It's up to us to take the initiative and work for them.

Address by Gen. Lewis Hershey at Homecoming for National Commander of the American Legion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MILTON R. YOUNG
OF NORTH DAKOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, last October 8 was a great day for North Dakota. It marked the homecoming of Gov. John E. Davis, the newly elected national commander of the American Legion. We in North Dakota are truly proud of him.

The main speaker at his homecoming banquet was Lt. Gen. Lewis Hershey, Director of the Selective Service System and one of America's most respected public officials.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that his excellent speech be printed in the Appendix of the Congressional Record as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Homecoming Speech By Lt. Gen. Lewis Hershey at the Homecoming Banquet for National Commander John E. Davis, Bismarck, N. Dak., October 8

Mr. Toastmaster, Governor Guy, National Commander of The American Legion, particularly the ladies who are here; the part of the Davis family that I sort of claim I'm relation to, and fellow Legionnaires, young and old, mostly old. I feel that I owe . . . I hesitate to start any remarks by making excuses. I've never felt that is good, but I must vary from a lifetime of procedures to say that when I find so many beautiful ladies present, I am in some embarrassment in attempting to talk.

Now, I don't want any of you people to think that my speech, or the stories I've heard are such that I am likely to repeat them, that's not the situation whatsoever. I want to assure you that the speeches and the stories that I heard hanging around the barn, when I was a kid, wouldn't provoke laughter anywhere now because they'd be entirely too old fashioned.

But I do have a handicap, and I want you to know it. I may, at times, act as though I'm sort of stammering, stuttering, or searching for a word that somehow is just lost and can't be found even though there's a reward out for it.

But I want to tell you why it is—that because the psychiatrist told me I wanted to be a lawyer when I was young, or a soldier, and I never made either one of them and I suffer with double frustration. And for that very reason, I think the thing I should do is just be open-minded and tell you my troubles.

I have one wife, two daughters, two daughters-in-law, and ten granddaughters. The members of the Hershey family, male, are not in the habit of finishing their sentences. For that very reason we tend to watch, and as soon as one of the girls starts to interrupt we try to beat them to the interruption by stopping and that's why we stammer. Therefore, don't get any, don't get to thinking when I start searching for a word, I'm going to quit. No such luck!! I probably may some day, well, not indefinitely, but before far too long.

Now you know why I'm stammering. I was happy tonight when I heard some people were going to be able to hear this without seeing me; then, I understand, they got a closed circuit television (for the overflow audience in adjacent rooms); and here those folks are stuck with seeing me just as much as those here and so they didn't gain much by being in the other room. But anyway, it wasn't my fault, I tried to get it so that they could listen if they wanted to, or sleep, it wouldn't bother me a bit. In fact, I really prefer to have people in my audience sleep if they feel like it .

I don't know anything that's more contented than an audience that's asleep. I've had the experience in my life of getting so discouraged that I'd waited to hear something from me that I'm willing to listen for, that I've dozed off once or twice; and that doesn't bother me, but the 3 percent, I realize that this is very scientific of me, there's 3 percent of every audience will come up and tell you afterwards that you did better when you were asleep than you did when you were awake and those are the people, those are the people I'm down on.

Now, I, it goes without saying that I'm glad to come here on an occasion of this kind. I'm glad to come to North Dakota without an occasion. And I don't know how many times I've been here, but it's been several; and I hope, maybe, that I'll get invited back even after this. But one never knows in these uncertain times, but this is a great occasion and I don't know whether that I came here to congratulate Commander Davis or whether I came here to congratulate The American Legion. I think the latter.

I do think it's getting a little bit sticky about coming up here as much as they do to get National Commanders, there's other states in the Union. But I am flattered to be here. I'm a little bit embarrassed because . . . I have to tell you this because you'd never suspect it, but I have been asked to give commencement addresses, not very big schools. Well, they were pretty hard up and so, you know, I always hated to talk at a comencement; here they'd worked four years and nothing left between the commencement and the sheepskin except me; and in the first place they had more advice from the faculty than they could use and they probably couldn't use any that I had been able to not use during the years and was so willing to give to them.

So, therefore, here all that is stopping you from hearing Commander Davis is me, and that's a pretty hard thing to look up to, but I got invited. Some of you have heard me say most of the things I'm going to say, and I think you're pretty tired of it. You have no idea how tired I am of hearing it. And if you think for one minute that I've got any sympathy for you because you've heard it two or three times, forget it, because I haven't. I have to listen to this day after day and so I have no sympathy for you.

Now, in the first place I would like to say I don't want to start out trying to run The American Legion for the next year. I've known a great many of the past Commanders, but I haven't ever told any of the past Commanders how to run the business and I don't intend to start now. But I do want you to know, as a very old man who has most of his future in the past, that we've got a lot of things to do in America, and I am just old fashioned enough to think that the people who have bled and offered their blood for this country are the ones who are going to have to take even more active parts than they have in trying to see that some of the things that are going on now are not perpetuated.

Now, I am not the individual who has been frightened of 10-feet tall people in foreign countries I never worry that I bet on a prizefighter if I thought he was in shape, but I get a little worried, sometimes, if I see him eating pie too much of the time when he's in training. And I get worried, sometimes, when I think, maybe, that some of the caliber in some of our Americans isn't what it ought to be. If we could get that strong, let them come. But if we get weak, we don't even need anybody to whip us, we'll lick ourselves. I'm exposed, officially, and, by the way, I'm not working tonight and I just want you younger looking people to know that I know about how old you are and I don't like to express any professional opinion; but, as a matter of fact, I think the country is in pretty good shape, but on the other hand, it has got a lot of problems, but I don't believe the country, yet, is bad enough that I could use very many of the people I see out here in front of me. They've had a wonderful past, I'm sure; and they've made great sacrifices, but I'm afraid they're a little beyond what I'm looking for; but as I tell you I'm not working tonight, of course, I'm not going to defer anybody tonight either, it works both ways. I have, in my official capacity, had to look at statistics, you know there are liars, damn liars, and statisticians, they come in that order; and, well, we lost, one time, one of our great scientists because he drowned in a pool that averaged 4½ feet in depth, and being a mathematician, of course, he was very smart but he didn't know about the deep end.

Of course, there have been a lot of people gone off the deep end, I understand; but we do have, I think, a problem, not in numbers, we do pretty well in numbers, the people to defend this country; but when you look and remember World War II and 5,000,000 people couldn't get into the Armed Forces because they were not fit. That's a lot of people. That's more people than live in some countries. When you remember, at the present moment, we've got two and a quarter million that are failing, prevented from doing their duty to this country in its survival, because the Armed Forces won't accept them for educational reasons. That's something I don't think we can tolerate. We've got about that same number that are turned back for medical reasons. That's going to be a little more difficult to reclaim those, and the last group, which is not near as large, but frightens me a great deal more. In the year ending June 30, 1965, our local Boards turned down 57,000 for more reasons that weren't even fit to send up to let the Armed Forces turn them down, and they turned down about twice as many as we did.

This year we did better, we had about 15,000 more than that, so we're up to about 70,000 that had already been able to accumulate records by 19 or 20 years of age that you couldn't even send them up because there wasn't any use. Then when they went up there, of course, a lot of other people got themselves speeding tickets, and that's a pretty good thing to get your induction postponed. We're going to have to look awfully hard. Now I, I've been around the Armed Forces, I don't know, some of you have heard, maybe, quite some time.

I enlisted in the National Guard of Indiana 55 years ago in February in the grade of private because they had no vacancies in any other grade at that time; and you can tell Upton, although he isn't alive, but maybe you know where he is, dead, you can tell Upton that I got elected Second Lieutenant. He didn't like that because he never got elected, you see, and not only that, I have to defend myself by saying I know a lot of officers that had to get elected or they wouldn't have been officers. But I don't know if that's true, I just suspect it. So, anyway, I'm sort of a soldier by being physically retired, reactivated, loaned to a civilian agency on a reimburseable basis. So you can't expect a great deal.

I think that The American Legion, and the other veterans organizations and everybody else who loves this country, have got to increase the quality of our manpower. I think we've got a lot of manpower that could be made capable to do most anything for this country. I know it's rather silly to say I think we ought to take a man and let him out when they can pass the examination, rather than to not let him in because they can't pass the examination.

And I have great hopes for this great organization that has been the exponent of trying to not discriminate, to not show partially by letting people off. I have hopes in this great organization next year and I think it's a good challenge. Because I think there are some reasons why there is more chance of you getting something approaching universal service than you've ever had before; because I'm not so sure that the public isn't aware of the fact that we've got lots of people that are not going to be much better than they have to be.

Now, stupidity is paying off too well. I'd like to see some of the boys, who haven't been so good at the examination, taken in the Armed Forces and told they could get out in about the time they graduated from high school, that would probably give them as long as you'd want them around. Not more than six, seven years, maybe. And I think we've got to raise the standing of this two and a quarter million. We ought to have more than that by next year because we are developing right along.

Mr. McNamara is doing a fine job at taking 40,000. We're not going to ruin the market, there's going to be lots more. After that 40,000, he's going to 100,000 next year; I hope he goes to 200,000—I'd like to see it double along each year for, well, as long as I live; which probably doesn't put us up to a very high figure, but we might try that just, as you know, as a beginning.

And, I happen to be, from the experience I've had for the last 25, 30 years with organizations where we get people to work for nothing and board themselves, that the one thing about the people elected to the local Boards you can depend on, are that the people that have already offered their lives on the altar of America's freedom—sometimes, of course, the ones who lost them are not on the local Boards (perhaps I ought to say that by way of explanation)—but the ones that have given much for this country have an appreciation that will never come to a person who hasn't given anything. No one is ever interested in something they never did anything for. And so, therefore, somehow or other, we have got to get individuals in whether they want to be in or not.

Now, I know a great many people who want to get me to go and make it possible that they could be operated on so to make them better. What did I say? What do I get if they get operated on? Give that a little bit of thought! And that's about the last we heard out of them. In fact, we couldn't find them with search warrants because they were afraid that somebody would get a law passed where we could take them in. You get them in and you think they are going to be around here for two years, and if you want to be around here sick two years, be around here sick for two years, but you aren't going to get out. You would be surprised to know how they will doctor. One reason why I'm an optimist: I never expect too much of human beings, and you know, they don't let me down very often.

So, somehow or other, I think we've got to get these youngsters in and maybe we will have to take some that carry an automobile off because he didn't want to walk two or three blocks. I know how it is, our members of Congress here. I know you'll begin to get letters from mothers and fathers. They'll say my son writes home and says he has a wonderous fellow beside him, on one side, who murdered somebody and a bank robber on the other . I probably shouldn't have brought up "bank robber." This afternoon I heard of an individual who was a war hero, and a banker, and a governor, but I thought he was a farmer; that's what he told me when he asked me up here.

I went back and got my third reader and I read about "Home from his journey, Farmer Jones awakes this morning and he gets his store clothes off and his old clothes on. 'Now, I'm myself.' said Farmer Jones." You know, I had that vision that he was a banker. I know when I was a farmer, we never got to be bankers. The bankers owned our land, but that was how we started. So I hope, somehow, that we get these boys in, when I wish it would get so even the sophisticated people could say "patriotism" without choking. You gave me a second thought: Maybe you ought to let them choke. I wish, somehow or other, that it wasn't old fashioned to be proud for the people who came up here and brought this country to the place it is—even if it is half as good as I heard it was tonight, it was a wonderful opportunity. I wish we could get so that we are proud of the things our ancestors had done. I wish there was some way to make the people who don't like this country give back what they got out of it, but how do you do that, though? A lawyer could probably figure it out, but he'd tell you he could, at least. So, somehow I think what we need are some simple things. Some simple virtues like, first of all, having confidence in ourselves, and it really even pays to work a little. Confidence in our families, that's a big field and I don't know just what we're going to do with all the things that distracts from the family. Confidence in our community. Oh, if you can get up to the Congressional District in the State, and then in the United States, fine. But I don't want anybody trying to help me run the United States who doesn't believe in himself, his family, and his community, his church and his school. I realize that he loves the stars and wants to go to the moon and all that sort of stuff. That's fine, but for my money, if you can't be loyal in small things, I just can't see how we can encompass the stars when we can't stand to listen to our own neighbor's dog bark without wanting to start some sort of a revolution.

One of the things . . . I sort of have a feeling that if we can get along with ourselves, we might get along with somebody else. But I do think we have got to instilll that in these youngsters, the escapists, not that we're trying to go to Canada or run out on something, but trying to meet it head on, that's the thistle.

It's been great to be here and I am going to sell you something that has been pretty encouraging: I'm going to quit. I want to say, as a young girl, who brought me up, would say: Some boy said to her, "May I have the last dance?" And she said, "You've had it."

Hon. Howard W. Smith, of Virginia

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, the history of the House of Representatives is rich in the biographies of unusually talented men whose genius has made this one of the world's greatest legislative bodies, and one of those whose contributions have added most to the luster of its reputation is Howard W. Smith, of Virginia.

Certainly few men in our time have possessed his knowledge and skill in the legislative process, and having the opportunity of observing this man mold and influence the measures we have enacted and those we have rejected, has been one of the most illuminating experiences of my freshman term.

The many who have known and served with Judge Smith over his lond and illustrious career will miss a personal friend when the 90th Congress convenes, but the many of us who admired the master, and the many more who will enter the House in the next and Congresses to come will miss the privilege of serving with one of the great legislators of this century and the history of our Republic.

Redskin Competition

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT F. KENNEDY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Mr. President, during the hectic closing days of the session, the 89th Congress took time out of its breakneck schedule to approve Senator Abraham Ribicoff's amendment allowing a group of 40 teenage boys to continue to play organized football on U.S. Capitol Grounds.

United Press International has reported the story with humor and understanding, and I ask unaimous consent to have this news report printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the news report was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

REDSKIN COMPETITION

Washington.—Congress agreed today to let some neighborhood kids play football on one of its vacant lots. The authorizing bill would also launch a $140 million world studies program.

The football field has nothing to do with the international act approved by the House and Senate and sent to President Johnson.

But permission for children—particularly St. Peter's angels—to use it as a recreation area was tacked on to the measure by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn.

Along with other Washington residents, Ribicoff read in a local newspaper column recently that capitol officials would not permit some 40 eleven to fifteen-year-old boys use the graddy square block next to the Cannon Office Building as their home field in a Catholic Youth Organization tackle football league.

Capitol architect George Stewart said he personally had no objection to the boys playing but that if any of them got hurt Congress could be held responsible. It would take an act of Congress, he intoned, to remove that responsibility.

Ribicoff came up with a proposed act and managed to add it to the education bill when the legislation reached the Senate floor. It would authorize the architect to temporarily turn the land over to the District of Columbia for recreational purposes.

Rep. John Brademas, D-Ind., who as House sponsor of the bill was having troubles enough with the major part of the bill, promptly endorsed the Ribicoff rider.

Brademas cleared away the other roadblocks that had threatened to leave the whole measure a victim of the Congressional adjournment rush.

The plot of land lies next to the Cannon House Office Building and is the site of the proposed Madison Memorial annex to the Library of Congress, it has stood empty since 1962 when scores of shops and townhouses were torn down.

In that time the only use Capitol officials have been able to devise for the land is to utilize it as a sort of "cooling off" area for youths demonstrating at hearings conducted by the House committee on Un-American activities.

The education bill would authorize the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to spend $140 million over three years on a variety of programs in U.S. colleges designed to lead to improved undergraduate instruction in international studies.

Maltese-American Friendship

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, our American Ambassador to Malta, the Honorable George J. Feldman, has done well in his short tenure as Ambassador to Malta to erase some of the ugly image that our American Nation is encountering abroad.

In a recent address to the U.S. Alumni Association, he delivered a stirring address on Malta and the United States. This address was delivered at the University Theater, Royal University of Malta, and is a blueprint to help promote a better understanding between the two democracies.

The Maltese people hope that Maltese-American relations will continue to flourish for many years to come. They have hoped that some day our 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean will make better use of Malta as a NATO base. They desire our presence within their borders because of the presence of Soviet ships in Mediterranean waters, which do not make them feel secure. The Maltese believe that our presence in that area will act as a deterrent to some future aggression against this nation, so friendly toward us.

Mr. Speaker, in order that my colleagues may have the benefit of Ambassador Feldman's remarks, I would like to incorporate them with my statements and include the Ambassador's observations in the Record.

The Ambassador's remarks follow:

MALTA AND THE UNITED STATES: TWO DEMOCRACIES

(Address delivered by Ambassador George J. Feldman to the U.S. Alumi Association, Tuesday, October 25, 1966, University Theater, Royal University of Malta)

I feel somewhat awed at being called upon to speak in a place consecrated to learning—in a place where so many men, far wiser than myself, have spoken before. But I welcome this honor, and this opportunity to address a group dedicated to Maltese-American friendship.

With your indulgence I would like, this evening, to examine a few of the ties which in my opinion form the basis for this friendship.

An American reading the Maltese Constitution is immediately struck by the similarity between parts of that document and our own Bill of Rights. Both flow from a common Judeo-Christian tradition which cherishes a concern for the dignity and worth of every man, based upon the importance of the individual soul in the eyes of God. In the eyes of Thomas Jefferson, however, this attribution of a religious motive would have appeared both distasteful and unnecessary. Jefferson, who was at best a Deist, had a deep distrust of all organized religion. He preferred to find his inspiration in the philosophically shallow humanist values which were avant garde to the political thought of his day. However confused these values may now appear, one must remember that they served well at the time to unite a people who, though predominantly Protestant, were diverse in sectarian allegiance. Admittedly this has led to a certain anomaly in American society. Many of you, seeing the legend "In God We Trust" engraved on our coinage, will wonder how the United States Supreme Court could prohibit religious instruction in state-supported schools. Don't be deceived by this apparent inconsistency. Americans, like yourselves, are a fundamentally religious people who have been forced by circumstances to adopt a modified secular form of government.

Malta, on the other hand, having a long and close association with the Church, is in the direct line of Thomist thought, with a natural law tradition unadulterated by Rousseauism. But by whatever route it has reached us, the fact is that our two countries share a political philosophy which, while fostering the notion of a common or corporate good, never cedes primacy to the State over the individual, and never subscribes to the totalitarian formula which holds that the end justifies the means.

The modern French Thomist, Jacques Maritain, a thinker whose judgments are notably moderate and well-reasoned, has said that, in his opinion, democracy is the political form in closest accord with the natural law, and man's supernatural vocation. The ordinary practitioner schooled in the rough-and-tumble of politics is not greatly concerned with theory of this kind; yet he operates to the same end. He is engaged in a pragmatic but providential process which sifts human motives and reconciles conflicting interests to produce a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people". I would not, of course, suggest that there is but a single system capable of producing that result. The means are many. But, here again, Malta and the United States have an element in common—the years of British tutelage during our colonial periods—from which we each derived a democratic tradition and a ready-made set of institutions. Neither country was completely satisfied with this heritage and each has freely adapted it to the needs and aspirations of its people. But in both instances the mother country provided a truly democratic tradition upon which to build.

Scripture tells us that not everyone who cries "Lord, Lord!" is saved. Neither can every nation which professes to have a democratic system measure up to Lincoln's rule of thumb. So hollow are some such claims that the countries concerned feel constrained to proclaim in their very names that which, in fact, they lack—the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; the German Democratic Republic; the People's Republic of China, to mention but a few. In truth, how democratic is the German Democratic Republic, which had to build a wall to restrain its citizens from fleeing to West Berlin? The popular appeal of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is clear in the fact that more than 760,000 Vietnamese have "voted with their feet" in fleeing from their Viet Cong "liberators". And, how can Soviet Russia be considered a genuinely democratic country, dominated as it is by a Communist Party (the only legal party) having a membership composed of scarcely 5% of the population? How, too, can Red China qualify, where the ruling Communist Party consists of less than 3% of the population? One can guess how much popular support the Red Guard commands in China today. These are governments "of" some of the people, perhaps, but certainly not "by" or "for" the people. They are, instead, among the cruelest and most blatant frauds ever perpetrated upon those long-suffering peoples. Professing a classless society, these parodies of democracy have always begun, and are ever destined to end, as preposterous attempts by self-styled elites to substitute their wills for the will of the people. There is no tactical advantage, no seeming success, which can justify this political sacrilege. And it is in the nature of things that the people, however slow and however docile they may appear, will move to work history's vengeance on Communism, as in the past they have on every form of tyranny.

But political forms and institutions exist only for people. If there is a meaningful bond between Malta and the United States it must be a personal one. And I would hope that, as the first American Ambassador to Malta, I may have forged a link or two in the chain. I consider that my mission here is not only to represent the United States in Malta, but also to interpret Malta to our government and people at home. To accomplish this effectively, I have been fully occupied for more than a year, now, in becoming better acquainted with the people of Malta, and with some of the problems which confront her. Serious though they may be, problems of the kind faced by Malta should be welcome; in the sense that they are the very hallmark of sovereignty. Malta, like the United States in its early days of independence, can count itself fortunate that it is left free to deal with its domestic problems under the protection of Great Britain. In the case of the United States, there were not, of course, the formal defense and financial assistance agreements which Malta enjoys today; yet there is little doubt that during our nation's infancy, the British fleet was the principal guarantor of our security. Similarly, in those days before government-to-government aid, private British investment was, and continued until early in this century to be, America's main source of capital development funds. We have since progressed beyond that stage, but have passed to other problems which are equally pressing and important. These shortcomings are continually held up to public view by a free and vital press, and are freely commented upon by all our neighbors, friend and foe alike. The United States has serious internal problems—problems of prejudice, crime and poverty, to mention but a few. We long for the leisure to focus our undivided attention and energies on them, Americans are ill at ease in the cloak of international responsibility. There is a strong sentiment among us which inclines us to heed the simplistic and dangerous advice of our enemies—to mind our own business, to withdraw our attention to our own domestic problems. Who can now doubt that the United States would gladly dismantle its tremendously powerful, and tremendously costly, defense establishment—if it found itself in a genuinely peaceful world, where coexistence had its full and rightful meaning? Some say that such a world is an ideal never to be realized. . . . possibly. But, for America, it is a practical goal towards which we seek to approach, cautiously perhaps, but in good faith and with stout determination. Meanwhile, we find ourselves slightly resentful at being distracted from what we rightly regard as our first concern—the building of President Johnson's Great Society—which I would define as a society where every man has a chance, and knows that he has it.

I therefore repeat that Malta is, in a real sense, fortunate in being able to concern herself primarily with her domestic problems. In fact, however, Malta appears to have but one major problem—that of developing and diversifying its economy. And here, I think, there is evidence of real progress, and a clear promise of more to come. As a political observer, these are developments which occupy my continuing attention, developments which I try to interpret accurately and sympathetically to my government.

With barely a year in Malta, obviously I have still a great deal to learn. But if there is one thing that I have learned with certainty, it is that I am accredited to a courageous and liberty-loving people who, in spite of known economic difficulties, opted for national independence. Clearly this is not a people whose will has been sapped by a long period of political subordination. It is a people whose faith in the democratic process is amply attested by the fact that more than 80 percent of the electorate habitually participate in that process. This is a figure far higher than is current in either the United States or Great Britain. The Maltese should be proud of this fact for, in the long run, it is the nation's best guarantee of continued independence and prosperity.

Justice Caruana-Curran told me recently that it was a Maltese immigrant, Pace, who cast the Liberty Bell which rests in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and which is so precious a relic of our revolutionary period. This fact epitomizes all that might be said of those who, having emigrated to the United States, themselves form a powerful link between our peoples. I have often wondered what prompted Pace to immigrate to what was then a Quaker colony in a little-known and remote quarter of the globe. I hope, someday, to learn a great deal more about him. But, when I do, I am confident that I shall find a man not very different from the Maltese of today. Less heroic perhaps, but equally solid in achievement, are today's immigrants who, often with few of the advantages of wealth or education, still find America a land of opportunity. I know of no single instance of a Maltese immigrant to the United States who has become a public burden there. On the contrary, the Maltese in the United States are known as an orderly, hard-working and thrifty people who are a credit to the communities in which they live. They may—and they do—take a justifiable pride in this reputation. This unique achievement is, of course, no accident; it clearly reflects the strong ethical and religious training inculcated in Malta. It is my firm conviction that, in the case of the Maltese immigrant, the United States receive far more than she gives. I have occasion to reflect on this at least once a year—when I lay a wreath on the grave of Private Emanuel Borg, the brave Gozitan who, during the Korean conflict, gave his life for his adopted country.

There, beside his grave, I find a new perspective on the loyalties which we bear our respective governments. And there I find the most profound and lasting link which we share—the vision of government, not as a means of achieving an earthly paradise, but as the limited instrument whose purpose it is to create an environment which will provide man the one thing that his nature really demands—the freedom to work out his individual salvation.

The 89th Congress: Issues and Achievements

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS H. KUCHEL
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, the 89th Congress is symbolic of the continuing achievements and frustrations of the legislative process in America. When I first came to the Senate in late 1952, General Eisenhower had just been elected President and the Nation was faced with the aggravating dilemma of the Korean war and its awesome burden upon the economic and social development of the country. "Guns versus butter" was as poignant for the 83d Congress as it was for the 89th. Under the leadership of President Eisenhower, the United States was able then to resolve the Korean conflict and, at the same time, to move forward with important domestic programs. This is the same kind of dilemma that cast an even larger shadow on the 89th Congress.

The growing U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war and the inflationary trend in the Nation's economy were by far the dominant themes of the 89th Congress. In his state of the Union address of January 12, 1966, President Johnson called for a renewed emphasis of the war, but not at the expense of his Great Society.

> This Nation is mighty tough—

He stated—

> * * * to pursue our goals in the rest of the world while still building a great society here at home.

His budget request called for a $15.2 billion expansion of the war as well as a $3.3 billion increase in proposed domestic spending—a record fiscal budget of $112.8 billion.

One of the strong, continuing strands in traditional Republican Party philosophy is fidelity to sound fiscal policy. Our party refused to succumb to expediency. Once again, Republicans pointed out that no nation, regardless of its might, could continue to fight a war abroad without recognizing the need for economic adjustments at home. But the administration paid little attention to the warnings of an opposition representing but a third of the Congress. Major programs which swept through the Congress with bipartisan support in 1965, were supplemented by greater spending plans in 1966. But the facade of achievement was to be shattered by the reality of inflation. By the middle of 1966, the administration at last began to heed the growing cry for action—but its efforts were too little, too late. The last gasps of the 89th Congress were spent on suspension of the Investment Tax Credit and the Foreign Investors Tax Act, measures which may only add to confusion in our economy.

The administration and its majority in the Congress failed adequately to deal with the economic challenges imposed by America's role in world affairs. Nevertheless, the Congress accomplished some notable legislative achievements.

Indeed, the 89th Congress will be long remembered for its outstanding domestic record. Such programs as medicare, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Act, the Voting Rights Act, a minimum wage for agriculture, the demonstration cities program, and many others, formed the framework for future advancements in every area of domestic concern. But the challenge of today and tomorrow will continue to be the ability of this Nation to move forward without destroying the stability of our economy or frustrating our efforts in defending freedom in Vietnam. This challenge will, indeed, it must, demand the continued and undivided attention of the Congress and the Nation if meaningful domestic and foreign achievements are to be consolidated.

THE NATION'S ECONOMY

As 1966 began, the American economy was working at capacity. After years of stable economic growth, it was near full employment. Although the United States was enjoying the benefits of continued prosperity, the economy had reached the point where any sizable increase in demand would result in substantial price increases.

Expenditures for Vietnam and the Great Society provided the impetus, and inflation became a reality. The cost-of-living index jumped from 111 percent in January of 1966 to 113.8 percent in August. Interest rates began to rise, the money market tightened, and a critical shortage of mortgage money in the homebuilding industry appeared. On September 22, 1966, in an address on the floor of the Senate, I pointed to some of the consequences that inflation had inflicted:

> It (inflation) has upset our financial markets; it has all but destroyed the longstanding blessing of low interest rates for investment; it has cut deeply into the budget of the American housewife; it has paralyzed home construction and financing.

The President, early in the 2d session, sought and received congressional approval of a $5.9 billion bill to accelerate certain types of taxpayments and to reimpose 1965 excise levies, but the measure was hardly adequate to counter the spending boom. Almost every leading economist in the Nation called for a restraint on spending or for a general tax increase, but the administration and its 2 to 1 majority in Congress refused to make this choice.

Instead, other tactics were employed with questionable results. The rigid wage-price guidelines proved inadequate to resist the rising cost of labor. Administration efforts to restrict the money supply by raising interest rates worked undue hardships, particularly on the homebuilding industry. Tight money greatly pinched the economy of California, where traditionally money has been more expensive than in States nearer the financial centers on the east coast.

The final tactic was a proposal to suspend certain tax incentives to business investment. In a major floor address, I contended that the effects of this proposal would not be prompt, its application inequitable, and its consequences uncertain. More important, the probable consequence would be felt deeply in the economy of California:

> The proposed legislation will result in the kind of large-scale unemployment and production cutbacks that mean economic disaster for states highly dependent on large industries. In my own State, there are over 500,000 people dependent on the aerospace and airline industries for their income. Are their jobs to be sacrificed in 1968 for the problems of 1966? It is a sad commentary on the policies of this administration when possible future unemployment must be used as a club to control present spending.

Neither the administration nor the Congress accepted several amendments which I offered to correct the deficiencies and inequities of this proposal. I opposed this measure on final passage.

What is needed is a more forthright approach to fiscal policy, to balance the budget, and, where necessary, to cut spending and increase revenue. In the course of this Congress, I have conscientiously opposed spending which I thought could be deferred or avoided during the present crisis in Vietnam. I opposed the Community Development District Act of 1966 because of its excessive high costs, as well as the Participation Sales Act—a piece of political sleight-of-hand that would covertly increase Federal spending by not having it appear in the Federal budget.

The leader of the Senate Republicans, EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN, sought a proposal to give the President of the United States the authority to control spending. It provided the Chief Executive with the power and the tools to withhold 20 percent of the congressional appropriation in the public works area. I regret exceedingly that only 17 of us supported this proposal.

While I supported these Republican efforts to reduce Government spending where possible, I also felt it necessary to support legislation aimed at stimulating and protecting the private sector of our economy. I cosponsored the quality stabilization bill, a proposal which would protect the small businessman from predatory and deceptive pricing. I introduced legislation to eliminate the danger of double taxation that might result from the use of installment sales. Rather than acting on these and other proposals aimed at stimulating the sagging portions of our economy, the majority chose to pass such inflationary packages as the Foreign Investors Tax Act—a proposal loaded with unrelated legislation for special interest groups and referred to by the Wall Street Journal as the "Christmas tree bill." I voted against it.

Too often, the voices of reason are drowned out by those who ignore the consequences of their decisions in this critical time. The stability of the economy became a crucial problem in the 89th Congress; but the administration ignored it until late in the session. I intend to insure that this problem is given first priority in the next year. America's strong economy is her most precious asset at home and a most effective weapon abroad.

AMERICA AND THE WORLD

Following the President's decision, in the summer of 1965, to commit large numbers of U.S. Forces to the defense of the Republic of South Vietnam, the attention of the 89th Congress shifted necessarily to foreign affairs. The struggle to resist aggression in a small nation halfway around the world brought into question the fundamentals of American policy throughout the world.

The costs of this struggle imposed an enormous burden on our economy which could not be borne without some reassessment of our commitments, both financial and military, in other parts of the world.

In some areas, a reassessment of foreign policy was overdue. I supported Senator DIRKSEN's successful proposal to reduce the administration's spending plans in the foreign aid program for this year. I also supported the Kennedy-Mundt amendment to provide for a thorough review of the entire program in order to make it both more efficient and more responsive to American foreign policy objectives throughout the world.

I did not agree, however, to the suggestion of the Democratic majority, that our sizable commitment in Asia must result in a unilateral withdrawal of troops from the NATO alliance. The United States must not abandon the vital concept of collective security. On September 22, 1966, I pointed out to the Senate that any change in the foreign policy of the United States was of great importance to the entire world, and that the aggressive designs of Communist China were clearly a threat to the peace of every continent. I noted furthermore:

> A great power must make its purposes clear lest its allies be confused and its enemies miscalculate its intentions. No nation, friend or foe, should have to grope for the basis of our international policy in this nuclear age.

The majority's proposal would have sown confusion among our allies in the Atlantic alliance.

Under strong Republican counterattack, the troop withdrawal proposal was allowed to die. The point apparently has been accepted by the administration that no such major step should be taken without full consultation with our allies and detailed consideration in congressional hearings and in the executive agencies.

The confusion produced by foreign misconception of our deep commitment to the defense of human freedom has undoubtedly led to a disastrous dip in American prestige in Europe and in many of the developing nations. It has also contributed to the creation of disruptive attitudes here at home. I have spoken out against many of these, particularly to refute the cynical view that our allies in Asia have no sincere interest in resisting Communist aggression. For their part the people of Vietnam have made it clear that they want no part of misnamed "Wars of national liberation." Following the remarkable participation by the Vietnamese people in the election of September 13, 1966, for a national consituent assembly, I told the Senate that:

> In Asia as elsewhere, the instruments of democracy are the strongest weapons available to man. They are a match for subversion, conspiracy, tyranny and terror. We sometimes fail to appreciate the true measure of their power.
>
> The Viet Cong may well have suffered their Dienbienphu at the polls.

The world must be left in little doubt that the primary purpose of our involvement in Vietnam is to put a stop to the poisonous idea that one nation can forcibly impose its idea of the future on another. The determination to fight tyranny has been a mainstay of American policy throughout our history. The world will not be fully free until the force behind this simple truth is clearly understood.

In Vietnam it is now clear that the Communist forces cannot achieve their objective by force of arms. It remains to show them that republican institutions will be strong enough to resist their political intrigues. The free people of Asia have put their faith in self-government and in their collective security arrangements with their allies, including the United States. We must not disabuse them of this trust.

All Californians, indeed, all Americans have a special interest in the affairs of Latin America. The United States must continue to encourage the development of free and growing nations in our hemisphere. But this objective must not preclude the protection of our own vital interests. In 1965, I succeeded in incorporating in the Foreign Assistance Act a provision authorizing the President to suspend foreign aid to nations which interfere with our fishing fleets on the high seas. This has all too frequently been a major problem in our relations with our southern neighbors. I also succeeded in amending the national minimum wage law to provide that its operations in the Panama Canal Zone would be carefully scrutinized and to insure that they will not contribute to further civil disturbances at that key point in our national communications.

THE LIFE OF THE CITY

With the violence and eruptions which afflicted large tracts of urban America, and with the increasing emphasis on domestic programs to assist the poor, the attention of the 89th Congress was drawn to our cities. In August of 1966, the Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization held a number of hearings in an effort to clarify the Federal role in our cities. On August 22, I had the honor of appearing before that subcommittee to testify to the need for greater civil concern, for increased incorporation of private enterprise, for improved police-community relations, and for improved housing and education. I concluded with these words:

> The suggestions and programs I have referred to are possible solutions to the problems we face in our cities. I don't know the answers, but I do see the symptoms. And I know that my country cannot stand any growing pattern of violence, bloodshed, bigotry and hate. The ghettos of America cry out for our attention. We need to remove as many of the causes as we can. The problem is as multi-sided and complex as human life itself which is precisely what it is. We need the benefit of the wisest guidance possible.
>
> We need to try to improve human nature at the same time we seek to improve human environment. It is good that your Subcommittee is directing its attention, and the attention of our people, to a real danger in our midst. If you can lead in awakening an American civic conscience, sound solutions will be forthcoming giving new hope for our cities and our American society.

Some of the key legislative areas aimed at the urban crisis during the 89th Congress were poverty, housing, air and water pollution and transportation.

WAR ON POVERTY

The goal of the antipoverty program is to assist the underprivileged citizens of this Nation. Though I have supported the general aims of this program, a number of problems—political, administrative, and financial—have plagued its conduct.

The political problems centered around the use of poverty funds to support municipal political organizations and for other partisan purposes. To prevent such abuses, I cosponsored legislation to strengthen regulations preventing employees of the poverty program from engaging in partisan political activities. I am happy to say that the proposal was adopted into law.

Administrative and financial weaknesses were reflected in wasteful expenditures. As a member of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, I redoubled my efforts to give such expenditures the closest scrutiny. Republicans have constantly urged that both administrative and financial aspects of this program should not rest with government action alone, but should incorporate the efforts of private enterprise.

I introduced legislation to revise the purpose clause of the Economic Opportunity Act specifically to encourage the participation of private enterprise. This legislation was also adopted by the 89th Congress.

Additional Republican proposals which I cosponsored included the Human Investment Act, to allow a tax advantage to businesses participating in job training programs, and the Economic Opportunity Corporation, to create a private corporation engaged in the various programs under the Economic Opportunity Act. I regret that neither was acted upon during this session.

If the goals of this program are to be effectively achieved, our efforts should rest as much as possible with the resources and incentives of the private economy.

HOUSING

The need for improved housing conditions for low-income families posed an additional urban area of concern to the 89th Congress.

The demonstration cities bill contained the bulk of the housing and city proposals of the 89th Congress. The key feature of this legislation was to provide a coordinated and intensive attack on urban blight. As part of this attack, I introduced an amendment to provide assistance to those seeking to purchase homes in areas threatened by civil disturbance. The lack of almost all private financing in these areas punished those who desired to be property owners. The amendment, which was adopted by the Congress, will allow FHA assistance to such potential buyers.

In August of 1965, I introduced legislation to provide decent housing for the

Hunters Point area in San Francisco. Subsequently, the administration advised me that this proposal could be handled administratively. I regret that its failure to act promptly may well have been one of the underlying causes of the recent disorders in that area.

Society cannot afford to leave this segment of its citizenry in the horrid conditions in vast tracts of our great cities. It is out of such an environment that grows the social disorganization and crime which costs society millions each year.

AIR AND WATER POLLUTION

The problems of air and water pollution were among the first urban areas to be seriously studied by the Congress. It was in 1955 that I introduced the first Federal legislation in the field—the Air Pollution Control Act—which provided for a program of research and technical assistance. It was signed into law by President Eisenhower. Additional measures have been passed since that time expanding the provisions of the original act.

During the 89th Congress, I cosponsored S. 306 to provide additional Federal action to abate air pollution. This successful proposal established standards to control pollutants and further, to authorize a national research program developing improved methods of disposing of solid wastes. I further joined in efforts to step up the Federal Government's water pollution control activities. S. 2947, the Clean Waters Restoration Act of 1966, provided additional funds for sewage treatment plants, additional incentives for State contributions, and a new program of research on industrial pollution.

There were other proposals in this area which I cosponsored, but which Congress did not act upon, including a measure to provide for tax incentives to those constructing pollution facilities.

TRANSPORTATION

In recent studies of the causes of urban blight, transportation has slowly become a topic of extreme importance. The McCone Commission studying the factors that entered into the Watts riot concluded:

> The lack of adequate transportation handicaps them (residents of Watts) in seeking and holding jobs, attending schools, shopping, and in fulfilling other needs. It has had a major influence in creating a sense of isolation, with its resultant frustrations, among the residents.

I supported the enactment of S. 3700 during this Congress, a bill which would expand Federal programs of aid in the development of urban mass transportation. I cosponsored two additional proposals—S. 2599 and S. 2935—both of which were aimed at increasing the research and development programs in urban transportation. In July of 1965, I introduced an amendment to H.R. 7997, the Independent Offices Appropriations proposal, to stimulate continued American investment in the unique development of helicopter transportation connecting cities and airports in a given metropolitan area.

In order to coordinate the principal transportation policies, functions, and operations of the Federal Government, Congress created a Department of Transportation. Though many administrative problems remain to be answered, I believe this department will be an important step in the formation of a national transportation policy and in the eventual solution of our many transportation difficulties.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL PEACE

In early June of this year, I addressed the Senate:

> Mr. President, this country, within the last few years, has taken significant steps toward the fulfillment of our historic American concept of equality for all men. These steps are intended to help America set her own house in order and achieve domestic tranquility among our people. But the true significance of our efforts can be diminished, if not destroyed, by a few acts of useless violence or death in the streets of our cities.

There was reason for great distress throughout the country as reports of rioting and violence resounded from New York to Los Angeles, from Chicago to Lansing, from Cleveland to Atlanta. In the Senate, I said, also:

> These are events which no man, regardless of his sympathies, can cite with pride. They taint the achievements we have made in the past and they hinder our efforts for the future. They strike at the very goal to which, along with many of my distinguished colleagues, I have so long been devoted; equal justice and equal opportunity under the law.

These events and their effects became a matter of the greatest concern to the Congress as it faced issues in the fields of civil rights, crime, and election reform.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Since the first civil rights legislation was enacted during the Eisenhower years, forceful strides have been made toward equal justice under law. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, measures which I cosponsored, represent a fulfillment of the words of our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution. As I have stated on the floor of the Senate:

> America is approaching a period when the law and its enforcement will not be influenced by the color of a man's skin or by his creed, and equal justice will be a reality rather than a sham.

But the effects of the rioting and civil strife which afflicted our cities not only encouraged in justice, but cast a shadow over the favorable congressional atmosphere that had greeted civil rights legislation. The Civil Rights Act of 1966 was not voted upon in the Senate because of a filibuster. Another proposal to strengthen Federal prohibitions against discrimination in employment based on race, religion, or national origin died in the Senate. Several measures which I cosponsored to provide additional criminal and civil remedies for unlawful violence were not acted upon in committee.

But the challenge of our times is to move forward with human progress without threatening the domestic tranquility of this Nation. Our nearly 200 million people, of diverse races, must live together in harmony. Our free society rests on the premise that every American must assume the responsibility of respecting the laws pursuant to our Constitution. If this be done, then I am hopeful that injustice can largely be met not by laws, but by the conscience of the American people.

CRIME AND VIOLENCE

The 89th Congress joined with the people of America in a growing concern for all forms of lawlessness in our society. There must always be a vigorous, coordinated, and efficient enforcement of our laws. I have supported, and will always support, all appropriate legislation to provide our peace officers with the tools they need to do the job that must be done.

I was a cosponsor of S. 1409 which would have provided a program of Federal assistance to State and local police forces in order to develop or demonstrate techniques and practices which will improve their effectiveness. I also cosponsored several proposals (S. 2113–2116) designed to improve the elimination of narcotics addiction—a major cause of crime. These proposals were incorporated in the passage of an all-encompassing narcotics measure—S. 2191. I also introduced a proposal (S. 2524) to control the indiscriminate and unregulated traffic in master keys. Although the proposal gained bipartisan support, it was not acted upon in committee.

It is regretful that additional legislative action was not taken in the fight against crime and lawfulness. It is the responsibility of the Congress, the administration and the Attorney General to gear up the Federal Establishment to combat the interstate traffic which exists in organized crime and violence.

ELECTION REFORM

An area which is susceptible to a subtler form of lawlessness is that of Federal campaigns and elections. Cries for election reforms arise each election year in Congress but rapidly fade the day after election. The 89th Congress was no exception. A number of proposals were offered to amend the Corrupt Practices Act, the Hatch Act, and establish Federal controls on campaign expenditures—none were acted upon.

I was one of a bipartisan group which sponsored S. 3435 which provided needed reforms in the field of election finance, including tightened campaign spending reporting laws, tax deduction for political gifts and a requirement that Members of Congress report their extracurricular gifts and income. This bill also died in committee.

An area which I felt demanded particular attention was that of fraud in Federal elections. On August 17, 1966, I introduced a bill to strengthen Federal laws to deal with those who would use false or fraudulent campaign materials. In the remarks which I made at the time I introduced this proposal, I stated:

> It is a sad commentary to the greatness of free America when a vote is cast out of ignorance. It is a high crime against our Nation, however, when a vote is mistakenly cast by reason of false or fradulent propaganda. No representative government can continue to exist very long if willful deception is allowed to influence and to mislead the American voter.

I will again reintroduce this proposal in the next session of the Congress.

CALIFORNIA AND THE WEST

The press of population on the resources of the great American West demands increasing attention by thoughtful citizens everywhere in our country.

Every day there is a net increase of 1,500 persons moving into our State; this fantastic proliferation of people has already made California the most populous and one of the most highly urbanized States in the Union. By the year 2000 there will be 50 million people in California, if the present rate of migration continues.

California's riches have been the magnet for this growth. But if our citizens are to enjoy the serenity of the seashore, the majesty of the Sierras, or the grandeur of our forests, we must make a massive effort to preserve them. This challenge is of a piece with the problem facing our cities. Man must be able to continue to draw from nature the inspiration that has formed so much of our civilization.

In the 89th Congress, I introduced a proposal endorsed by the administration and by many conservationists to create a national park in the mighty Redwoods of Del Norte County. The giant trees, some of which were alive in the time of Christ, offer a matchless opportunity for an appreciation of nature by all of the people, and an excellent prospect for recreation as well. This proposal will be a priority item for the 90th Congress, and, if the various organizations having a stake in the future of our northern coast can reach an acceptable agreement on the metes and bounds, I am confident that a park will be established.

The Congress did take action on my bill to continue acquisition of lands for the Point Reyes National Seashore, recognizing the need to preserve this scenic area for the benefit of all Californians in this and succeeding generations. In a related area the Congress recognized the urgency of preserving vanishing species of wildlife and took steps to prevent the extinction, such as lamentably was the future of the California grizzly bear.

The struggle to conserve our resources is nowhere more acute than in the critical need to supply California with adequate water supplies. In the past year I continued my efforts to reach agreement among the States of the West on the use of water in the Pacific Southwest project, and to provide the beginning for alternative sources of supply through desalination of sea water.

Although the Senate passed my proposal for Federal participation in a $444 million desalination plant to be located on a man-made island off the coast of Orange County, action was not completed in the House of Representatives. The provision of adequate water supplies for southern California remains a priority item.

The critical problem of water supply must be attacked from every conceivable angle, if our standard of living in California is to be maintained. Some notable achievements have already been recorded. The 89th Congress authorized and provided initial funds for the $426 million Auburn-Folsom reclamation legislation, which, along with Trinity and San Luis, will form a vital element in the Central Valley project.

After a long fight the Congress also approved the small reclamation projects amendments, which I supported, in order to provide more generous and realistic Federal aid for nongovernmental agencies building their own water supply and distribution systems.

The Congress also enacted my proposal for a joint project with the Republic of Mexico to bring under control the flood waters of the Tijuana River which runs along the border.

AGRICULTURE

Today, agriculture continues to hold a key place in our society because of its unique contribution to this Nation's greatness. California is the Nation's first agricultural State. Our farmers, however, are faced with a number of problems which constantly threaten their economic well-being. With the increasing number of farm liquidations, ranging from 80,000 to 90,000 per year, the national interest is directly affected. Several vital issues were presented for consideration in this second session of the 89th Congress.

It is unfortunate that agricultural policy in this country is often dependent on the whims of the executive branch, the Department of Agriculture, or the Department of Labor. The Johnson administration took several actions which were calculated to push farm prices down. The wholesale dumping of wheat and corn, the slashing of the Defense Department buying of butter and beef, and the using of import restrictions, only added to the farmers' instability. I believe we must seek to reduce Government involvement in agriculture without harming individual farmers. It is with this in mind that I cosponsored Senate Congressional Resolution 93, a measure to prohibit action by any Federal agency to discourage parity prices for any agricultural commodity. The worst blunder in the field of agriculture was the administration's mishandling of the farm labor supply during the critical harvest periods.

On July 12, 1966, the Senate passed S. 3467, allocating additional funds for school lunch programs and needy children. This bill will not only assist the dairy farmer to augment his meager income and to dispose of surplus milk, but will also help to provide proper nutritional benefits for our underprivileged children.

The cotton research and promotion bill—H.R. 1322—was also considered and passed by the Congress. It is estimated that from 12 to 14 million persons in the United States depend directly on cotton for at least a part of their livelihood. I worked actively for the passage of this proposal and believe that it will effectively improve the competitive position of our cotton industry in California and the Nation. I also cosponsored successful amendments to stimulate the olive and wine industries of California through trade and tax incentives.

Increases in world population have added a new dimension to the problems of American agriculture. This country, under Public Law 480, is now delivering surplus food and fiber to other nations of the world. The Food for Freedom Act of 1966 will extend Public Law 480. I have long supported the use of surplus commodities as a necessary adjunct to our aid program; however, as a member of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, I have always opposed any waste in our foreign aid program where contributions were not productive.

The farm people of this Nation have made and are continuing to make a vital contribution to our Nation's prosperity. I believe our efforts must seek to give these people an equitable share in the prosperity they have helped to create.

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

Although the economy reached the level of so-called full employment in the past 2 years, significant pockets of unemployment remained, particularly in crowded areas like Watts where the jobless rate has been estimated as high as 34 percent of the work force. The 89th Congress made major contributions to improve job placement and training through the amendments to the Manpower Development Training Act and programs of the antipoverty program. Only the inability of House-Senate conferees to reach agreement prevented enactment of a Republican effort to provide a sound nationwide unemployment compensation program recognizing the prerogatives of the State governments in this area.

A major achievement was enactment of a national minimum wage for agriculture, long a plank in the platform of the Republican Party of California. The final version of the law did not contain some of the provisions on child labor and comparable wage levels, which I had submitted in my own proposals. But, I was gratified that at last the Congress recognized at law the error in the outdated "double standard" in our policy, which has excluded agricultural workers from the benefits obtained by workers in industry and commerce. The minimum agricultural wage in Mississippi was recorded early in 1966 at 65 cents per hour, as compared with $1.42 in California, a differential which not only leaves the field workers in Mississippi with a wage below subsistence but provides ruinous competition for California agriculture.

The effort to establish a uniform national labor policy, which has long been the dream of the American workingman, made less progress in the 89th Congress than many of us had hoped for. Neither the proposal to repeal section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, nor my proposal for one national labor policy on picketing were brought to a vote on the Senate floor. My bill was repeatedly endorsed by President Eisenhower. These measures are entitled to a fair hearing and decision on their merits. I was the first elected official in California to oppose right-to-work laws. The people of California have repudiated them at the polls. I continue in my firm belief that this Nation must have one labor policy for the benefit of all, rather than a patchwork of laws tailored to the needs of special interest groups.

EDUCATION

The world is fast coming to recognize what Greek philosophers said thousands of years ago: there is nothing more precious than knowledge. In the 89th Congress this concept was given full recognition in the passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Act, and the International Education Act, all of which were designed to improve facilities available to growing American minds at every level. I strongly supported these measures, particularly some of the features most important to California, such as increased aid to junior colleges.

As a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, I took sharp issue with the administration's proposal to curtail the so-called impacted areas program. The Federal Government must continue to acknowledge its obligation to compensate local school districts for the tax burden imposed by the education of children of families brought into our State by Federal programs. There are over a quarter of a million Federal employees in the State of California; moreover, 45 percent of its land remains in Federal hands. The administration's proposed reductions would have meant an annual increase of over $1 million each to the taxpayers of San Francisco and Long Beach, over $3 million to Los Angeles and over $5 million to San Diego. In fact, in some school districts of California, such as China Lake, there would be almost no other source of revenue than this Federal aid. I am very pleased that the Congress saw fit to maintain this vital program.

Another major need is to provide continued and increased support for higher education. The post war population increase now appears in our college entrance statistics. Advanced education is increasingly important to our society. I was the cosponsor of a Republican proposal to provide tax relief for the costs of higher education. It has gained bipartisan support and should be given early consideration in the next session. There will also be a need to meet increased construction costs for our college campuses. I am mindful of the outstanding achievements of our California colleges, both State and private. They have played a major role in sustaining the high level of productivity and of cultural development in our State. They have, for example, been a major factor in the spending of over $5 billion in our State every year on research and development. Education is the foundation of American prosperity in the modern world, and no effort must be spared to keep it sound and constructive.

HEALTH

One of the most significant pieces of legislation to affect not only California but the entire Nation was medicare. I have long supported efforts to obtain a social security medical care program for the aged. Several years ago, I supported the Kerr-Mills Act which authorized 50-percent Federal financial participation with any State whose laws authorized across-the-board medical, hospital, and pharmaceutical care for people in need, the "need" to be set by State standards.

My belief is that pay-as-you-go hospital insurance under social security for people over 65 is a vastly sounder health program. In 1965, after cosponsoring the companion bill in the Senate, I was gratified when the Congress finally passed the House version of medicare. This program is benefiting directly more than 19 million Americans over the age of 65. It is benefiting indirectly all Americans by freeing younger generations from worrying about health care for their elderly parents and by guaranteeing each person some protection against catastrophic illness in his old age.

I also supported the passage of the Social Security Amendments of 1965 which increased social security cash benefits and expanded public assistance programs, and also S. 3008, a bill providing for planning authorizations for health services in fiscal 1967 and 1968. In addition, I cosponsored proposals which would, among other things, provide disability insurance for the blind, expand medicare to include State and local employees, establish a National Eye Institute in the National Institutes of Health, and provide aid to children under foster care. Though these proposals were not acted upon, it is clear that continued attention will be demanded of the Congress in order to improve, develop, and expand the significant health services that have been established.

VETERANS

Prompted by the increasing involvement in Vietnam, the 89th Congress made one of its first orders of business a long-stalled program of readjustment assistance for veterans who served in the Armed Forces after January 31, 1955. The so-called cold war GI bill provided a permanent program of educational and vocational training assistance as well as direct and guaranteed loans for all such veterans.

In addition to supporting this proposal, I cosponsored several successful amendments to provide tax benefits to members of the Armed Forces under the excise tax bill and the Tax Adjustment Act. I also cosponsored proposals to provide indemnity insurance for members of the Armed Forces in combat zones, to increase home loan benefits to veterans, and to provide a comprehensive on-the-job training program for GI's.

As a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, I joined in efforts to forestall the administration's plans to close a number of veterans hospitals and homes. This congressional opposition eventually forced President Johnson to substantially curtail his original plans.

The 89th Congress also provided increases in the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and their dependents as well as two bills increasing assistance for disabled veterans receiving vocational rehabitation training.

Near the end of the session, I cosponsored a bill, which the Senate approved, to readjust and equalize assistance to veterans of Vietnam in a number of important areas. The words I spoke in support of this measure have and will forever guide my continuing efforts on behalf of this Nation's veterans:

> The Congress, acting on behalf of the people of the United States, would, by this bill, attempt to pay a small portion of the ineluctable obligation of honor, which this Nation must attempt, but with all its resources will never be fully able, to repay to those who have fought, and will continue to fight, in defense of freedom.

CONCLUSION

The areas which I have discussed were of major concern to the Members of the 89th Congress. Many of the problems, of course, remain unanswered. It is the responsibility of future Congresses to continue the never-ending search to fulfill our hopes for America. To this end, I will always direct my efforts in the U.S. Senate. The future of the American people will be bright, if all of us discharge our obligations of citizenship and work together toward constructive solutions to the problems which plague our country and loom over the horizon for all nations.

Money Is Relative, Goods Are Not

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ODIN LANGEN
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, the following article by William D. Pardridge, which appeared in the Duluth Herald, Duluth, Minn., on Monday, October 17, presents a point of view which should well serve to stimulate the thinking of all of us who are so vitally concerned with the growing problem of inflation:

MONEY IS RELATIVE, GOODS ARE NOT—PRODUCTION CALLED THE ONLY REAL ANSWER TO INFLATION

(By William D. Pardridge)

Inflation today is not caused by its usual manifestation, which lazy economists brush off as "Too much money chasing too few goods. Inflation is caused by "Too few goods being chased." These two statements are as different as night and day.

The brush-off argument is so plausible and simple to understand that it is automatically accepted at face value by rote-thinking economists and by politicians who fancy themselves as men of action.

CURE WOULD HALT WELFARE PLANS

It must be admitted fast that effective treatment of the actual cause of inflation—instead of lip service to the manifestation of inflation—would temporarily halt forthwith all welfare programs of the U.S. Government. This is medicine no pantywaist economist or politician can take. But take it they must if the American economic system is to remain intact as the bulwark of social freedom in the Western World.

Now, if "too few goods are being chased by too much money," then the goods must be increased, not the money decreased. Money is relative and goods are absolute. A commodity is priced at so much money. If the total money stock of the economy is doubled the price of that commodity will double. The commodity—call it a consumers' good or goods—itself does not change in quantity.

If the total money stock is reduced—by increased taxes or by a reduction of aggregate wages—the price of some consumers' goods in large supply may tend to go down. This only reduces the working level of inflation. It does not reduce inflation itself.

If you have $250 a month to spend, and resent paying $10 for an article of clothing—which is 4 per cent of your $250—would you be better off if you had only $200 a month but paid a reduced price of $8 for that same article? Has inflation been cut back? No, because total consumers would still be paying 4 per cent of their monthly take-home pay for the very same pair of trousers or house dress.

Money is relative. Goods are not; they are absolute in quantity. There may be more or less money around, but there are just so many dresses and trousers around to buy.

The only way to combat inflation is to increase the manufacture so that the price of clothing—or food or housing or transportation—is reduced through supply and demand.

Technically, the actual cause of inflation is an imbalance between goods workers and service workers. In an accelerated welfare society, such as the U.S. in 1966, the proportion of total federal expenditures assigned to pay for service workers is so great that the total workforce is robbed of people who otherwise would make goods—cloths, food, houses, automobiles, and trinkets.

If a guerilla war costing $25 billion a year is tacked onto a severe imbalance of goods-service worker proportions, then only a wrecked economy can be the outcome.

Economically, a soldier or defense-plant worker is a service worker who produces nothing for the real-goods market of the nation. Yet defense-plant workers and the hordes of welfare-program payees all are paid ultimately with money that comes from the producing sector of the economy.

This drain of real economic wealth over into non-producing activities must reduce the amount per capita of real goods for sale in the stores and markets everywhere.

The hitch here is that price changes are relative changes, and a downward price movement may increase the proportion of a wage-earner's expenditures for the necessities of life if his own take-home pay goes down faster than the prices.

TAX INCREASE WON'T CUT PRICES

An across-the-board tax increase will not force prices down because the proportion of service workers over goods workers is rising at an ever-increasing pace. This is why there is no mystery about high prices during a recession.

If the proportion of service workers over goods workers increases faster than the rate of industrial productivity, then inflation must occur. No honest, competent economist can deny this.

Hon. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY M. JACKSON
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, one of the pillars of strength in the Senate will not be with us when the Senate convenes in January. All of us were sorry to learn some time ago of the decision of the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] to retire after the completion of his present term.

Senator SALTONSTALL has served his community, his State, and his Nation commencing in 1917. His record has been one of great honor and distinction. During this long period of public service his contributions have been legion. Since 1954 it has been my privilege to serve and work closely with him as a member of the Armed Services Committee. No one on the committee has been more conscientious or dedicated in doing the best for his country than the senior Senator from Massachusetts. He has never permitted partisanship to enter into his thinking or deliberations on national security affairs. He always demonstrated an unusual ability to work out solutions to knotty problems, which are a regular part of the committee menu. His counsel, advice, and assistance in these difficult situations will be sorely missed by all members of the committee, and the Senate as a whole.

On the personal side, we shall miss his warm, friendly manner. Above all else, we shall remember him as always being the gentleman—a man of complete integrity, who possessed the confidence and trust of everyone who had the privilege of knowing him.

Mrs. Jackson joins me in conveying to him and Mrs. Saltonstall our wish for many years of happiness.

Light Up for Safety

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES P. FARNSLEY
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD an excellent speech which Bernard L. Garmine, chief of police of Tucson, Ariz., presented to a large neighborhood association in Tucson which had just completed an extensive street lighting project:

LIGHT UP FOR SAFETY

(By Bernard L. Garmine, chief of police, Tucson, Ariz.)

A few years after the United States of America had finally firmed up its sovereignty, a French observer and historian by the name of Alexis De Tocqueville came to this country. His primary objective was to examine this new experiment in government. He spent considerable time in our country and when he returned to his native France he had this to say about us:

"In no country in the world has the principle of association been more successfully used or applied to a greater multitude of objects than in America. Besides the permanent associations which are established by Law under the names of townships, cities, and countries, a vast number of others are formed and maintained by the agency of private individuals.

"The citizen of the United States is taught from infancy to rely upon his own exertions in order to resist the evils and the difficulties of life; he looks upon the social authority with an eye of mistrust and anxiety, and he claims its assistance only when he is unable to do without it. This habit may be traced even in the schools, where the children in their games are wont to submit to rules which they have themselves established, and to punish misdeameanors which they have themselves defined. The same spirit pervades every act of social life. If a stoppage occurs in a thoroughfare and the circulation of vehicles is hindered, the neighbors immediately form themselves into a deliverative body; and this extemporaneous assembly gives rise to an executive power which remedies the inconvenience before anybody has thought of referring to a pre-existing authority superior to that of the persons immediately concerned. If some public pleasure is concerned, an association is formed to give more splendor and regularity to the entertainment. Societies are formed to resist evils that are exclusively of a moral nature, as to diminish the vice of intemperance. In the United States associations are established to promote the public safety, commerce, industry, morality and religion. There is no end which the human will despairs of attaining through the combined power of individuals united into a society."

If De Tocqueville were with us tonight I am sure he would not be amazed at the accomplishment of your neighborhood, for what you have done represents a vivid manifestation of his observation.

You established an association to promote the public safety, commerce, industry and morality of this comparatively vast area. I am confident you will not be disappointed.

Well lighted streets are the show windows of a progressive community. It is one of the best forms of advertising we have today. I am sure that were I an industrialist, good street lighting would impress me. Industrialists know that cities and thriving towns just don't happen—they are built.

The homes in this square mile will definitely appreciate in value and there will be a growing list of prospective buyers for homes in the affected area. I know this to be true for I have discussed street lighting with realtors. Each one has assured me even where the limited street lighted areas exist it represents a distinct advantage.

If more homes are built and more people move into this neighborhood certainly the merchants will enjoy increased volumes of business.

Probably more important than all the esthetical and materialistic advantages are the advantages which will accrue in the areas of crime prevention and traffic safety.

Let's examine your experience in these two ever present problems. During the year ending 30 June 1963 this square mile between Broadway and 22nd Street, Wilmot and Kolb Road suffered a total of 328 crimes and 113 traffic collisions. 441 times someone's rights, privileges or safety were infringed upon either deliberately or irresponsibly. In all except about 50 of these incidents the absence of adequate street lighting probably contributed to the opportunity to commit the offense.

In the police service we are charged with numerous responsibilities. Among these is prevention of crime. Basically there are two elements necessary for crime: the will to commit the crime—the opportunity to commit the crime. Adequate street lighting gives us invaluable assistance in helping to eliminate the opportunity to commit a crime. Burglars, thieves, prowlers or sex perverts, vandals and other cowards are reluctant or hesitant to commit their cowardly acts where there is a good chance some alert citizen or police officer may notice the act.

Most police officials throughout our country report amazing reductions in all sorts of crime with the installation of adequate street lighting. Tucson's experience is no exception. A few years ago the merchants in downtown Tucson cooperated with the City and installed a good system of lights. One year later the Police Department was happy to report a fifty per cent reduction in all phases of the crime picture in the lighted area.

It is our prayer that one year from tonight we of the Police Department will be privileged to report similar results to you who live within this section.

Information concerning criminal activity always seems to excite the curiosity and hysteria of a community more than any other type of news. It may be the manner in which it is presented by the news media or it may be due to the inherent tendency to allow our imagination to run free. Regardless of the reason the results are to insist that a disproportionate amount of police attention be given criminal activity. Generally speaking we all have more to fear from an errant or irresponsible driver than we do from a known criminal. It is in the realm of traffic collisions that more of us suffer personal injury, property loss or damage—and some death—than in any category of crime.

Illumination of our streets will help reduce the number of collisions. It will assist our drivers in identifying intersections, noting the presence of pedestrians and give them a much better idea of the physical conditions of the streets they are traveling.

We hope we will be able to report to you the same proportionate reduction in traffic collisions that we will in crime reduction. We will—if you assume your responsibility in this vital facet of our community life as you have in making possible this "Light Up for Safety" celebration tonight.

This celebration may not note the first area to be lighted, but it certainly represents the largest. It represents something even greater—what can be done when people get together and talk things out—arrive at a plan of activity—then do their respective parts.

We of the Police Department hope that by your example of civic mindedness and mutual cooperation a whole series of civic improvement programs will result. There are others in the making—more neighborhoods will be lighted shortly. Part is not enough however—let us not rest until the whole of Tucson follows your wonderful example.

Oscar I. Paulson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WAYNE MORSE
OF OREGON
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I was saddened to learn of the death of Mr. Oscar I. Paulson, for many years assistant superintendent of public instruction of the State of Oregon. Oscar Paulson, who was an educator, particularly in the field of vocational education, was responsible for gaining recognition in my State of the growing importance of vocational education. In every sense he was a dedicated public servant and a credit to his profession.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a memorial tribute to him which appeared in the October issue of Old Yeller, the State newsletter by and for Oregon agriculture teachers, be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the memorial tribute was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

In Memoriam

Oscar I. Paulson, a recognized educator in the field of Vocational Education, died in a Salem hospital, Monday, August 22, 1966, of an apparent heart attack at the age of 67. Born in North Dakota and a graduate of Oregon State University, he was a vocational agriculture teacher at Alsea, Ontario, and Woodburn before joining the state as State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture in 1927. Through his effort, the Future Farmer Organization was established in Oregon during the period of 1928–30. He served as the first advisor to this worthy organization. Many of the charter chapters of that period are still providing leadership in organizing instruction to meet the need of preparing boys for farming or the many agriculture-related areas of employment.

He left the Department of Education in 1930 to work as a Union Pacific agriculture specialist; then in 1933, returned to the Department to establish the Vocational Rehabilitation Program and serve as State Supervisor. In 1940 he was named Director of Vocational Education and was active in the founding of Oregon Technical Institute. He later became an Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction and retired from the State Department of Education in 1963.

Because of his devotion to Vocational Agriculture and other vocational areas, steps are being taken to establish a memorial scholarship fund that will serve youth by enabling them to continue their education. It is hoped that the Oregon Future Farmers of America will contribute to such a worthy cause.

Surviving are the widow Mrs. Isabella G. Paulson, of 1620 Broadway NE, Salem; sons Oscar Paulson in Saigon, South Viet Nam, and William Paulson, Seattle; daughters Mrs. John F. Hayes and Mrs. Leonard Rinearson, both of Portland; brother Peter Paulson in North Dakota; sisters Mrs. Norman B. Cook, Woodburn, and Mrs. E. A. Putman, Harbor, Oregon; and 17 grandchildren.

Julius Klein

SPEECH
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most distinguished citizens of Chicago is Maj. Gen. Julius Klein, U.S. Army, retired. General Klein has been commended many times for his war efforts, as well as for his contributions to the State of Israel. He has received accolades from former Prime Minister Ben Gurion, former Foreign Minister Golda Meir, and, former Israeli Ambassador to Germany, F. E. Shinnar.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues an article by John Chamberlain and a letter addressed to the editor of the Phoenix Arizona Gazette by Walter Richards, of Chandler, Ariz., and published in the Gazette on July 21, 1966, as follows:

A Last Word on L'Affaire Klein
(By John Chamberlain)

The case of Sen. Tom Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, has apparently been put in mothballs by the senatorial investigating committee pending further research into the uses which the Senator put the campaign money raised by the contested testimonial dinners.

So we won't know much about the ins and outs of the Senator's accounting practices until some time in the fall. But if Dodd's reputation for financial probity is to be left dangling for a few more weeks or months, it should be said in the interim that the charges that he did anything reprehensible by befriending Gen. Julius Klein, public relations man for West German industrialists, have collapsed utterly.

Indeed, the whole weight of the evidence is that Dodd's trip to Germany, in the course of which he told former Chancellor Adenauer that Gen. Klein had been unfairly represented in the West German press because of the grilling he received before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was an attempt to rectify a blatant injustice.

The fact is that Klein, a patriot who served America in two world wars, had been victimized by a sort of liberal "McCarthyism." He had voluntarily submitted to an interrogation by Senator Fulbright's Foreign Relations Committee when it was trying to discover whether agents of foreign interests were exercising nefarious influence on the development of U.S. foreign policy.

Nothing was turned up to show that Klein had done anything to harm America. Yet the very fact that he had been grilled by a senatorial committee led to slanted news stories in the West German press. Not being fully acquainted with the nature of an American congressional investigation, the West Germans apparently took Klein's appearance before Sen. Fulbright as evidence of some sort of guilt.

This sort of thing is an old story in the history of Senate investigations, in which the Senators get headlines that have a one to one relationship with the vigor, not to mention the ferocity, of their questioning. When Sen. McCarthy was zeroing in upon a supposed culprit, the liberals wrote long articles protesting that the victim should be permitted the rights of defense that are accorded to any common criminal in a court of law. But nobody took up for Gen. Klein when, as a result of the Senate questioning, he lost a $50,000-a-year account with a West German client.

That is, nobody spoke up for Klein except Tom Dodd. Gen Klein was quite within his rights as a citizen to ask Dodd to undo some of the damage resulting from the Foreign Relations Committee interrogation. And Dodd, in taking time out during his trip to Germany to speak up in Klein's behalf, was doing what any friend should have done.

It is unfortunate that the question of Dodd's finances should be mixed up in the public mind with the Klein matter. There is no relation, organic or otherwise, between them. The fact is that Dodd acted like an honorable gentleman in trying to undo a wrong done to a friend. In my opinion he should have been more aggressive in defending himself. There was no necessity for trying to prove that the good word he spoke to Adenauer for Gen. Klein was subsidiary to the main business of a trip to Germany undertaken to interview a confessed Soviet assassin. Dodd, as Vice Chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, had a perfect right to defend Klein against the imputation that he had somehow acted to undermine U.S. foreign policy.

The morality of the whole Klein affair is on Dodd's side. Whether he will be comparably vindicated on the subject of his finances is not for me to say in advance of the evidence. But the action of Dodd's ex-employes in lifting documents from his safe for photostating is hardly to be recommended as a rule of ethical conduct.

If the documents had been taken from a private home without a search warrant, the act would come under the heading of theft and would in itself be punishable by law.

[From the Phoenix (Ariz.) Gazette,
July 21, 1966]

Julius Klien's U.S. Army Service, Anti-Red Aid, Omitted in Dodd Case

To the Editor of The Gazette.

In all the inadequate and biased reporting of the Dodd hearings, I am outraged that my old friend, Maj. Gen. Julius Klein, USA (retired), is constantly referred to as "a West German agent," or "agent for West German business interests," with no mention of his background of service to America.

In Drew Pearson's last attack he seems more bent upon destroying Julius Klein than Sen. Dodd. Both men have been dedicated and effective enemies of the Communists. In justice to Gen. Klein, I feel AP and UPI should cover his background and career.

I first knew Julius Klein 40 years ago when I was a young reporter and he was the knowledgeable foreign editor of the Chicago Herald-Examiner—so I know how dedicated and distinguished that career has been.

He served in the AEF as Gen. Pershing's interpreter during the war and at Versailles. After the war he was foreign correspondent for the Hearst papers, later a reporter on the Chicago American in the hectic days of Hildy Johnson, Charley MacArthur and Ben Hecht, then as foreign editor of the Herald-Examiner.

He ran unsuccessfully for Congress in 1934 and was commissioned an officer in the Illinois National Guard. Gov. Horner assigned him to intelligence, where he exposed subversive activities of the Reds and was the first to expose Fritz Kuhn's Nazi Bundist movement in the U.S.

During World War II he served as a colonel in the Pacific Theater, led 10,000 men ashore in the Philippine landings, was decorated for bravery and subsequently retired as a major general, one of the highest ranking Jewish officers in the history of the Army.

Upon his return to civil life he turned to public relations, and, at the request of his American clients, opened offices in Germany.

Early recognizing the sincerity of Chancellor Adenauer, he exerted influence to bring about his meetings with Israeli Premier Ben-Gurion—meetings that resulted in West Germany's payment of a billion and a half dollars indemnity and much technical assistance to the new state of Israel.

Communists, in an effort to weaken West Germany, our American bastion in Europe, have played upon the natural and understandable fear of the Jewish people that Nazism remains as a hidden threat. It has been Julius Klein's contention that the dangerous Nazi element remains entrenched in East Germany doing the dirty work of the Reds. Klein has worked tirelessly in behalf of bettering relations between West Germany and Israel to the advantage of the Jewish community and the free world. For his service he has been personally commended by both Ben-Gurion and Adenauer.

As a strong Jewish voice of the free world, working in behalf of American business interests in Germany and of free Germany in the United States, his influence and service has been monumental—and duly recorded in the Congressional Record by grateful senators and congressmen.

Gen. Julius Klein is being attacked by Reds and their leftist mouthpieces in America and Europe as well because his presence as a leading member of the Jewish faith serving as public relations man for free Germany nullifies or at least blunts their overworked propaganda dodge that "the Nazis will rise again." If ever such happens, the first man who'd tell the world about it would be Maj. Gen. Julius Klein, USA (retired).

WALTER ALDEN RICHARDS.

CHANDLER.

Hon. Maurine B. Neuberger, of Oregon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, with the retirement of our distinguished friend and colleague, Senator MAURINE NEUBERGER, our country and the Pacific Northwest in particular will have lost one of its stanchest conservationists. MAURINE NEUBERGER, like her late husband, Senator Richard Neuberger, played a leading role in the resource development of the Pacific Northwest. As a member of the State Legislature of Oregon, she was in the forefront of many of the hot battles affecting the well-being of the Northwest community.

Upon being elected to the Senate, she soon became a leader in the support of a long series of conservation measures. She was a coauthor of the wilderness legislation and was an important supporter of the bills which were enacted into law during her term establishing a long list of national parks.

She will long be remembered for her interest in conserving the health of the Nation as well as our national resources. It was largely through her efforts that the cigarette labeling legislation finally became law.

We who represent the Northwest will sorely miss her presence and her wonderful cooperation in the furtherance of our common legislative objectives. Mrs. Jackson joins me in wishing Senator NEUBERGER and her husband, Dr. Philip Solomon, happiness and success in the years ahead.

The Significance of Our Space Program on Our Society and on Our Future

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, during recent speaking engagements, Dr. George E. Mueller, the Associate Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for Manned Space Flight, has emphasized the extreme importance and significance of our space program on our society and on our future. I would like to insert in the RECORD excerpts of a speech he made at the dedication of the Science Center of Cedar Crest College in Allentown, Pa., on October 19, 1966:

ADDRESS BY DR. GEORGE E. MUELLER, ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR MANNED SPACE FLIGHT, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION, AT THE DEDICATION OF THE SCIENCE CENTER, CEDAR CREST COLLEGE, ALLENTOWN, PA., OCTOBER 19, 1966

This afternoon, I would like to talk with you about NASA's Manned Space Flight Program, and particularly on the implications and significance of the space program on our society and upon our future.

The current implications of the space program are immense. In the international arena, for example, our space programs—and Manned Space Flight in particular—may be considered as a measure of our ability to compete with a formidable rival, and as a criterion of our ability to maintain technological eminence worthy of emulation by other people. And there can be no doubt but that the Soviet Union considers space as a vital element in the Cold War spectrum of conflict.

The effect on education in the United States, for example, has been decisive. It has done this by establishing new standards and depth in our curricula from the grade school through the post-graduate level.

We in NASA have supported a program that is producing more than 1,000 new Ph. D.'s a year in all branches of learning.

The Space Age demands and creates a strong and unrelenting pursuit of excellence.

The implications of the space program on the future of men on earth is immense. NASA programs are already yielding knowledge of the weather transcending man's past knowledge. The communications satellites pioneered by NASA are providing communications between men heretofore impossible. Our manned flights have shown the great adaptability of men to space—it is as though man were meant for space.

Further in the future, our explorations into space will answer vital questions about our solar system and the cosmos as a whole; it will enable us to investigate for life on other planets; and potentially it will give us an understanding of the origin of life itself.

We do not know all that we shall learn when we are able to place men, instruments, telescopes, and laboratories beyond the envelope of the earth's atmosphere. But we do know that we shall know a great deal more than we can possibly now know about the reality of which we are a part. In many fields—geology, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, to name but a few—we are opening up whole new worlds.

A little closer to earth the impact of space activities has already begun to show up in many areas affecting our daily lives.

For example, let us consider the economic benefits of space at a time when increasing emphasis is being placed on programs to better our country through elimination of poverty, and greater attention to human welfare.

In this connection, we should recall that the space program is being carried out on earth, in almost every portion of the country, and reaches into almost every corner of American life. It involves not only science and technology, but also almost every form of ordinary business and professional activity. In fact, only about 15 percent of the people working on the Apollo Program are scientists and engineers.

The space program has created and is helping to create new basic industries for our economy. The number of private companies and space research organizations participating in the space program has grown to more than 20,000. Thousands of companies in turn are selling goods and services to the space-program companies, and untold thousands more are selling to people whose paychecks come from these companies.

From the foregoing, the direct economic impact of the space program is quite obvious. The technology benefits are equally exciting. Whenever a laboratory develops a new scientific concept or a piece of hardware for space purposes, the probability is that the development will turn out to be useful somewhere in earth-bound life. Over the next 20 years you will see a fantastic parade of new products, improvements on old ones, and price cuts on expensive ones.

Use of the space near earth is already yielding practical dividends and offers the opportunity for worldwide exploitation. In the future, the ability to predict the weather accurately three days in advance, for any spot on earth, would save billions of dollars annually in agriculture, forestry, and commerce.

Communications satellites have already demonstrated their practicality on a commercial basis. The Ford Foundation recently proposed that a satellite communications system be established for domestic commercial and non-commercial television, which the Foundation predicted would be vastly cheaper than the present system of transmission.

Space technology is also being put to use to survey the earth's resources to care for the world's growing population. At the present rate of growth, it is estimated that population will double by the year 2000, totaling from six to seven billion people. And in another 35 years, it will double again, totaling from 12 to 14 billion. The daily task of providing adequate food, clothing, and shelter to these multitudes will be unbelievably difficult.

Manned satellites in earth orbit, equipped with suitable sensing equipment, can search for and monitor the world's natural resources and provide information of great value to national and international agencies concerned with feeding the world's hungry mouths.

For example, the causes of crop diseases, water or mineral imbalances in the soil, may be detected from space. Excess salinity of the soil in cotton fields of Texas showed clearly in photographs made during the Gemini flights.

To offset the growing consumption of surface water, underground rivers could be detected by measuring the tiny differences in soil temperatures above them. Such streams hold thousands of times more water than all known surface rivers. Snowfall may be measured, and spring thaws predicted, for the subsequent control of floods, and for overall management and control of water resources.

These are some of the present and foreseeable benefits of the exploration of space. And I submit that the ultimate benefits, now largely unpredictable, will dwarf these by comparison.

Space exploration in its broadest meaning and in all of its ramifications has become a powerful force, in and of our nation, exerting great influence upon our present and future—socially, economically, politically, and even morally. It expands our horizons even as it shrinks the world. It is a complex combination of many related elements. It is a broad-based scientific and technological endeavor. It is a creator of new technologies, new techniques, and new methods of management. It has great significance for our national security. It is a stimulus for our economic and national growth. It is a catalyst to the achievement of the goals of our society. And it provides us with the dimensions of a great challenge—to explore space for the benefit of all mankind.

Minority Report on Activities of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare in 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, during the 2d session of the 89th Congress, the Republican members of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee made an outstanding record of constructive contribution and effective legislative work.

In every field—labor, education, poverty, health, railroad retirement, Federal Employees Compensation Act benefits, and veterans' affairs—the Republicans on this committee made significant contributions and, in a number of instances, originated the central concepts around which the legislation was built.

LABOR

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS AMENDMENTS OF 1966 (H.R. 13712—PUBLIC LAW 89–601)

The outstanding accomplishment of the 89th Congress in the labor field was the enactment of comprehensive amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act—H.R. 13712—bringing 8 million additional workers under the minimum wage law and gradually increasing the minimum to $1.60 by 1968. The original administration bill called for extension of coverage but no increase in the minimum—thus leaving the minimum at $1.25, well below the poverty level. The first bill calling for an increased minimum was a Repubilcan bill—Senator JAVITS, S. 1770—and the measure which finally emerged from the Congress incorporated a number of other significant Republican initiatives, including:

First. Restriction on hazardous employment of children in agriculture—Senator JAVITS, amendment No. 606, paragraph 2, incorporated in the act as section 203(d) (2).

Second. Partial overtime exemption for nursing home employees—Senator PROUTY, incorporated in the act as section 201(b) (1).

Third. Requirement that the Secretary of Labor make specific legislative recommendations concerning prohibition of arbitrary discrimination in employment on account of age—Senators JAVITS, PROUTY, FANNIN, MURPHY, and GRIFFIN, incorporated in the act as section 606.

Fourth. Requiring the Secretary to study and report to the Congress on wages paid to handicapped workers in sheltered workshops—Senator JAVITS, incorporated in the act as section 605.

Fifth. Seasonal food processing overtime exemption of 20 weeks per year—Senators GRIFFIN and JAVITS, with Senator MORSE, incorporated in section 204 of the act.

Sixth. Extension of overtime exemption for certain employees of automobile and farm implement dealers not working in the principal building of the dealership—Senator JAVITS, included in the Senate report, pages 31–32.

Seventh. Cowboy exemption—Senator FANNIN, section 302(a) of the act.

METAL AND NONMETALLIC MINE SAFETY ACT (H.R. 8989—PUBLIC LAW 89–577)

This act, whose name conceals its true significance, creates a comprehensive scheme for establishing safety standards in every mine in the Nation—except for coal mines, which are already covered by the Coal Mine Safety Act. The term "mine," moreover, includes not only underground mines, which tend to be localized in a relatively few States, but also surface mines, including rock, sand, and gravel quarries and pits, which can be found throughout the country.

Republican amendments completely revised this bill, converting it from a highly controversial measure which could well lead to many administrative abuses, into a tight administrative setup which will be fully effective in promoting safety while at the same time insuring that administrative abuses and excesses will be kept to a minimum.

Minority amendments included:

First. Establishment of a Mine Safety Board of Review—Senators JAVITS and PROUTY, amendment No. 545, incorporated in the act as sections 10, 11, and 12.

Second. Vesting discretion in the Secretary of the Interior to decline to assert jurisdiction over smaller mines—Senator JAVITS, amendment No. 538, incorporated in section 3(b) of the act.

Third. Vesting of major enforcement responsibility in the Bureau of Mines—Senator PROUTY, section 17 of the act.

Fourth. Definition of conditions governed by the act as those which "could reasonably be expected to cause injury" rather than those which "could cause" such injury—Senator JAVITS, amendment No. 539, incorporated in sections 6(b) and 8(a) of the act.

Fifth. Establishment of procedure for promuigation of safety standards—Senator JAVITS, section 6(e) of the act.

Sixth. Establishment of procedure for judicial review of safety standards, and limiting such review to standards not recommended by an advisory committee—Senator JAVITS, section 6(e) of the act.

Seventh. Permission for a State to qualify for delegated authority without vesting full State authority in a "single State agency"—Senator JAVITS, amendment No. 540, incorporated in section 16(c) of the act.

Eighth. Requirement that a State safety plan, to qualify, must fully implement all assurances contained in it—Senator JAVITS, amendment No. 541, as amended, incorporated in section 16(d) of the act.

Ninth. Requirement that mine safety inspectors be experienced in the particular type of mining operation being inspected—Senator JAVITS, amendment No. 542, incorporated in section 17 of the act.

Tenth. State safety enforcement plans: Provision for delegation of enforcement authority to State agencies meeting Federal standards—Senators JAVITS, PROUTY, DOMINICK, and FANNIN, amendment No. 615, defeated by a vote of 41 to 40 on the Senate floor, but substantially adopted in the Senate-House conference as section 16 of the act.

EDUCATION

The Congress this year extended and expanded existing education programs—the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the Higher Education Facilities Act—and enacted a new program, the International Education Act. These measures all had constructive Republican support, as indicated by both the major and minor minority-sponsored provisions which were accepted. Attention is particularly invited to the views of minority members, which are part of the committee reports, which review the history of the long-standing Republican support of education and which set forth our educational philosophy.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1966 (S. 3046; 13161—PUBLIC LAW 89–750)

Minority amendments to this bill which were enacted into law were as follows:

First. Establishment within the Office of Education of a Bureau for Education and Training of the Handicapped—Senator PROUTY.

Second. Clarifying the liaison relationship between Office of Education projects under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and Office of Economic Opportunity projects, thus eliminating OEO veto over OE programs—Senator JAVITS.

Third. Obligating the committee to consider in depth next year the education of Indians with a view to studying the transfer of such education from the Bureau of Indian Affairs—Senators DOMINICK and FANNIN.

Fourth. Removal of the restriction against junior colleges receiving impacted aid funds under Public Law 815 and Public Law 874—Senators Murphy, Dominick, Javits, and Jordan.

Fifth. Reduction to $2,500 of minimum title I project size, particularly to benefit sparsely settled areas—Senator Dominick.

Sixth. Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to local educational agencies teaching out-of-State children housed in Bureau of Indian Affairs dormitories—Senator Dominick.

Seventh. Inclusion of construction in title VI provisions for education of handicapped children—Senator Javits.

Eighth. Requirement of use of most recent aid for dependent children data beginning this year, instead of 1962 figures, in computing allocations—Senators Javits and Prouty.

Ninth. Making the National Advisory Council on Education of Disadvantaged Children more effective by advancing its report date to January 31 of each year and requiring that reports also be submitted directly to the Congress—Senator Javits.

One final—but most controversial—provision was of great significance: the so-called Fountain amendment, which appeared only in the House version of the bill, would have prohibited the Office of Education from deferring funds to local educational agencies charged with violating the Civil Rights Act until after a full hearing had been held on such charges. No such amendment was included in the Senate version of the bill. It was feared that such a requirement might make it impossible to withhold funds from unlawfully segregated school systems, because the required hearing could be stalled, and then the local school agency could always file a new application. When the Senate-House conference reached an impasse on this issue, it was a Republican compromise proposal—Senator Javits—which was finally adopted, and which insured that while the Federal Government would retain the power to defer payments in Civil Rights Act cases, a prompt hearing—within 90 days—must be held.

HIGHER EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1966 (S. 3047; H.R. 14644—PUBLIC LAW 89–752)

This bill included the following minority amendments which were finally enacted into law:

First. Broadening the funding for junior and community colleges—Senators Javits and Murphy.

Second. Adding industrial arts to title III of the National Defense Education Act, including necessary additional funds—Senator Prouty.

Third. Providing that academic facilities will be usable by handicapped students—Senators Javits and Prouty.

Fourth. Additional National Defense Education Act loan forgiveness for teachers of handicapped children—Senators Javits and Prouty.

Fifth. Increased allocation of $25,000 minimum for smaller States for loan guarantee program—Senator Prouty.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1966 (S. 2874; H.R. 14643—PUBLIC LAW 89–698)

The following minority amendments to this bill were enacted into law:

First. Amending title XI of the National Defense Education Act to provide for programs on international affairs for secondary school teachers—Senator Javits.

Second. Authorizing the United States to accept foreign currencies from qualified students and teachers from less developed nations with currency conversion problems, to enable such students and teachers to study in this country—Senator Javits.

Third. Including Americans studying abroad in the guaranteed loan program under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965—Senator Javits.

NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE AND PROGRAM ACT OF 1966 (S. 2439; H.R. 16559—PUBLIC LAW 89–688)

Minority amendments enacted into law included:

First. Establishing a Federal matching grant program—Senator Javits.

Second. Including recreation as an aspect of the declaration of purpose—Senator Murphy.

Third. Providing that the program shall only temporarily be part of the National Science Foundation—Senator Javits.

POVERTY

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AMENDMENTS OF 1966 (H.R. 15111; S. 3164—PUBLIC LAW 89–794

The laudable goals of the war on poverty too often remain unachieved because of administrative and organizational difficulties and program inflexibilities. The minority introduced numerous amendments to this year's bill designed to deal with these problems, and all such minority amendments survived the Senate-House conference and were enacted into law, either in their original form or in a form achieving basically the same goal.

These amendments:

First. Provided stricter standards of conduct and disciplinary enforcement in Job Corps centers, curtailment of unnecessary travel expenses generated by the assignment of enrollees to distant camps, and needed follow-up activities after an enrollee leaves the program—Senator Murphy, incorporated in sections 104 (i) and (j) and section 111(a) of the act.

Second. Placed employees of community action and delegate agencies under certain Hatch Act restrictions limiting political activity—Senators Murphy, Prouty, Dominick, Fannin, Javits, and others, compromise substitute incorporated into the act as section 603(a).

Third. Barred VISTA volunteers from political activity, by application of the Hatch Act—Senator Murphy, incorporated in the act as section 804(c).

Fourth. Increased the independence and functions of the National Advisory Council—Senator Prouty, incorporated into the act as section 605.

Fifth. Required that salaries paid to poverty program workers not exceed the rates of compensation paid for comparable work in the area, and that a list of employees paid $10,000 or more be made available annually to the Congress—Senators Javits and Murphy, incorporated into the act as section 610–1 (a) and (b).

Sixth. Required that agencies administering manpower programs coordinate their efforts through the President's Committee on Manpower, and that the Secretary of Labor develop the capacity of the Federal-State Employment Service to support all federally assisted training and employment programs—Senator Javits, incorporated into the act as sections 611 (c) and (d).

Seventh. Permitted establishment of a limited number of youth employment and training programs on a combined residential and nonresidential basis, involving the use of funds and authority under both the Job Corps and Neighborhood Youth Corps—Senator Javits, incorporated into the act as section 111–1.

Eighth. Exempted Indian cooperatives located on reservations from the prohibition in title III–A barring loans to certain cooperatives—Senator Fannin, incorporated into the act in section 305(f).

Ninth. A set of amendments provided for the full use of the resources of the private sector in the antipoverty effort and authorized contracts with private enterprise under various programs of the act—Senators Javits, Prouty, and Kuchel, incorporated in sections 2, 103 (b), 113(a), 114(c), and 619 of the act.

Tenth. Provided "special impact" work training and employment programs in those urban areas of the Nation having especially large concentrations of low-income persons—Senator Javits, with Senator Kennedy of New York, incorporated into the act as a new part D of title I.

Eleventh. Earmarked certain funds for the Headstart program—Senator Prouty, the principle of earmarking for Headstart retained in the bill in section 2(a)(2).

HEALTH

The Congress enacted only two major health bills this year, both of which, as approved by the Senate, contained important Republican contributions. The provisions for the mentally retarded, approved by the Senate but dropped in the House from the Comprehensive Health Planning and Public Health Services Amendments of 1966, Public Law 89–749, will be considered again next year.

ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS PERSONNEL TRAINING ACT OF 1966 (S. 3102; H.R. 13196—PUBLIC LAW 89–751)

Republican amendments enacted into law included:

First. A new scholarship program for nurses—nursing educational opportunity grants—Senator Javits.

Second. A new program to encourage young people to enter the nursing profession—Senator Javits.

Third. Permitting funds under the Nurses Training Act for associate and diploma programs to be interchangeable with funds for baccalaureate and higher degree programs, in instances where either one of the programs has insufficient applications and the other is underfunded, thus facilitating the full use of presently authorized funds for construction of nursing schools—Senator Javits.

VETERANS

The principal veterans bill signed into law this year, the cold war GI bill—S. 9, Public Law 89–358—was supported by the minority in their votes in the Senate in keeping with the traditional bipartisan support for constructive veterans legislation. A Republican bill, S. 3805—Senator Dominick—would have amended the cold war GI bill to authorize payments of educational assistance allowances to eligible cold war veterans who began a summer course of education before June 1, 1966, but finished before June 30, 1966; this measure passed the Senate but not the House.

LIBRARIES

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1966 (H.R. 14050; S. 3076—PUBLIC LAW 89–511)

Titles I, II, III, and part A of title IV of this act are substantially the same as similar sections of S. 2944, a bill earlier introduced by Senators Javits, Cooper, and Prouty. The minority bill served as a pattern for the legislation later enacted.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND FECA

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1966 (H.R. 10721—PUBLIC LAW 89–488) AND RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT AMENDMENTS (H.R. 14355—PUBLIC LAW 89–700, AND H.R. 17285—PUBLIC LAW 89–699)

The FECA bill grants to Federal employees a number of benefits previously granted to retirees under social security, including, of particular significance, benefits to surviving children between the ages of 18 and 22 who are attending school as full time students—a type of benefit originated in a Republican bill—Senator Javits—in 1963—S. 1770, 88th Congress. In this connection, the FECA bill, as finally enacted into law, includes a minority amendment to incorporate a specific definition of "educational institution," so as to insure maximum coverage and avoid the need for involving the executive branch of the Federal Government in passing upon the qualifications of such institutions—Senator Javits, amendment No. 571, incorporated in section 7(c) of the act.

The same survivorship benefits were also provided by amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act—Public Law 89–700—in a measure based upon bills originally introduced by Senators Javits (S. 2597) and Dominick (S. 2889).

Hon. Frank Chelf

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I count it a privilege to have been associated with Frank Chelf in this Congress, and I want to join the many voices in paying tribute to a fine gentleman, a legislator of integrity and talent, and a warm friend. His eloquence on behalf of a just cause displayed a talent all could envy and few could emulate.

The Fourth District of Kentucky and this Congress will miss Frank Chelf, a Representative who has served with distinction and honor.

Walnut Log Exports—A Serious Situation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VANCE HARTKE

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, as the 89th Congress began its work in 1965, an administrative decision of serious concern to my own State of Indiana and to an entire industry was made. It created a situation that warranted intensive consideration and prompt action. Unfortunately, while the situation received thorough discussion and study during the 89th Congress, the much-needed action was not taken and the problem remains as grave today as it was at the beginning of 1965.

I refer to the export of walnut logs, a unique American resource which is in such serious short supply it is threatened with exhaustion. On February 12, 1965, Secretary of Commerce Connor, shortly after taking office, announced that he would not extend export controls on walnut logs, controls that were imposed a year earlier by former Secretary Hodges after 2½ years of study by the Department of Commerce.

The control order issued by Secretary Hodges was in complete harmony with the terms of the Export Control Act of 1949. The pertinent provision of section 2 of that act declares that it is the policy of the United States to impose export controls to the extent necessary "to protect the domestic economy from the excessive drain of scarce materials and to reduce the inflationary impact of abnormal demand."

Section 3 of the act authorizes the President to "prohibit or curtail" the exportation of any commodities in order to implement this policy. Authority to implement the act was delegated to the Secretary of Commerce by the President.

During the 2½-year study before the order was initially imposed it was found that walnut log exports had increased by more than 1,500 percent between 1954 and 1960 and that the average price of logs for export had increased by 97 percent during the same period.

At the time the order was put into effect the associations of walnut veneer manufacturers voluntarily agreed to cut domestic consumption by reducing the standard thickness of veneer. This agreement was included in Secretary Hodges' order. The reduction in thickness resulted in many complaints from customers, the furniture and plywood manufacturers, and also caused much technological adjustment. Unpopular as it was the manufacturers stuck to the program and were able to reduce domestic consumption by 4 million board feet.

However, as a result of an underestimate on the amount of domestic usage by the Department of Commerce the "target" cutback for American manufacturers was set too low. The industry had said in effect that if exports were cut they would reduce their own usage by 5 million board feet. Based on 1963 Commerce Department estimates, usage was set at 20 million board feet—making a target of 15 million for domestic industry; yet actual 1963 usage was 23.5 million feet domestic. Thus a "target" of 15 million feet would mean a reduction of 8.5 million feet instead of 5 million.

But, Mr. President, it remains a fact that the domestic industry was able, in spite of handicaps which could be considered severe, to reduce usage by 4 million feet, reaching 80 percent of the expected 5 million feet of planned cutback. Had the 5 million reduction been based on the actual 1963 usage of 23.5 million with a target of 18.3 million, industry would have only exceeded that goal by a margin of 1 million board feet. Other factors such as the delay involved in converting equipment to cut the thinner veneer threw added burden on the industry to meet the requirement.

Yet the Secretary of Commerce cited industry's failure to meet the target as a major reason for not continuing the controls, while saying nothing of the basis on which the goal was set.

Following the Secretary's refusal to restore the controls or to hold administrative hearings into the matter, a Senate Commerce Subcommittee of which I was chairman held hearings in March of 1965.

At the opening of the hearings I predicted that the removal of the export controls would make a shambles of the orderly self-restraint which had been successfully practiced by the walnut veneer industry on a voluntary basis and that it would in time reduce the available supply of this beautiful wood to a volume below that otherwise available to the furniture industry.

Needless to say, Mr. President, while these hearings served to bring out the facts about the seriousness of the situation, the controls have not been reinstated. This, in spite of the fact that we are outrunning our supply of this precious resource. In fact it was demonstrated that a continuation of the present demand, especially for export, could result if unchecked in exhausting the supply in about 7 years.

The walnut log issue thus remains serious unfinished business and I regret that despite earnest efforts by industry, labor and many in the Senate and House, the problem has gone unresolved in this Congress. I believe that it is a subject that deserves the highest priority when the 90th Congress convenes in January.

Although attempts were made to legislate in this area over the last 2 years, the fact remains that under present law authority already exists to alleviate the hardships placed on domestic labor and industry and to provide for the wise use of this wonderful resource. While I am informed that new legislation is being considered, the normal course of such action could require several years, and in the meantime the drain of this unique American resource will continue. In the meantime many other countries continue to protect their fine hardwoods through the use of embargoes or quotas.

As I have stated, Mr. President, the Export Control Act already provides for controls to prevent excessive drain of scarce materials and to reduce the inflationary impact of abnormal foreign demand. Our hearings in this Congress demonstrated that both of these conditions exist; thus it still rests with the Secretary of Commerce to use the authority granted him to prevent the exhaustion of this beautiful national asset.

We cannot rest until this problem is resolved; it will again be the responsibility of Congress next year to dig in and assure that a solution is reached.

Harry H. Schlacht

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I should like to include an editorial written for the East Side News by Abe E. Eisenstein on the anniversary of the death of Mr. Harry H. Schlacht. Mr. Schlacht was a distinguished newspaperman and journalist. He was an outstanding citizen of the East Side of Manhattan, part of my congressional district. His contributions to the area were many and it was my privilege to have known him and be associated with him during his lifetime in his many efforts to assist the residents of our area:

A LIFE THAT ENRICHED OUR LIVES

(By Abe E. Eisenstein)

"But O for the touch of his vanished hand
And the sound of his voice that is still."

The life of the late Harry H. Schlacht fills one with the most rewarding and inspiring recollections.

He spent his entire life on the East Side, giving his all to a better and happier community, in which all segments of our society could live in peace and harmony.

He labored unceasingly for better housing, for more schools and playgrounds, for improved transit facilities, and for raising the economic, educational and cultural levels of the average resident in our vast congested areas.

He strove with might and main in his editorial writings for a greater appreciation and understanding of the blessings of our beloved land.

He inculcated in the youth of our city a greater participation and enthusiasm in the affairs of government, whether it be local, state or national.

His was in essence a life dedicated to the enrichment of every ethnic and racial group.

Mr. Schlacht was the first president of the East Side Chamber of Commerce.

He was one of the editorial writers of the Evening Journal for many years.

He was Deputy Commissioner of Water, Gas & Electricity under appointment of Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

He was honored by the first President of Israel for his journalistic writings in behalf of the recognition of that country to the rest of the world.

He was cited for his patriotic efforts by the United States Army, United States Navy, United States Marine Corps and by hosts of fraternal and social organizations.

His untimely death in 1961 evoked citywide notice in the metropolitan press.

Mr. Schlacht's passing concluded a stirring chapter in America's historic East Side, the birthplace of New York's history.

He was a dauntless leader and pioneer builder, envisioning better tomorrows in the life of our nation.

The loss of such a prominent public-spirited citizen who faithfully served so long in so many ways with no thought of personal reward is still being felt among the residents of the East Side.

In recognition of his unselfish exertions for a better life for his fellow man, the people of this community should now plan an appropriate living memorial to his memory.

Activities of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, 89th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALAN BIBLE

OF NEVADA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I submit to the Senate a report of the activities of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia for the 2d session of the 89th Congress. This presentation provides in full a report in detail of the committee's activities for that period of time plus a statistical report for the full 89th Congress.

In the conduct of its legislative responsibilities, the Senate District Committee in some respects is not unlike a State legislature and city council combined, by virtue of the great variety of problems and proposals that come before it.

Mr. President, I am aware that few Members of this distinguished body aspire to serve on the District of Columbia Committee. However, I sincerely believe that my colleagues on the committee are deserving of the gratitude of the entire Congress, the people of the District of Columbia, and the people of the entire country for the hours they spend in attending to the business of the Nation's Capital City while carrying on their other major activities incident to their service in the Congress. May I further express my deep appreciation to my subcommittee chairmen who gave of their time and energy; namely, the very effective and hardworking senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], who has been a keen student of District affairs for many years, and who is chairman of the Public Health, Education, Welfare, and Safety Subcommittee; the distinguished junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MCINTYRE], whose assistance in committee matters has been helpful to our committee as chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee; and the capable junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], who has served as the committee's chairman of the very active Business and Commerce Subcommittee. To the other committee members, the junior Senator from New York [Mr. KENNEDY], whose service as former Attorney General of the United States, made his work most valuable to the committee; the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY], whose long and effective service was useful to the committee; and particularly to the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK], whose experience in the House of Representatives and in the legislature of his home State and whose penetrating, effective, and diligent efforts have done much to assist the committee with its many problems. I wish to express my sincere thanks for the hours they gave to our committee.

I would also like to express my deep appreciation for the cooperation I received personally as committee chairman from the Honorable JOHN MCMILLAN, chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, and the individual members of his committee. Likewise, I wish to commend the cooperation and assistance that the staff members of the House District Committee have extended to the staff members of my committee during this Congress.

During the 2d session of the 89th Congress, the full committee considered a number of important bills. During the 89th Congress, the upsurge of crime in the District of Columbia was the foremost problem considered by the committee, and no single subject has received greater attention by the committee in more than 10 years. An in-depth examination of the need for strengthening the District of Columbia Criminal Justice Code, which was begun in the 87th Congress, extended through the 89th Congress. The committee held more than 7 days of hearings between April and August 1965, hearing 36 witnesses update hearings that had been held in the 87th and 88th Congresses. After careful study of various crime measures, the committee substantially amended H.R. 5688 as it passed the House, and reported it to the Senate, where it passed on August 31, 1965. Conferees met on at least 12 separate occasions during the 2d session to work out an agreement satisfactory to both bodies. The conference report on the omnibus crime bill was approved by the Senate on October 17, 1966.

Title I of H.R. 5688 deals with problems in the District which have resulted from the so-called Mallory rule. Under the terms of the bill, a completely voluntary statement or confession will not be ruled out at trial on the basis of delay alone in bringing a person before a Commissioner or other judicial officer. On the contrary, the period of delay to disqualify a confession will be reasonable and adequately defined and enmeshed with adequate safeguards for the detained person during police custody. The safeguards in title I are those set forth by the Supreme Court in the Miranda case, decided June 13, 1966. That case, while requiring a person to be provided legal counsel prior to questioning, and complete protection against self-incrimination, does not rule out reasonable interrogation by police officers.

In effect, title I provides that statements and confessions otherwise admissible shall not be inadmissible solely because of delay in taking an arrested person before a Commissioner or committing officer if, prior to questioning, the person is advised of his right to remain silent, that his statements may be used against him and that he has the right to assistance of counsel prior to and during questioning. Also, if the person waives his right to counsel during questioning, the aggregate period of questioning, in the absence of his attorney and prior to the time the person is taken before a Commissioner, shall not exceed 6 hours.

Title II provides a new insanity test that was approved by the American Law Institute. Under the test as approved, a person is not responsible for criminal conduct if at the time of such conduct, as a result of mental disease or defect, he lacks substantial capacity either to know or appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct, or to conform his conduct to legal requirements.

Title II also establishes mental disease or defect as an affirmative defense, to be established by the defendant, and precludes the pleading of the defense by a person manifesting mental disease or defect only by repeated criminal or antisocial conduct. Also, the defendant is required to give notice of the intention to plead an insanity defense.

Title III allows a police officer to detain anyone who he has probable cause to believe is committing or has committed a crime, and to question him about his actions. The detention period is limited to 4 hours, after which the person detained must be arrested and charged with a crime, or released.

The specter of investigative arrests was alleviated by the action of the conferees in deleting language allowing the detention of person who a police officer has cause to believe is about to commit a crime.

Other titles of the crime bill establish criteria for the detention of material witnesses; change the penalties, or establish minimum penalties for, certain crimes; revise and expand the laws dealing with obscene matter, and establish as a crime the false reporting of crimes to the police. Vetoed.

H.R. 11487, a major District of Columbia revenue-producing bill, was approved late in the 2d session. The House-passed bill would have increased revenues by $6 million, including an additional $4 million in income taxes, and $2 million from an increase on motor vehicle fuel. The latter amount is earmarked for highway construction. The Senate amended the House bill by increasing excise taxes and making cigarettes subject to the sales tax. As agreed to in conference, and subsequently approved—Public Law 89-610—the bill will provide new tax revenue in fiscal 1967 estimated in excess of $11 million. In addition to the increase in income taxes and motor vehicle fuel taxes, the revenue bill provides for increases in taxes on alcohol and spirits from $1.50 to $1.75 per gallon; beer, from $1.50 to $2 per barrel; motor vehicle excise tax from 2 to 3 percent; transient rooms from 4 to 5 percent; and cigarettes from 2 to 3 cents per pack, plus the imposition of the 3-percent sales tax on cigarette sales.

In addition, the authorized Federal payment to the District of Columbia is increased from $50 to $60 million. The Senate had voted to change the Federal payment authorization to a formula approach based on 25 percent of local taxes, but conferees for the Senate were unsuccessful in retaining this feature. Also, the borrowing authorization for capital improvements was increased from $225 to $250 million. Conferees were unable to retain, in lieu of a fixed sum, the Senate version for borrowing authorization, which would have substituted a formula based on 6 percent of total estimated annual general fund revenues.

Also, the full committee took action on H.R. 13703, to make technical amendments to titles 19 and 20 of the District of Columbia Code. The purpose of the bill is to correct certain errors in phraseology inadvertently made in the codification of part III of the District of Columbia Code—Public Law 89-567.

The full committee also acted to relieve the pressures on the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions caused by an increasing backlog of cases. The committee has been advised that this backlog delays jury trials of civil actions by as much as 18 months. Under the provisions of S. 2263, the number of judges in the Court of General Sessions was increased from 15 to 20—Public Law 89-598.

The Congress approved H.R. 17798, a bill that will require judgments obtained in the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions to be recorded in the recorder of deeds office in order to constitute a lien against real property—Public Law 89-745.

On another important legislative measure, the committee provided extensive study of a home rule bill for the District of Columbia. In the 89th Congress two home rule bills were introduced in the Senate—S. 268 and S. 1118. The committee updated previous hearings on both of these legislative proposals and heard from numerous witnesses. S. 1118 was reported by the committee in amended form, and was passed in the first session by the Senate. The House passed the bill with amendments; the Senate disagreed to those amendments and asked for a conference, but the House did not appoint conferees. The bill as it passed the Senate provided in some measure for self-government for the citizens of the District of Columbia. The provisions thereof provided for the election of the following: a city mayor; a city council of 19 members—5 to be elected at large; a school board consisting of 14 members; and a nonvoting delegate to the House of Representatives.

The bill also provided that the Congress would retain full residual and ultimate legislative jurisdiction over the District of Columbia. In addition, the bill empowered the President to veto any act of the local government where such act adversely affects a Federal interest.

In order to meet the fiscal requirements of the city government, the bill provided authority for a regular annual payment by the Federal Government to the District of Columbia to be computed by means of a flexible formula. It was the committee's view that a formula method would provide a more equitable basis for measuring the Federal responsibility to the Nation's Capital as it would provide a built-in incentive to utilize local taxes to meet local needs. At the same time, local residents would be assured that the Federal Government will automatically recognize its obligation to provide additional revenues that are needed to meet legitimate increased expenditure requirements.

The Subcommittee on Public Health, Education, Welfare, and Safety was active on a number of important and far-reaching bills in the 2d session of the 89th Congress.

One of the most significant matters acted upon was the District of Columbia Public Education Act introduced by the subcommittee chairman. H.R. 16958 will bring higher educational assistance to a population of more than 800,000 people in the District of Columbia.

The bill provides for a Federal City College offering both a 2-year and a 4-year liberal arts course, and also authorizes the establishment of the Washington Institute of Technology to be operated separately from the Federal City College.

The members of the board of higher education for the Federal City College would be composed of nine members appointed by the District of Columbia Commissioners. The board of trustees provided for under the bill for the Washington Institute of Technology would also be composed of nine members, but they will be appointed by the President of the United States rather than by the District of Columbia Commissioners.

The tuition charged by both institutions would be minimal—Public Law 89-791.

The subcommittee was also successful in obtaining final approval of the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Amendments Act of 1966. H.R. 8126 expands the District of Columbia minimum wage laws to cover men, expands the covered occupations to include, among others, employees of nursing homes, hospitals and eleemosynary institutions; and employees of religious, charitable and nonprofit organizations; but it excludes from overtime coverage certain commission salesmen and service employees. The bill also provides that overtime be paid at time and one-half for employment over 42 hours, later cut to 40 hours. The bill provides step increases in the minimum wage, commencing with $1.25 minimum in 1967, and reaching $1.60 in 1969—Public Law 89-684.

The subcommittee also acted upon H.R. 3314, to require premarital blood tests and certification that applicants for marriage licenses are free from contagious syphilis—Public Law 89-682.

H.R. 8337 is a bill to permit the licensing as a licensed practical nurse, without written examination, of an otherwise qualified applicant who for the preceding year has lived in the District of Columbia and has been actively engaged in caring for the sick in the Washington metropolitan area, as well as in the District—Public Law 89-518.

This subcommittee also completed action on two bills requiring reports to be made to the police by physicians and hospitals. H.R. 9985 requires mandatory reporting of injuries caused by firearms—Public Law 89-776; H.R. 10304 requires reports to be made in cases of physical abuse to children—Public Law 89-775.

The Subcommittee on Public Health, Education, Welfare, and Safety also obtained Senate approval of S. 1312, which would amend the District of Columbia Public School Food Service Act to authorize appropriations to reimburse the public school food services fund for lunches served to schoolchildren in accordance with the National School Lunch Act.

It also approved legislation (S. 2060) to amend the school census law to extend the scope of the census to all children in the District under the age of 18 years, and to permit the taking of the census when desirable, rather than on an annual basis.

These latter two bills passed the Senate, but were not acted upon by the House.

The 2d session of the 89th Congress was particularly active for the Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs.

H.R. 15857 provides an average salary increase of 9.9 percent for police and firemen, and 8.9 percent for teachers and other school employees. The bill also makes extensive revisions of many aspects of the Teachers' Salary Act, including provision for extra-duty pay for teachers who coach or direct extracurricular or cocurricular activities; increases credit for outside experience from 5 to 9 years; requires that temporary teachers qualify within specified periods for probationary or permanent appointment; creates the position of teacher-aid to assist teachers in noninstructional activities, to augment the teacher-aid program existing by virtue of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. The bill substitutes for the single salary concept for principals a multiple salary system by which principals' salaries would be determined by a formula based on workload factors. No changes were made in retirement benefits or widows' annuities or in the matter of recruiting incentives—Public Law 89-810.

The subcommittee also reported H.R. 8058, which amends the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act to clarify the status for tax purposes of offices maintained by corporations to do business with the United States and to consult with the Government on matters not directly related to sale of goods or services. The bill excludes from the term "trade or business" which would subject the corporation to taxation, sales of tangible personal property by a company that maintains an office in the District, or which has a representative with an office here, for the sole purpose of dealing with the United States for commercial or noncommercial purposes or of dealing with the District or persons for noncommercial purposes—Public Law 89-585.

The Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs also acted during the 2d session of the 89th Congress on two bills to revise retirement benefits to teachers and to judges of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, Court of General Sessions, and Juvenile Court. H.R. 11439 affords District teachers the same approximately 4.6 percent cost-of-living increases in annuities provided all civil service retirees in the 1st session, and also provides additional increases for teacher retirees of 6½ percent for those whose annuities begin prior to October 1, 1956, and 1½ percent for those whose annuities began after that date—Public Law 89-494.

H.R. 1066 provides authority for retired judges to be afforded increases in retirement annuities based on cost-of-living which may become payable to Federal employees. It also allows a retired judge to perform judicial duties for up to 60 days a year, at regular salary minus retirement salary, and provides authority for retired judges who performed judicial duties during 1964-66 to receive up to 60 days' salary for each of those years.—Public Law 89-587.

The Subcommittee also reported a bill (H.R. 12119) to authorize the replacement of the old highway bridge across the Potomac River at 14th Street with a new six-lane bridge—Public Law 89-627.

H.R. 11087 amends the District of Columbia Business Corporation Act and the Income and Franchise Tax Act to provide that certain transactions in the District by foreign corporations authorized to invest in real estate do not constitute "doing business" and to provide that, subject to certain limitations, income received by a foreign corporation from mortgage loans on District real estate is not subject to the franchise tax—Public Law 89-591.

House Joint Resolution 1178 authorizes the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to promulgate special regulations for the period of the Imperial Shrine convention in July 1967—Public Law 89-514.

The Judiciary Subcommittee of the Committee on the District of Columbia completed action on several bills during the second session.

H.R. 15860, the District of Columbia Bail Agency Act, creates a fact-gathering-and-reporting agency to provide judicial officers with reports containing information concerning individuals about whom the judicial officer is to make a bail determination. The purpose is to promote a system whereby worthy defendants and material witnesses will be able to secure their release from detention pending court appearances on nonfinancial conditions, and to provide a judicial officer with information about a person's background so he can make an appropriate bail determination.

The act implements the Federal Bail Reform Act of 1966, and supersedes the experimental District of Columbia bail project, which had operated for 3 years under a private grant—Public Law 89-519.

S. 1319 authorizes a work release program for defendants sentenced by the courts of the District of Columbia. Under this legislation, selected offenders will be eligible for release from prison at specified times to enable them to obtain or engage in gainful employment—Public Law 89-803.

S. 1611 transfers a number of functions from the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. The functions transferred by the bill are all of a nature which are customarily performed by a local court or local administrative agency—Public Law 89-493.

H.R. 647 simplifies the method of substituting trustees in mortgages. The owner and the lender will be able to name them by agreement, rather than having to go to court—Public Law 89-706.

The Judiciary Subcommittee also completed action on three bills affecting colleges in the District of Columbia. H.R. 16608 amends the charter of Southeastern University to enable it to receive the highest accreditation—Public Law 89-639; H.R. 16863 clarifies the corporate name of Georgetown University—Public Law 89-631; and H.R. 16940 amends the charter of Trinity College of Washington, D.C. to permit members of the laity to be elected to the board of trustees, and to permit board members to elect their successors—Public Law 89-628.

The Subcommittee on Business and Commerce considered several bills during the 2d session of the 89th Congress.

H.R. 959 amends the Fire and Casualty Act by requiring all domestic stock insurance companies authorized to do fidelity or surety business in the District of Columbia to maintain a paid-up capital stock of not less than $500,000, and a surplus of not less than $250,000—Public Law 89-399.

H.R. 8466 amends the Fire and Casualty Act to provide for the licensing and regulation of insurance premium finance companies in the District of Columbia—Public Law 89-403.

H.R. 9824 amends the District of Columbia Life Insurance Act to permit insurance companies to make prompt public announcement of financial standing—Public Law 89-559.

H.R. 10823 authorizes an increase in the maximum amount of credit life, health, and accident insurance with respect to debtors who have secured loans for educational or other purposes, in cases where the loans are to be repaid in installments. The $10,000 limit imposed on loans would not be applicable to educational loans. Insurance for educational loans may include the amount already advanced to the borrower and the balance of the commitment not yet advanced, less the repayments. Credit life, accident, and health provisions are similarly amended—Public Law 89-594.

H.R. 11664 confers additional jurisdiction upon the Superintendent of Insurance to regulate domestic stock insurance companies and to exempt such companies from certain provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934—Public Law 89-402.

H.R. 13558 provides for the regulation of the professional practice of certified public accountants in the District of Columbia, including examination, licensure, and registration of certified public accountants—Public Law 89-578.

H.R. 14205 declares the Old Georgetown Market a historical site and directs the Commissioners to operate and maintain it as a public market. The Commissioners are authorized to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the use of part of the property as a museum to be operated by the Secretary in connection with the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal—Public Law 89-600.

H.R. 15858 amends the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945 to authorize early land acquisition for the purpose of acquiring a site for the replacement of Shaw Junior High School. The Board of Education owns the site that had been selected for the new school, but that site has been diverted from their use and control for other purposes—Public Law 89-569.

The Business and Commerce Subcommittee took action also on several bills which have not become public law. The following bills have passed the Senate but have not been acted upon in the House:

S. 1717 would provide for the registration of names assumed for the purposes of trade or business in the District of Columbia.

S. 2769 would create a parking board to acquire property in the District of Columbia and to construct and operate or provide for construction and operation of parking facilities in the District of Columbia. The purpose of the bill is to alleviate the congestion in the central business district and to provide adequate parking for employees, shoppers, and tourists.

The Business and Commerce Subcommittee also reported two bills involving motorists. S. 1713 would amend the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act to provide more stringent sanctions against uninsured District motorists involved in accidents in the District of Columbia. The bill would provide for the suspension of both the license and registration of the owner and operator of an uninsured vehicle involved in an accident or serious traffic violation. It would also require that security is to remain on deposit for 2 years and for suspension where security is not deposited and claims not settled. The bill would also require owners and operators to show proof of financial responsibility in addition to security, and to maintain such proof for 5 years.

H.R. 9918 would authorize creation of an unsatisfied judgment fund contributed to by uninsured District motorists. The fund would be available to judgment creditors unable to collect a judgment from an uninsured motorist. Recovery from the fund would be limited to District residents not covered by automobile liability insurance, which would be required to contain uninsured motorist coverage. Thus, recovery would be primarily limited to a relatively small group, consisting primarily of District residents who do not own cars and are injured while a pedestrian.

H.R. 9918 was considered on the floor of the Senate, but was not voted upon.

The Senate also passed and returned to the House H.R. 11428, which would amend the act relating to priority holders along the Washington Channel in the Southwest redevelopment project. The bill would extend the priorities to all businesses displaced from the waterfront area, but would clarify the position that the priorities are personal to priority holders or members of their families. The bill also would allow a new method of computing rents to be charged businesses relocating there.

Finally, the subcommittee held 6 days of hearings on S. 3549, S. 3558, and S. 2331, bills having to do with landlord-tenant relationships, particularly as applied to unsafe and unsanitary buildings.

Statistical summary of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, 89th Cong.

	Total	1st sess.	2d sess.
Number of bills, acts, resolutions, and nominations referred to committee	176	110	66
Number of bills, acts, resolutions, and nominations reported to the Senate	76	33	43
Number of bills, acts, resolutions, and nominations on which hearings were held	115	47	68
Number of bills which have become public or private law	46	14	32

Subcommittee hearings (1st and 2d sess.):	
Bills	48
Acts	33
Resolutions	5
Total	86
Full committee hearings (1st and 2d sess.):	
Bills	10
Acts	4
Nominations	15
Total	29
Total	115
Bills becoming public law	45
Bills becoming private law	1
Total	46
Studies and investigations	1
Subcommittee executive meetings:	
1st sess	9
2d sess	8
Total	17
Full committee executive meetings:	
1st sess	8
2d sess	8
Total	16

Hon. Lera Thomas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, a gentlewoman who served among us will not return to this Chamber when the new Congress convenes. Mrs. Albert Thomas will be greatly missed by her many friends.

The courage with which Lera Thomas undertook the completion of her husband's term in Congress is a lesson to us all. Her devotion in ably carrying on with the affairs of this country and the State of Texas during a time of great personal loss and sorrow cannot be adequately expressed. Mrs. Thomas has won the admiration of her colleagues, and her presence here in this House was an example of dignity to all.

Together with my colleagues, I extend to Mrs. Thomas our grateful thanks.

International Trade: The De Thomasis Brothers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VANCE HARTKE

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, it is with great interest that I call to the attention of my colleagues, a project two young people have started in the field of international commerce, without benefit of Government help but with initiative of their own.

If continued to its end, it could certainly start a trend by others in industry and small business.

The newness of the approach is what deserves telling.

Louis and Sylvester de Thomasis, 26 and 30 years old, respectively, decided to inquire and initiate a friendly letter across the Atlantic to far-off Turkey. Through an intermediary, and inquiries to the Turkish Embassy in Washington, D.C., they found a brother combination similar to their own, operating a printing and duplicating business such as their own, in Ankara, the capital of Turkey.

Through an exchange of letters, translated in the respective languages—the De Thomasis brothers of Washington, D.C., and the Ajans, Turk brothers of Ankara, have exchanged printing methods and prices and are in the process of doing so again for the second time, samples and printing matter so as to compare the quality, type, and embossing methods, as such, so as to bring an immediate closer relationship in their small business enterprise to each other.

I would like to bring to your attention the following article from the Washington Evening Star and, also, the article in the Clinton, Md., Star Leader.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington Evening Star]

Printing Exchange Started

Two brothers who operate a Washington printing firm have begun what they hope will grow into a "businessman to businessman" series of international exchanges.

The brothers, Louis and Sylvester DeThomasis, owners of Metro Graphics, Inc., 1522 K St. NW, recently had a letter delivered through an emissary to two brothers who operate a printing firm in Ankara, Turkey. Enclosed were brochures, price lists and other information about the Washington company.

The Turkish brothers, publishers of Ajans-Turk Printing and Publishing Co., sent back a letter with information about their business operations, saying "it will be a pleasure to cooperate with your serious printing institution."

The DeThomasis hope the exchanges will grow and that the Turkish firm will benefit from data about modern printing techniques while they benefit from the experience of the Turkish firm, which claims to have issued the first embossed stamp in the world.

[From the Clinton (Md.) Star Leader]

De Thomasis' Expand to Prince Georges—Graphic Interest Bonds Brothers

Louis and Sylvester De Thomasis are two dynamic young businessmen who have started their own people-to-people program and hope it will contribute to the promotion of international good will throughout the world business community.

The two New York-born brothers founded Metro Graphics, Inc., the highly successful printing company at 1522 K Street, N.W. Their company combines modern technology, youthful enthusiasm, and perhaps by old standards, unorthodox ways, but they turn out perfectly executed printing work that President Louis De Thomasis says other companies often turn down, being unable to cope with urgent deadlines.

The people-to-people approach of the two American brothers started recently when they made a proposal through an emissary to a prominent Turkish printing company, Gazetecilik ve Matbaacilik Sanayii, Ltd. in Ankara, the capital of Turkey, which company happens also to be run by two brothers, Sevket Evliyagil and Necdet Evliyagil.

The American firm proposed exchanging techniques and exploring the scope, methods, and price ranges, of their two printing organizations with the hope of mutual benefit. The Turkish company, which is said to have printed the first embossed stamp in the world, and is known for its rare and fine printing processes, has indicated it is anxious to cooperate with Metro Graphics, Inc.

It is the hope of the De Thomasis brothers that they can help the Turkish firm with their ultra-modern printing methods and business techniques, and at the same time that they will profit from the more old world atmosphere and experience of the Turkish firm.

Louis De Thomasis, the President of Metro Graphics, Inc., who is twenty-six years old, is a graduate of the Georgetown Foreign Service School and is international minded. He is also State Director of the Junior Chamber of Commerce in Washington, D.C., and was among five men recently chosen to be interviewed for the position of Secretary General of the Junior Chamber of International.

The two De Thomasis were pleased to get a call on a recent Sunday morning from a New York firm with an S.O.S. for a rush job of printing they were unable to have done in New York. Metro Graphics, Inc. went into action and had the printing completed three hours after the firm's New York representative arrived with the details. They pride themselves on turning out complicated work within the limits of time that other firms would find impossible.

The elder Sylvester, "Chick," De Thomasis, who is just thirty-one years old, is Senior Vice President of Metro Graphics Inc. He was recently appointed co-chairman of the Advisory Board of the United Bank and Trust Company of Oxon Hill, Md. The capitalization with which the bank started is believed to be the largest initial capital any bank has had in the history of fast-growing Prince Georges County. Chick, or Sylvester, left his job as accountant of the De Thomasis family's business interests in New York to come to Washington to help his brother in the printing company which was founded in 1963.

The brothers stress youth (most of the people in the company are under thirty) and they also have made it a policy to employ the handicapped. Their attitude is that no job is impossible and with their battery of automated, syncopated, mechanized equipment and expert staff, they have proven it many times. It is their desire that the above mentioned assets, along with some imagination, will serve to help bring about international recognition that will ultimately lead to good will for their own company as well as companies in other countries, besides Turkey.

The newest endeavor of Louis and Sylvester (Chick) De Thomasis is in the expansion of their business interests trading as S. L. Thomas, Inc. which will be temporarily located at the Barnabas Office Building, 4400 Stamp Road, Temple Hills, Md., and later permanently at the South Potomac Professional Center on Indian Head Highway. S. L. Thomas, Inc. will be servicing Prince Georges County in their needs in printing, office supplies and office furniture. It is believed to be one of the first services of its kind in the Community and will employ the most modern and efficient methods of its kind.

The Washington Office, trading as Metro-Graphics, Inc., next door to the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel, several blocks from the White House, has made great strides in the business community there. The De Thomasis brothers plan to personally supervise all details in the Prince Georges Community and also will provide a full staff that will be on call to the customers of that community.

The Harvey Record Measures Up to Statesman Standard

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. ROSS ADAIR

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, we shall all miss our colleague, the gentleman from Indiana, RALPH HARVEY, as he retires from the Congress. The attached editorial from the Courier-Times of New Castle, Ind., I think, sums up very well his record of service to his State and the Nation. Certainly we all wish him very well for the future:

THE HARVEY RECORD MEASURES UP TO STATESMAN STANDARD—CONTRIBUTION TO NATION'S PROGRESS HAS BEEN NOTABLE

The 89th Congress has adjourned, and with its conclusion Congressman RALPH HARVEY completes distinguished service in the nation's capital that covers a span of twenty years. Before that he was in the Indiana General Assembly (the biennial sessions of 1943, 1945 and 1947), and before that he was a Commissioner of Henry County.

If the years in the state legislature were years of preparation, they also were years of service in themselves. Mr. HARVEY was chairman of the important Budget Committee, covering the whole spectrum of state government, but we should like to single out one detail of this activity which shows the foresight he brought to the job. In 1947 he persuaded the state to buy an 80-acre farm adjoining the Ball State University campus in anticipation of future needs. The school then had 3,000 students; now it has 13,000.

That year Tenth District Congressman Raymond Springer died, and in the November special election Mr. HARVEY was elected to fill out the unexpired term. He has represented the district in Washington continuously since then with the exception of a single term between 1958 and 1960.

It must have been a thrill for a freshman congressman to land immediately on the Committee on Government Operations at a time when the Hoover report for strengthening the whole structure of our national government was being implemented. His expert contribution as a member of the Agriculture Committee was of great value, and the respect in which fellow congressmen held him was demonstrated by his appointment to the Select Committee on Small Business and the Republican Policy Committee.

But we like to remember that he helped draft the Food-for-Peace program, which made this country's surplus food products available at bulk prices to areas of the world where people were starving. That he helped write the Watershed act to conserve a great resource and enhance the productive capacity of the nation, and that he was active and influential in getting the Blue River watershed program on its way. That he sponsored a 20-year-old Korean boy who had the ambition to go to college in America.

No Congressman can do all he needs to do—he can't even read half of the things he needs to read every day—and so a member of congress who has a gracious, perceptive wife is fortunate, indeed, and Mrs. Harvey has played a significant role in her husband's public service. Mrs. Harvey found time not only to do much reading for him, but to greet friends and to participate in the affairs of the wives of Washington officials. She was a member of the International Club, consisting of the wives of ten foreign diplomats and the wives of ten members of Congress, establishing an intimate and neighborly relationship for these guests of our country. No wonder she was chosen the outstanding Hoosier woman in Washington in 1964.

Congressman HARVEY throughout his long service in Washington has been aware of district interests, but he also has been concerned about the nation's interests. He has been a conservative, but never an extremist of the right. He is a farmer and an expert on farm problems, but the farmers never "owned" him. He brought legislative experience to his task, but was never reluctant to examine new problems and new solutions on their merits. He is a Republican, but as a public official he has always represented the whole people.

The problems of government today require the attention of statesmen, and if we have statesmen in Washington the states and the districts must send them. Congressman HARVEY has measured up to such a standard in every way. His contribution to the nation's welfare and progress is a satisfaction to his many friends everywhere, but particularly to those of us here at home.

A Great Senator and Statesman Retires

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. CALEB BOGGS

OF DELAWARE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, the State of Massachusetts has provided our Nation with many outstanding public servants. None ranks higher than the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] who has chosen to retire.

His record is one of accomplishment. His name is synonymous with integrity. He combines great knowledge with great understanding.

It has been a privilege for me to serve with him and I appreciate more than I can say his help and counsel.

It is an understatement to say he will be sorely missed by the Senate. His absence will be felt by the country as well. But he leaves with the affection and respect of all who know him and I join with his countless friends in wishing him good health and happiness in the years ahead.

Smokes to Our Boys in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, I turn to my colleagues and ask them, Have you ever wanted a cigarette real bad—and been in a place where you could not get one? Driving on an expressway, with the next refreshment stop still many miles away? Or maybe in a canoe on a lake or river, and the nearest package of cigarettes left behind in your car or cabin?

These are pleasant circumstances, compared with the kinds of places in which our boys in Vietnam run out of smokes. In a rice paddy, with water up to their knees—and the enemy firing from across the way. In the muddy streets of a strange tropical town, with no way of telling whether the next man who comes along is a friend or enemy.

Yes; there are cigarette shortages in Vietnam, and our men do run out of smokes. Our Armed Forces inform us that this happens quite often—that cigarette gifts from the folks back home are very much in order and most welcome.

Of the many organizations that have undertaken to supply these cigarettes to our fighting men in Vietnam is the Bergen County Central Trades and Labor Council, with headquarters in my congressional district. They have undertaken this project in the hope that many well-meaning people and organizations, working together, will fulfill this purpose. With the cooperation of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., who prepared the cigarettes for shipment to our troops, close to a million cigarettes have been sent. Each package contains a message to our boys and the name of the donor who helped to remember our fighting men in Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, I commend these people and these organizations for their concern in alleviating this cigarette shortage. Under leave to revise and extend my remarks, I would like to include a partial listing of the generous people and organizations who are helping make this program possible.

The list follows:

Smokes for the boys in Vietnam—Sponsored by Bergen County Central Trade & Labor Council, President Maurice Rogers

Donor	Amount	Cases	Packages	Total cigarettes
1. Local No. 1, Amalgamated Lithographers of America, 113 University Pl., New York, N.Y	$1,000.00	39	9,750	195,000
2. U.S. Rubber Co., Passaic plant, 1 Market St., Passaic, N.J	102.40	4	1,000	20,000
3. Bergen County Emerald Society of New Jersey, 115 East Brinkerhof, Palisade Park, N.J	100.00	4	1,000	20,000
4. The Contemporary Club of Ho Ho Kus, N.J., 413 Braeburn Rd	49.20	2	500	10,000
5. Construction workers of Fidelity Construction Co., 632 Route No. 17, Paramus, N.J	25.60	1	250	5,000
6. Local No. 630, Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, Ridgefield, N.J	25.60	1	250	5,000
7. VFW Post No. 8842, 127 Palisade Ave., Cliffside, N.J	24.60	1	250	5,000
8. Joe Devine, Lodge No. 69, Brother of Railroad Trainmen, 105 Church St., Haledon, N.J	51.20	2	500	10,000
9. Ethel Davies, 163 Union Pl., Ridgefield Park, N.J	1.00			
10. Harry J. Neitzke, 600 Anderson, Cliffside Park, N.J	10.00			
11. Local Union No. 102, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 359 Van Houtsen St., Paterson, N.J	102.40	4	1,000	20,000
12. Mr. and Mrs. Syvert R. Nielson, Jr., 71 Lakewood Ave., Ho Ho Kus, N.J	10.00			
13. Local No. 316, United Steelworkers of America, 225 Edgewater Rd., Cliffside Park, N.J	230.40	9	2,250	45,000
14. Men's Club, Richard Bitting, 178 Cypress Ave., Bogota, N.J	15.00			
15. Mr. and Mrs. Alex Kowalski, 235 Madison Ave., River Edge, N.J	25.60	1	250	5,000
16. A. J. Famette, Printers, 331 North Ave., Woodridge, N.J	24.60	1	250	5,000
17. International Chemical Workers Union, Local No. 51, Edgewater, N.J	98.40	4	1,000	20,000
18. Lever Bros. employees, 101 River Rd., Edgewater, N.J	231.90	9	1,850	45,000
19. International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, Local No. 275, Bogota, N.J	25.60	1	250	5,000
20. International Chemical Workers, Local No. 333, 1115 Mulberry St., Chester, Pa., Warren Smith	25.60	1	250	5,000
21. Cambridge Inn employees, Garden State Plaza, Paramus, N.J	66.50	2	500	10,000
22. ICWU Local No. 332, B'ville Turnpike, Kearny, N.J	25.60	1	250	5,000
23. Typographical Union No. 642, 701 8th St., Lyndhurst, N.J	25.60	1	250	5,000
24. Suburban Caterers, Route 4, Paramus, N.J	25.60	1	250	5,000
25. Local No. 906, UAW, 156 Valley Rd., Mahwah, N.J	98.40	4	1,000	20,000
26. Boilermakers Local Lodge No. 28, 976 Broadway, Bayonne, N.J	24.60	1	250	5,000
27. Continental Can Co., Inc., Hollister Rd., Teterboro, N.J	25.60	1	250	5,000
28. Suburban Gas Corp., Post Office Box 206, Whippany, N.J	102.40	4	1,000	20,000
29. BPOE, Lyndhurst Lodge No. 1505, Lyndhurst, N.J	25.60	1	250	5,000
30. Polish-American Citizen Club, 727 New Jersey Ave., Lyndhurst, N.J	25.60	1	250	5,000
31. ABC Local No. 719, 14-25 Plaza Rd., Fairlawn, N.J	25.60	1	250	5,000
32. Ed M. Geiger, 360 Central Ave., Newark, N.J	10.00			
33. H. I. Hock, Cecilia Hock, 330 South Chestnut St., Westfield, N.J	5.00			
34. International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, AFL-CIO, Local No. 481, Post Office Box 22, East Rutherford, N.J	264.91	11	2,750	55,000
35. Local No. 447, IEU, AFL-CIO, Nutley, N.J., Jerry Leopaldi, 25 Washington Ave., Nutley, N.J	25.60	1	250	5,000
36. International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Local No. 145, Passaic, N.J	25.60	1	250	5,000
37. Bartenders, Culinary Workers & Motel Employees Union, 779 Passaic Ave., Clifton, N.J	152.60	6	1,500	30,000
38. Joseph A. Silva, Post No. 366 American Legion, 190 Paris Ave., Northvale, N.J	24.60	1	250	5,000
39. United Federation of Postal Clerks, AFL-CIO, Local 750, Post Office Box 750, Ridgewood, N.J	98.40	4	1,000	20,000
40. Local 148-162, Eastern Region, ILGW Union, 3701 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N.J	25.60	1	250	5,000
41. Communication Workers of America, Local No. 1004, Jersey City, N.J., Margaret McDermott, president	301.20	12	3,000	60,000
42. Local No. 153 UAW, plant No. 3, days, 194 Hackensack Ave., Woodridge, N.J	246.00	10	2,500	50,000
43. Local No. 153 UAW, 194 Hackensack Ave., Woodridge, N.J	470.00	19	4,750	95,000
44. Communication Workers of America, Local No. 1010, Catherine Painter, president, 433 76th St., North Bergen	200.00	8	2,000	40,000

Government and Insurance Share Interest and Security

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ABRAHAM A. RIBICOFF

OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following excerpt from remarks made by Mr. Olcott D. Smith, chairman of the Aetna Life & Casualty Co., as reported in the Hartford Times of October 22, 1966, be included in the RECORD at this point.

Mr. Smith made several cogent points in this statement that deserve the attention of the Senate.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GOVERNMENT AND INSURANCE SHARE INTEREST IN SECURITY

(By Olcott D. Smith)

(Excerpt from remarks made by Mr. Smith in San Francisco before the board of directors of the company Friday—only the third such meeting held outside of Hartford in Aetna's 113-year history.)

This morning I wish to comment briefly on matters which I hope will interest you.

The first is the relationship between government and the insurance business. I hope I do not see you flinch.

A rather cynical friend of mine, a professor of English at a New England college, says that all businessmen have what he terms "The Speech." This speech, he claims, maintains that all government is bad, all business is good.

I assure you that I have no such speech.

This is a prelude to expressing the belief that the insurance business and government have a community of interest in man's age old search for security.

It is a fact of life that government is showing a growing concern for man's basic security needs.

It is also a fact of life that the insurance business has sometimes found government as its competitor.

The insurance business will find an increasing amount of such competition unless it gauges the needs of the public and responds promptly and fully.

No business can simply defend the status quo.

Inaction by business invites intervention by government.

I am sure that the leaders of the insurance business recognize—as our company recognizes—that government involvement in man's security needs does not foreshadow the early demise of the insurance industry.

On the contrary I predict it will enhance its growth and development.

Social Security proved that yesterday and I believe that Medicare will do so today.

In our own company, we expect to regain through the sale of supplementary health insurance coverages to older people a substantial part of the premium income we lost when Medicare went into effect.

As I mention Medicare let me point out that we are cooperating with the Government to make it work smoothly and efficiently.

I am not suggesting that the insurance industry, passively accept government involvement which is unwarranted or unnecessary.

The insurance industry was a leader in the successful effort to change Federal statutes which had permitted large numbers of workers to receive a higher income when they were disabled than when they were working.

More recently Aetna Life & Casualty was one of several companies which lodged a strong protest with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare over the Medicare standards established by New York State.

Your state and my state are among those which have set reasonable standards for Medicaid. New York State has in effect declared almost one-half of its 18 million people "medically indigent."

We have no hesitancy about standing up and being counted on an issue like that.

But returning to the matter of coordination between government and business, I think you will increasingly see the insurance industry display creative enterprise to match what has been called the creative federalism of government.

The insurance industry will be among the framers and not merely the followers of public policy on basic security needs.

There is already evidence of this trend.

The 1965 Servicemen's Group Life Insurance Program and the Nuclear Energy Insurance Programs adopted several years ago are examples of what can be achieved when industry and government approach a problem with a constructive, cooperative attitude.

Committees representing the insurance business and government are at work on a program of flood insurance.

Similarly, the complex question of "portability of pensions" which involves pension plan funding and the matter of transfer of retirement benefits from one employer to another is under active study.

I have lived long enough to be suspicious of any black-and-white or "either-or" approach.

It isn't a case of either the government or private industry.

There is a proper role for government and for private enterprise in the area of basic security needs.

The insurance industry's future role in our free society will depend in large measure on the intelligence and the vigor with which it seeks to serve the public interest.

Report to the People of the Second Congressional District of Nebraska

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, on October 13, I placed my voting record up to and including that date in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Incomplete though it was, I felt it was important to bring it to the attention of the people of the Second Congressional District of Nebraska. Now I am able to bring it up to date and together with the previous insertion will constitute my complete voting record for the 89th Congress:

Roll-call No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
		H.R. 51, establishment of Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore:	
362	Oct. 14	On amendment designed to add 478 acres to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. (Agreed to 182 to 147.)	No.
363	Oct. 14	On passage. (Passed 208 to 141.)	No.
		S. 3708, the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966:	
365	Oct. 14	On motion to recommit with instructions to strike $9,000,000 and title II regarding planned metropolitan development. (Rejected 149 to 175)	Yes.
366	Oct. 14	On passage. (Passed 178 to 141.)	No.
		S. 3675, providing for the determination of the amounts of claims of U.S. nationals against the Chinese Communist regime:	
368	Oct. 17	On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed 249 to 3.)	Yes.
		S. 985, to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by preventing the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of certain commodities:	
369	Oct. 17	A vote to adopt the conference report. (Agreed to 242 to 6.)	Yes.
		S. 2947, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act programs:	
370	Oct. 17	A vote to adopt the conference report. (Agreed to 247 to 0.)	Yes.
		H.R. 18381, supplemental appropriations:	
373	Oct. 18	On motion to recommit with instructions to prevent the Export-Import Bank from making loans to Communist countries. (Agreed to 167 to 121.)	Yes.
		H. Res. 1060, certifying the report of the Committee on Un-American Activities as to the failures of Milton Mitchell Cohen to give testimony before a duly authorized subcommittee of said committee:	
374	Oct. 18	On motion to recommit and send resolution to a select committee. (Rejected 90 to 181.)	No.
		H. Res. 1062, certifying the report of the Committee on Un-American Activities as to the failures of Jeremiah Stamler to give testimony before a duly authorized subcommittee of said committee:	
375	Oct. 18	On motion to recommit. (Rejected 54 to 182.)	No.
376	Oct. 18	On passage of resolution. (Rejected 174 to 37, quorum not present.)	Yes.
		H. Res. 1062, certifying the report of the Committee on Un-American Activities as to the failures of Jeremiah Stamler to give testimony before a duly authorized subcommittee of said committee:	
378	Oct. 19	On passage of resolution. (Agreed to 219 to 69.)	Yes.
		H.R. 5688, relating to crime and criminal procedure in the District of Columbia:	
379	Oct. 19	A vote to adopt the conference report. (Agreed to 208 to 79.)	Yes.
		H.R. 18233, authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, and flood control:	
380	Oct. 19	On motion to recommit with instructions regarding 2 bridges across the Mississippi River. (Rejected 89 to 196.)	No.
		S.J. Res. 167, to enable the United States to organize and hold an International Conference on Water for Peace in the United States in 1967 and authorize an appropriation therefor:	
381	Oct. 19	On passage. (Passed 196 to 79.)	Yes.
		H. Res. 1013, creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct:	
385	Oct. 19	On motion to table the measure. (Rejected 24 to 238.)	No.
386	Oct. 19	On passage of resolution. (Agreed to 256 to 0.)	Yes.
		S. 3708, the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966:	
389	Oct. 20	A vote to adopt the conference report. (Agreed to 142 to 126.)	No.
		H.R. 15111, the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966:	
390	Oct. 20	A vote to adopt the conference report. (Agreed to 170 to 109.)	No.
		H.R. 18233, authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control:	
391	Oct. 20	On Senate amendment (substitute). (Agreed to [illegible] to 0.)	Yes.
		H.R. 13161, Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1966:	
392	Oct. 20	A vote to adopt the conference report. (Agreed to 185 to 76.)	No.
		H.R. 17607, investment credit and allowance of accelerated depreciation:	
393	Oct. 20	On motion to recommit. (Rejected 57 to 184.)	No.
394	Oct. 20	A vote to adopt the conference report. (Agreed to 161 to 76.)	Yes.
		H.R. 13103, the Foreign Investors Tax Act of 1966:	
395	Oct. 20	On motion to recommit. (Rejected 95 to 127.)	Yes.
396	Oct. 20	A vote to adopt the conference report. (Agreed to 171 to 46.)	No.
		H.R. 14644. the Higher Education Amendments of 1966:	
398	Oct. 21	A vote to adopt the conference report. (Agreed 222 to 13.)	Yes.
		H.R. 18381, supplemental appropriations:	
399	Oct. 21	On motion to recede and concur on Senate amendment No. 43 to allow the Export-Import Bank to grant credit to Communist countries at the discretion of the President. (Agreed to 129 to 102.).	No.

Organized Football on U.S. Capitol Grounds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT F. KENNEDY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Mr. President, during the hectic closing days of the session, the 89th Congress took time out of its breakneck schedule to approve Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF'S amendment allowing a group of 40 teenage boys to continue to play organized football on U.S. Capitol Grounds.

United Press International has reported the story with humor and understanding, and I ask unanimous consent to have this news report printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the news report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REDSKIN COMPETITION

WASHINGTON.—Congress agreed today to let some neighborhood kids play football on one of its vacant lots, the authorizing bill would also launch a $140 million world studies program.

The football field has nothing to do with the international act approved by the House and Senate and sent to President Johnson.

But permission for children—particularly St. Peter's Angels—to use it as a recreation area was tacked on to the measure by Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF, D-Conn.

Along with other Washington residents, RIBICOFF read in a local newspaper column recently that Capitol officials would not permit some 40 eleven- to fifteen-year-old boys use the Graddy Square block next to the Cannon Office Building as their home field in a Catholic Youth Organization Tackle Football League.

Capitol Architect George Stewart said he personally had no objection to the boys playing but that if any of them got hurt Congress could be held responsible. It would take an act of Congress. He intoned, to remove that responsibility.

RIBICOFF came up with a proposed act and managed to add it to the education bill when the legislation reached the Senate floor. It would authorize the Architect to temporarily turn the land over to the District of Columbia for recreational purposes.

Representatives JOHN BRADEMAS, D-Ind., who as House sponsor of the bill was having troubles enough with the major part of the bill, promptly endorsed the Ribicoff rider.

BRADEMAS cleared away the other roadblocks that had threatened to leave the whole measure a victim of the congressional adjournment rush.

The plot of land lies next to the Cannon House Office Building and is the site of the proposed Madison Memorial Annex to the Library of Congress. It has stood empty since 1962 when scores of shops and townhouses were torn down.

In that time the only use Capitol officials have been able to devise for the land is to utilize it as a sort of "cooling off" area for youths demonstrating at hearings conducted by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The education bill would authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to spend $140 million over three years on a variety of programs in U.S. colleges designed to lead to improved undergraduate instruction in international studies.

Report to the People of the 16th Congressional District of New York

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN M. MURPHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include a report to the people of the 16th Congressional District of New York on my voting record for the 2d session of the 89th Congress.

The report includes all rollcall votes. Its purpose is to collect in one place and in concise form, information which is scattered throughout thousands of pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I want to be able to provide any interested constituent with a simple compilation of my voting record.

The report follows:

Date	Roll No.	Measure, question and result	Vote
1966			
Jan. 27	3	H. Res. 665, to authorize the expenditure of certain funds for the expenses of the Committee on Un-American Activities. (Yeas 290, nays 24.)	Yes.
Feb. 2	6	H. Res. 699, citing Robert M. Shelton for contempt of Congress. (Yeas 344, nays 28.)	Yes.
Feb. 2	7	H. Res. 700, motion to recommit resolution citing Calvin Fred Craig for contempt of Congress. (Yeas 57, nays 307.)	No.
Feb. 3	9	H. Res. 706, taking H.R. 30, regarding the Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center, from the Speaker's table and agreeing to Senate amendments. (Yeas 201, nays 140.)	Yes.
Feb. 7	11	H.R. 12410, to enhance the benefits of service in the Armed Forces and further extend the benefits of higher education. (Yeas 381, nays 0.)	Yes.
Feb. 8	13	S. 1698, to establish a procedure for the review of proposed bank mergers so as to eliminate the necessity for the dissolution of merged banks. (Yeas 372, nays 17.)	Yes.
Feb. 9	15	H.R. 12563, providing for the participation of the United States in the Asian Development Bank. (Yeas 293, nays 80.)	Not voting.
Feb. 9	16	H.R. 706, amending the Railway Labor Act establishing special adjustment boards. (Yeas 380, unanimous.)	Yes.
Feb. 23	18	H. Res. 736, resolution providing for consideration of the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966. (Yeas 327, nays 50.)	Yes.
Feb. 23	19	H.R. 12752, motion to recommit with instructions on the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966. (Yeas 187, nays 207.)	No.
Feb. 23	20	H.R. 12752, final passage on the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966. (Yeas 246, nays 146.)	Yes.
Feb. 24	22	H.Res. 742 (H.R. 12169), to provide for consideration a bill to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (Yeas 360, nays 11.)	Yes.
Feb. 24	23	H.R. 12169, a bill to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes. (Yeas 169, nays 212.)	No.
Feb. 24	24	H.R. 12169, final passage on the bill to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (Yeas 350, nays 27.)	Yes.
Mar. 1	26	H.R. 12889, to authorize defense appropriations during the fiscal year of 1966. (Yeas 393, nays 4.)	Yes.
Mar. 2	28	S. 1666, providing for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges. (Yeas 371, nays 23.)	Yes.
Mar. 2	30	H.R. 9963, promoting the economic development of Alaska via U.S. participation in the 1967 Alaskan Exposition. (Yeas 202, nays 173.)	Yes.
Mar. 3	33	H.R. 12322, motion to recommit bill to enable cottongrowers to establish, finance, and carry out a coordinated program to expand markets for cotton. (Yeas 185, nays 191.)	No.
Mar. 3	34	H.R. 12322, final passage on cotton bill. (Yeas 189, nays 183.)	Yes.
Mar. 15	36	H.R. 12752, adoption of conference report on Tax Adjustment Act of 1966. (Yeas 288, nays 102.)	Yes.
Mar. 16	38	H.R. 13546, on passage of the Supplemental Defense Appropriation Act of 1966. (Yeas 389, nays 3.)	Yes.
Mar. 16	40	H.R. 6785, promoting the observance of a uniform system of time throughout the United States (daylight savings time). (Yeas 292, nays 93.)	Yes.
Mar. 21	42	H.R. 13448, promoting Armed Forces mailing privileges. (Yeas 304.)	Not voting.
Mar. 22	44	H. Res. 774, providing for consideration of S. 2394, for the acquisition of an official residence for the Vice President of the United States. (Yeas 236, nays 135.)	Not voting.
Mar. 22	45	S. 2394, an act to provide for the acquisition of an official residence for the Vice President. On passage. (Yeas 197, nays 184.)	Not voting (for).
Mar. 29	48	H.R. 14012, on motion to recommit a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. (Yeas 190, nays 198.)	No.
Mar. 29	49	H.R. 14012, on passage a bill making supplemental appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1966. (Yeas 269, nays 122)	Yes.
Mar. 30	50	S. 1404, on adoption of the conference report an act to promote the observance of a uniform system of time throughout the United States. (Yeas 282, nays 91.)	Yes.
Mar. 31	53	H. Res. 802, resolution providing for consideration of S. 2729, a bill to amend sec. 4(c) of the Small Business Act. (Yeas 363, nays 4.)	Yes.
Mar. 31	54	S. 2729, on passage of act to amend sec. 4(c) of the Small Business Act. (Yeas 373, nays 0.)	Yes.
Apr. 6	58	H.R. 14224, extending through May 31, 1966, the initial period for enrolling under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged. (Yeas 387, nays 0.)	Yes.
Apr. 6	59	H.R. 14122, adjusting the rates of basic compensation of certain Federal Government employees. (Yeas 393, nays 1.)	Yes.
Apr. 6	60	H.R. 14215, on motion to recommit bill making appropriations for Department of Interior and related agencies. (Yeas 157, nays 233.)	No.
Apr. 6	61	H.R. 14215, on passage bill making appropriations for Department of Interior and related agencies. (Yeas 370, nays 16.)	Yes.
Apr. 6	62	H.R. 14266, on motion to recommit bill making appropriations for Treasury, Post Office, and Executive Office of the President. (Yeas 127, nays 244.)	No.
Apr. 6	63	H.R. 14266, on passage bill making Post Office, Treasury, and Executive Office appropriations. (Yeas 368, nays 2.)	Yes.
Apr. 19	65	H.R. 7406, on committee amendment a bill authorizing construction, operation, and maintenance of 3d powerplant at Grand Coulee Dam, Columbia Basin project. (Yeas 240, nays 111.)	Yes.
Apr. 19	66	S. 1761, a bill authorizing the construction, operation, and maintenance of 3d powerplant at Grand Coulee Dam, Columbia Basin project. (Yeas 249, nays 79.)	Yes.
Apr. 20	68	H. Res. 756, expressing the disapproval of the House of Representatives of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1966, therefore approving the Presidential reorganization plan. (Yeas 163, nays 220.)	No.
Apr. 26	70	H.R. 14596, on motion to recommit bill making appropriations for Department of Agriculture and related agencies. (Yeas 290, nays 98.)	Yes.
Apr. 26	71	H.R. 14596, on passage bill making appropriations for Department of Agriculture and related agencies. (Yeas 366, nays 23.)	Yes.
Apr. 27	74	H.R. 10065, a bill to more effectively prohibit discrimination in employment. On passage. (Yeas 300, nays 93.)	Yes.
Apr. 28	76	H.R. 13881, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs and cats used in research. (Yeas 352, nays 10.)	Yes.
May 3	80	H.R. 14324, on motion to recommit bill authorizing appropriations to NASA. (Yeas 90, nays 271.)	Not voting.
May 3	81	H.R. 14324, on passage bill to authorize appropriations for NASA. (Yeas 349, nays 10.)	Not voting.
May 5	86	H.R. 14745, on motion to recommit bill authorizing appropriations for Departments of Labor and HEW. (Yeas 143, nays 236.)	No.

Date	Roll No.	Measure, question and result	Vote
1966			
May 5	87	H.R. 14745, on passage bill to authorize appropriations for Departments of Labor and HEW. (Yeas 355, nays 27.)	Yes.
May 10	91	H.R. 14921, Boland amendment on adding rent subsidy of $20,000,000 for Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1966. (Yeas 192, nays 188.)	Yes.
May 10	92	H.R. 14921, on passage of Independent Offices Appropriations Act of 1966. (Yeas 297, nays 82.)	Yes.
May 11	94	H.R. 14088, on passage of Military Medical Benefits Act. (Yeas 358, nays 0.)	Yes.
May 12	97	S. 1098, amending the Interstate Commerce Act to insure the adequacy of the national railroad freight car supply. On passage. (Yeas 306, nays 27.)	Yes.
May 16	98	S. 693, on motion to suspend rules and pass the Foreign Agents Registration Act Amendments. (Yeas 285, nays 0.)	Yes.
May 16	100	H. Res. 852, resolution providing for consideration of bill H.R. 14544, providing for private financing of credit needs. (Yeas 184, nays 120.)	Yes.
May 18	105	H.R. 14215, on adoption of conference report for bill making appropriations for Department of Interior and related agencies. (Yeas 378, nays 10.)	Yes.
May 18	106	H.R. 14544, on motion to recommit bill to promote private financing of credit needs. (Yeas 180, nays 217.)	No.
May 18	107	H.R. 14544, on passage of bill to promote private financing of credit needs. (Yeas 206, nays 190.)	Yes.
May 26	113	H.R. 13712, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 as suggested by Anderson of Illinois amendment. (Yeas 195, nays 200.)	No.
May 26	114	H.R. 13712, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 as suggested by Ayres-Morris amendment. (Yeas 205, nays 194.)	No.
May 26	115	H.R. 13712, on motion to recommit bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. (Yeas 167, nays 232.)	No.
May 26	116	H.R. 13712, on passage a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend its protection to additional employees, and to raise the minimum wage. (Yeas 303, nays 93.)	Yes.
June 1	120	H.R. 9167, on motion to recommit a bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code, enabling the courts to deal more effectively with narcotic addiction. (Yeas 198, nays 168.)	No.
June 1	121	H.R. 9167, on passage a bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code, enabling the courts to deal more effectively with narcotic addiction. (Yeas 367, nays 1.)	Yes.
June 2	123	H.R. 14050, a bill to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act. On passage. (Yeas 337, nays 2.)	Yes.
June 6	124	H.R. 14643, on motion to suspend rules and pass bill to provide for the strengthening of American educational resources for international study and research. (Yeas 195, nays 90.)	Not voting.
June 6	125	H.R. 10, on motion to suspend rules and pass bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. (Yeas 291, nays 0.)	Yes.
June 7	127	H.R. 15456, on passage a bill making appropriations for legislative branch. (Yeas 341, nays 2.)	Yes.
June 7	128	S. 1357, on passage an act to revise existing bail practices in courts in the United States. (Yeas 319, nays 14.)	Yes.
June 8	130	H. Res. 882, on agreeing to resolution providing for consideration of H.R. 15202, temporarily increasing the public debt limit set forth in sec. 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act. (Yeas 205, nays 153.)	Yes.
June 8	131	H.R. 15202, on passage a bill to provide a temporary increase in the public debt limit set forth in sec. 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act. (Yeas 199, nays 165.)	Yes.
June 9	133	H.R. 14929, on 2d committee amendment a bill to provide food for freedom. (Yeas 193, nays 165.)	Not voting.
June 9	134	H.R. 14929, on motion to recommit bill to provide food for freedom. (Yeas 157, nays 200.)	Not voting.
June 9	135	H.R. 14929, on passage a bill to promote international trade in agricultural commodities. Food for freedom. (Yeas 333, nays 20.)	Not voting.
June 13	137	H.R. 14019, on passage a bill to amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act. (Yeas 290, nays 3.)	Not voting.
June 14	141	S. 2950, on passage an act authorizing defense procurement during the fiscal year 1967. (Yeas 356, nays 2.)	Yes.
June 16	145	H.R. 14025, on 2d committee amendment a bill to extend the Defense Production Act of 1950. (Yeas 73, nays 275.)	Yes.
June 20	147	S. 1160, on motion to suspend rules and pass act to amend sec. 3 of the Administrative Procedure Act to clarify and protect the right of the public to information. (Yeas 307, nays 0.)	Yes.
June 20	148	H.R. 10860, on motion to suspend rules and pass a bill to promote the general welfare, public policy, and security of the United States. (Yeas 308, nays 1.)	Yes.
June 22	150	H.R. 15119, on passage of a bill to extend and improve the Federal-State unemployment compensation and program. (Yeas 375, nays 10.)	Yes.
June 23	152	H.R. 13196, on passage of the Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act. (Yeas 364, nays 0.)	Not voting.
June 27	154	H. Res. 875, on agreement to resolution providing for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 14904, to revise postal rates on certain 4th-class mail. (Yeas 222, nays 148.)	No.
June 27	155	H.R. 5426, on motion to recommit a bill to provide that common-law marriages may not be contracted in the District of Columbia. (Yeas 39, nays 328.)	No.
July 12	159	S. 2950, on adoption of conference report an act for Armed Forces procurement authorization. (Yeas 360, nays 2.)	Yes.
July 14	164	H.R. 15750, a motion to recommit for a bill to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. (Yeas 191, nays 193.)	No.
July 14	165	H.R. 15750, on passage of bill to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. (Yeas 237, nays 146.)	Yes.
July 20	171	H.R. 15941, on passage a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense. (Yeas 393, nays 1)	Yes.
July 21	173	S. 602, on adoption of conference report an act to amend the Small Reclamation Act of 1956. (Yeas 136, nays 204.)	Not voting.
July 25	175	H. Res. 910, on agreement to a resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 14765, the Civil Rights Act of 1966. (Yeas 200, nays 180.)	Yes.
Aug. 9	206	H.R. 14765, on Mathias amendment on the discrimination in housing amendment. (Yeas 237, nays 176.)	Not voting (for).
Aug. 9	207	H.R. 14765, on Cramer-Ashmore amendment (antiriot amendment). (Yeas 389, nays 25.)	Not voting.
Aug. 9	208	H.R. 14765, on Whitener amendment (discrimination against officials amendment). (Yeas 214, nays 201.)	Not voting (against).
Aug. 9	209	H.R. 14765, on motion to recommit to delete title IV, housing policy. (Yeas 190, nays 222.)	Not voting (against).
Aug. 9	210	H.R. 14765, on passage a bill to assure nondiscrimination in Federal State jury selection and service, etc. (Civil Rights Act.) (Yeas 259, nays 157.)	Yes.
Aug. 10	213	S. 3105, an act to authorize certain construction at military installations. On passage. (Yeas 390, nays 1.)	Yes.
Aug. 11	215	H.R. 14359, on motion to recommit a bill to authorize appropriations for construction of certain highways. (Yeas 173, nays 175.)	No.
Aug. 11	216	H.R. 14359, on passage a bill to authorize appropriations for the construction of certain highways. (Yeas 341, nays 1.)	Yes.
Aug. 15	218	S. 3688, on motion to suspend rules and pass a bill to stimulate the flow of mortgage credit for Federal Housing Administration and Veterans' Administration. (Yeas 314, nays 1.)	Not voting.
Aug. 15	219	H.R. 16114, on motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill to correct inequities with respect to the determination of basic compensation of employees of the Federal Government for purposes of certain employment benefits. (Yeas 315, nays 0.)	Not voting.
Aug. 15	220	H.R. 14604, on motion to suspend rules and pass a bill to authorize the study of facilities and services furnished visitors to Nation's Capital. (Yeas 209, nays 108.)	Not voting.
Aug. 15	221	H.R. 11555, on motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill to provide a border highway along the U.S. side of the Rio Grande to settle Chamizal boundary dispute. (Yeas 174, nays 133.)	Not voting.
Aug. 16	224	H.R. 14810, on motion to recommit a bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964. (Yeas 205, nays 161.)	No.
Aug. 16	225	H.R. 14810, on passage a bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964. (Yeas 236, nays 127.)	Yes.
Aug. 17	228	H.R. 13228, Springer amendment on bill to provide for a coordinated national safety program. (Yeas 168, nays 205.)	No.
Aug. 17	229	H.R. 13228, on passage of a bill to provide for a coordinated national safety program. (Yeas 371, nays 0.)	Yes.
Aug. 18	231	H.R. 14921, on motion to recommit conference report for an act for independent offices appropriations. (Yeas 176, nays [illegible].)	No.
Aug. 18	232	H.R. 13290, on passage of the Highway Safety Act. (Yeas 318, nays 3.)	Yes.
Aug. 22	233	S. 602, on adoption of conference report to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. (Yeas [illegible], nays 81.)	Not voting (for).
Aug. 22	234	H.R. 16340, on motion to recommit a bill prohibiting picketing in the District of Columbia within 500 feet of any church. (Yeas 54, nays 237.)	Not voting.
Aug. 22	235	H.R. 16340, on passage of a bill prohibiting picketing in the District of Columbia within 500 feet of any church. (Yeas 249, nays 44.)	Not voting.
Aug. 24	238	H.R. 14596, on adoption of conference report an act making appropriations for Department of Agriculture and related agencies. (Yeas 325, nays 28.)	Not voting.
Aug. 25	241	H.R. 15941, on adoption of the conference report an act making appropriations for the Department of Defense. (Yeas 353, nays 1.)	Yes.
Aug. 25	242	H.R. 15941, Mahon motion on conference report on adoption of an act making appropriations for the Department of Defense. (Yeas 378, nays 3.)	Not voting.
Aug. 26	244	S. 3688, on adoption of conference report a bill to stimulate the flow of mortgage credit for the Federal Housing Administration and Veterans' Administration. (Yeas 237, nays 1.)	Not voting.
Aug. 26	245	S. 3700, on adoption of conference report on act to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964. (Yeas 156, nays 86.)	Yes.
Aug. 29	246	H.J. Res. 1284, on passage of joint resolution making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1967. (Yeas 323, nays 6.)	Yes.
Aug. 30	251	H.R. 15963, Garmatz amendment on bill to establish a Department of Transportation. (Yeas 261, nays 117.)	Yes.
Aug. 30	252	H.R. 15963, on motion to recommit bill to establish a Department of Transportation. (Yeas 143, nays 238.)	No.
Aug. 30	253	H.R. 15963, on passage a bill to establish a Department of Transportation. (Yeas 336, nays 42.)	Yes.
Aug. 31	256	S. 3155, on adoption of conference report bill authorizing appropriations for construction of certain highways. (Yeas 360, nays 1.)	Yes.
Aug. 31	257	S. 3005, on adoption of conference report an act to provide for a coordinated national safety program. (Yeas 365, nays 0.)	Yes.
Aug. 31	258	S. 3052, adoption of conference report on bill to provide for a coordinated national highway safety program. (Yeas 360, nays 3.)	Yes.
Aug. 31	259	H.R. 16574, on passage a bill to amend the Peace Corps Act as amended. (Yeas 322, nays 15.)	Yes.
Sept. 1	261	H.R. 15750, on adoption of conference report an act to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. (Yeas 217, nays, 127.)	Yes.
Sept. 1	262	H.R. 15098, on motion to recommit a bill to amend Public Law 89-284 relating to participation of United States in HemisFair exposition in 1968. (Yeas 147, nays 184.)	No.
Sept. 6	265	H.R. 15766, on motion to suspend rules and pass a bill to establish a National Commission of Reform of Federal Criminal Laws. (Yeas 259, nays 0.)	Yes.
Sept. 7	267	H.R. 13712, on motion to recommit conference report on act to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. (Yeas 163, nays 183.)	Not voting (against).
Sept. 7	268	H.R. 13712, on adoption of conference report on act to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. (Yeas 260, nays 89.)	Not voting (for).
Sept. 8	271	H.R. 14026, on motion to recommit a bill to prohibit insured banks from issuing negotiable interest-bearing or discounted notes, certificates of deposit or other evidences of indebtedness. (Yeas 130, nays 214.)	No.
Sept. 8	272	H.R. 14026, on passage of bill to prohibit insured banks from issuing negotiable interest-bearing or discounted notes, etc. (Yeas 271, nays 68.)	Yes.

Date	Roll No.	Measure, question and result	Vote
1966			
Sept. 12	274	H. Res. 1002, on agreeing to resolution providing for the consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 688) to the agreement for facilitating the international circulation of visual and auditory materials, etc. (Yeas 243, nays 2.)	Yes.
Sept. 12	275	H. Res. 1005, on agreeing to resolution providing for consideration of H.R. 11256 to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. (Yeas 244, nays 9.)	Yes.
Sept. 12	276	H. Res. 1004, on agreeing to resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 8664, to implement the agreement of importation of educational, etc., materials at Lake Success. (Yeas 242, nays 7.)	Yes.
Sept. 12	277	H. Res. 976, on agreeing to resolution providing for consideration of H.R. 11555, to provide a border highway along the U.S. bank of the Rio Grande in settlement of Chamizal boundary dispute. (Yeas 202, nays 48.)	Yes.
Sept. 13	279	H.R. 17636, on motion to recommit bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia. (Yeas 103, nays 217.)	No.
Sept. 13	280	H.R. 17636, on passage a bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia. (Yeas 320, nays 3.)	Yes.
Sept. 14	284	H.R. 17637, on passage of the military construction bill. (Yeas 346, nays 3.)	Yes.
Sept. 19	286	H.R. 8678, on motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill to establish in the State of Michigan the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. (Yeas 248, nays 70.)	Yes.
Sept. 19	287	H.R. 17488, a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase rates of pensions for certain veterans and their widows. (Yeas 315, nays 2.)	Yes.
Sept. 19	288	H.R. 15183, on motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill to adjust the status of Cuban refugees to that of lawful permanent residents of the United States. (Yeas 300, nays 25.)	Yes.
Sept. 19	289	S.J. Res. 167, on motion to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution to enable the United States to organize and hold an International Conference of Water for Peace in 1967. (Yeas 161, nays 154.)	Yes.
Sept. 19	290	S. 3423, on motion to suspend the rules and pass an act to provide for the establishment of Wolf Trap Farm Park in Fairfax County, Va. (Yeas 195, nays 105.)	Yes.
Sept. 20	293	H.R. 17788, on motion to recommit a bill making appropriations for foreign assistance and related agencies. (Yeas 186, nays 183.)	No.
Sept. 20	294	H.R. 17788, on passage a bill making appropriations for foreign assistance and related agencies. (Yeas 234, nays 141.)	Yes.
Sept. 21	296	H.R. 17787, on passage of the Public Works Appropriations Act of 1967. (Yeas 355, nays 25.)	Yes.
Sept. 21	298	H.R. 17195, on passage of a bill to amend the United States Code to strengthen the Reserve components of the Armed Forces and clarify the status of National Guard technicians. (Yeas 332, nays 6.)	Yes.
Sept. 22	300	H.R. 11555, on motion to recommit a bill to provide a border highway along the U.S. bank of the Rio Grande in settlement of the Chamizal dispute. (Yeas 149, nays 199.)	Not voting.
Sept. 22	301	H.R. 13825, on passage a bill to authorize the joint construction by the United States and Mexico of an international flood control project for the Tijuana River. (Yeas 294, nays 43.)	Not voting.
Sept. 29	317	H.R. 15111, on motion to strike the enacting clause on bill to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty. (Yeas 156, nays 208.)	No.
Sept. 29	318	H.R. 15111, on Ashbrook amendment "Limitation of Supergrades" on a bill to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty. (Yeas 257, nays 108.)	No.
Sept. 29	319	H.R. 15111, on motion to recommit a bill to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty. (Yeas 162, nays 203.)	No.
Sept. 29	320	H.R. 15111, on passage of bill to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty. (Yeas 210, nays 156.)	Yes.
Sept. 30	323	H.R. 17607, on Byrnes amendment on bill to suspend the investment credit and the allowance of accelerated depreciation in the case of certain real property. (Yeas 330, nays 2.)	Yes.
Sept. 30	324	H.R. 17607, on passage the investment credit bill. (Yeas 221, nays 118.)	Yes.
Sept. 30	325	H.R. 16076, on passage a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. (Yeas 313, nays 0.)	Yes.
Oct. 3	326	S. 985, on motion to suspend the rules and pass an act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by preventing the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of certain consumer commodities distributed in such commerce. (Yeas 300, nays 8.)	Yes.
Oct. 3	327	S. 3807, on motion to suspend rules and pass a bill to amend (Public Law 89-428, authorizing the Atomic Energy Commission to participate in large-scale combination nuclear power project of desalting. (Yeas 316, nays 1.)	Yes.
Oct. 3	328	H.R. 13447, on motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to preserve, protect, and develop estuarine areas of the Nation which are valuable for conservation and recreation. (Yeas 209, nays 108.)	Yes.
Oct. 4	330	H.R. 18119, on motion to recommit a bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the judiciary and related agencies. (Yeas 152, nays 201.)	No.
Oct. 4	331	H.R. 18119, on passage, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the judiciary and related agencies. (Yeas 319, nays 38.)	Yes.
Oct. 5	335	H.R. 14929, on motion to recommit the conference report on an act to promote international trade in agricultural commodities to combat hunger and malnutrition to further economic development. (Yeas 306, nays 60.)	Yes.
Oct. 6	343	H.R. 13161, on Fountain amendment, a bill to strengthen and improve programs of assistance for our elementary and secondary schools. (Yeas 220, nays 116.)	Not voting.
Oct. 6	344	H.R. 13161, on motion to recommit a bill on elementary and secondary education. (Yeas 150, nays 185.)	Not voting (against).
Oct. 6	345	H.R. 13161, on passage of the elementary and secondary school bill. (Yeas 237, nays 97.)	Not voting (for).
Oct. 7	346	H.R. 17788, on adoption of conference report an act making appropriations for foreign assistance and related agencies. (Yeas 189, nays 89.)	Not voting (for).
Oct. 11	349	H.R. 15941, on Mahon motion on Senate amendment on conference report an act making appropriations for the Department of Defense. (Yeas 305, nays 42.)	Not voting.
Oct. 11	350	H.R. 17787, on motion to recommit the conference report on Public Works Appropriations Act of 1967. (Yeas 91, nays 255.)	Not voting.
Oct. 13	360	H.R. 12047, on passage a bill to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950. (Yeas 275, nays 64.)	Yes.
Oct. 14	362	H.R. 51, on Udall amendment a bill to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. (Yeas 183, nays 147.)	Yes.
Oct. 14	363	H.R. 51, on passage a bill to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. (Yeas 204, nays 141.)	Yes.
Oct. 14	365	S. 3708, on motion to recommit the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966. (Yeas 149, nays 175.)	No.
Oct. 14	366	S. 3708, on passage the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966. (Yeas 178, nays 141.)	Yes.
Oct. 17	368	S. 3675, on motion to suspend the rules and pass an act to amend title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949. (Yeas 249, nays 3.)	Not voting.
Oct. 17	369	S. 985, on adoption of conference report on the truth-in-packaging bill. (Yeas 242, nays 6.)	Not voting.
Oct. 17	370	S. 2947, on adoption of the conference report on an act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. (Yeas 247, nays 0.)	Not voting.
Oct. 18	373	H.R. 18381, on motion to recommit a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967. (Yeas 167, nays 121.)	Yes.
Oct. 18	374	H. Res. 1060, on motion to recommit a resolution certifying the report of the Committee on Un-American Activities citing Milton Mitchell Cohen for contempt of Congress. (Yeas 90, nays 181.)	No.
Oct. 18	375	H. Res. 1062, on motion to recommit a resolution certifying the report of the Committee on Un-American Activities citing Jeremiah Stamler for contempt of Congress. (Yeas 54, nays 182.)	No.
Oct. 18	376	H. Res. 1062, on agreeing to resolution certifying the report of the Committee on Un-American Activities citing Jeremiah Stamler for contempt of Congress. (Yeas 174, nays 37, quorum not established.)	Yes.
Oct. 19	378	H. Res. 1062, on agreeing to resolution certifying the report of the Committee on Un-American Activities citing Jeremiah Stamler for contempt of Congress. (Yeas 219, nays 69.)	Yes.
Oct. 19	379	H.R. 5688, on adoption of conference report on the District of Columbia anticrime bill. (Yeas 208, nays 79.)	Yes.
Oct. 19	380	H.R. 18233, on motion to recommit a bill authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation for certain public works for navigation and flood control. (Yeas 89, nays 196.)	No.
Oct. 19	381	S.J. Res. 167, on passage of joint resolution to enable the United States to organize and hold an International Conference of Water for Peace in 1967. (Yeas 196, nays 79.)	Yes.
Oct. 19	385	H. Res. 1013, on motion to lay on table a resolution creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct. (Yeas 24, nays 238.)	No.
Oct. 19	386	H. Res. 1013, on agreeing to resolution creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct. (Yeas 256, nays 0.)	Yes.
Oct. 20	389	S. 3708, on adoption of conference report for the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966. (Yeas 142, nays 126.)	Yes.
Oct. 20	390	H.R. 15111, on adoption of conference report on an act to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty. (Yeas 170, nays 109.)	Yes.
Oct. 20	391	H.R. 18233, on agreeing to Senate amendment on bill authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control. (Yeas 261, nays 0.)	Yes.
Oct. 20	392	H.R. 13161, on adoption of conference report on act for elementary and secondary education. (Yeas 185, nays 76.)	Yes.
Oct. 20	393	H.R. 17607, on motion to recommit conference report on act to suspend investment credit and the allowance of accelerated depreciation in the case of certain real property. (Yeas 57, nays 184.)	No.
Oct. 20	394	H.R. 17607, on adoption of conference report on an act to suspend the investment credit and the allowance of accelerated depreciation in the case of certain real property. (Yeas 161, nays 76.)	Yes.
Oct. 20	395	H.R. 13103, on motion to recommit conference report on act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide equitable tax treatment for foreign investment in the United States. (Yeas 95, nays 127.)	No.
Oct. 20	396	H.R. 13103, on adoption of conference report on act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide equitable tax treatment for foreign investment in the United States. (Yeas 171, nays 46.)	Yes.
Oct. 21	398	H.R. 14644, on adoption of conference report an act to amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 to extend it for 3 years and to authorize assistance to developing institutions for an additional year. (Yeas 222, nays 13.)	Yes.
Oct. 21	399	H.R. 18381, on Mahon motion to recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 43 on an act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967. (Yeas 129, nays 102.)	Yes.

VFW Commander in Chief Confers High Awards

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

Hon. EVERETT McKINLEY DIRKSEN

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, it is not necessary, I am certain, to remind this Senate of the many valuable services to our Nation which the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States has performed both within our country and internationally.

At this time I would like to bring to the attention of the Members another contribution by the VFW to the cause of better understanding between the peoples of the free world.

On October 20, 1966, the commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Mr. Leslie M. Fry, of Reno, Nev., conferred two high VFW awards on two very deserving persons. In this ceremony, Les Fry—as he is known to his many friends in Congress—presented the VFW Gold Medal of Merit and Citation to Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, and to Capt. Douglas Fairbanks, U.S. Naval Reserve, retired.

The ceremony was attended by high United States and British military and civilian officials in the European area.

In so doing the Veterans of Foreign Wars recognized the services of the Earl Mountbatten of Burma who commanded Allied forces in the defense of freedom in World War II, and who, in positions of high responsibility in the years that followed, has continued his efforts in the defense of the free world against Communist aggression. Throughout his service in World War II and thereafter the Earl Mountbatten of Burma has been recognized for the spirit of cooperation which characterizes his relationship with U.S. officials.

In making this award to Captain Fairbanks, U.S. Naval Reserve, retired, the VFW recognized, very appropriately, his combat contributions, many of which occurred while serving alongside our British allies in World War II. Also, the award recognized Captain Fairbanks' many services in the years since the end of the war.

I would like to point out, also, that the ceremony at which the VFW commander in chief, Mr. Fry, presided, was held at Sutton Place, the home of Mr. J. Paul Getty, who is well known to many Members of this Senate.

Commander in Chief Fry's remarks were simple, eloquent, and clearly set forth the reason why this high award of the VFW was conferred upon Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma and Capt. Douglas Fairbanks, U.S. Naval Reserve, retired.

Because of the importance of the ceremony and the significance of Commander in Chief Fry's presentation remarks, I ask unanimous consent to include those remarks at this time for insertion in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PRESENTATION OF VFW COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT AND CITATION TO ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET THE EARL MOUNTBATTEN, OF BURMA, AT SUTTON PLACE, ON OCTOBER 20, 1966

One of my most pleasant duties as Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States is to present a high V.F.W. decoration to a deserving person.

Today I feel especially honored to represent the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States at this award's ceremony.

First, because on this occasion we are recognizing outstanding services peformed by two distinguished leaders who have fought in the cause of freedom, contributed to the victory over oppression, and worked tirelessly in the cause of British-American understanding.

Second, we are honored, also, by the setting in which this award ceremony is taking place. I believe there is deep symbolism in the fact that we are today presenting awards to a distinguished citizen of the United Kingdom, and to a distinguished citizen of the United States. This is, as you are aware, taking place in one of the most beautiful and historic homes in this beautiful Country.

Through these time-mellowed halls have walked the great people of England's history. Today this lovely home, Sutton Place, has been restored and is maintained under the appreciatative care of one of the distinguished Americans of our times, Mr. J. Paul Getty. Just as our two guests represent the close relationship of British-American beliefs and endeavors in the cause of freedom, so too, do Sutton Place and its owner reflect the continuing bond between our ways of life.

It is now my privilege to award one of the highest decorations which the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States can bestow upon any individual. As you may know, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States has 1,500,000 members. Every member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars has earned his eligibility for membership by military service overseas in time of combat.

Consequently, it is only natural that we members of the V.F.W. have a deep admiration for an able combat leader. As overseas combat veterans, we have fought shoulder-to-shoulder with men of other nations in defense of common freedoms. It is, therefore, easily understandable why, on this occasion, we recognize and pay tribute to the services of one of the great sailor-statesman of England.

Admiral of the Fleet The Earl Mountbatten of Burma has served his Country and the cause of freedom well. His professional competency as a career naval officer has earned him the admiration of United States servicemen who have served with him. In World War II, in positions of high command responsibility, as Chief of Combined Operations, as Supreme Allied Commander of Southeast Asia, he made major and historic contributions to the victory for which so many United Sates servicemen fought along-side British servicemen, to achieve.

But the end of the war did not mean retirement from active duty or great responsibility.

In high command positions in the Mediterranean and later as Chief of the Defense Staff and Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, he worked in close cooperation with U.S. defense officials. We of the V.F.W. have been impressed by the high esteem in which he is held by our defense officials who worked with him in the defense of the Free World in this troubled time since the end of World War II.

It is appropriate, therefore, at this point that I have the pleasure of conveying to you, Sir, the respects and good wishes of your good friend, and the Vice Chairman of the National Security Committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Admiral Arleigh Burke, USN (Ret.), who served three terms as Chief of Naval Operations in our country. Admiral Burke asked me to tell you that if it were at all possible for him to do so, he would have been with us at this time. He asked me to express to you his congratulations on this occasion.

It is now my privilege to present, on behalf of the 1,500,000 overseas combat veterans comprising the membership of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, the V.F.W. Commander-in-Chief Gold Medal of Merit and Citation to Admiral of the Fleet The Earl Mountbatten of Burma for his historic services set forth in the Citation.

PRESENTATION OF VFW COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT AND CITATION TO CAPT. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, USNR (RETIRED)

The distinguished American whose services we now recognize has an exemplary record of service to the cause of freedom. Much of his service has been performed in close association with our British companions-in-arms. And, since the years of shooting conflict in World War II, he has worked diligently and ably in the cause of British-American cooperation in defense of our common freedoms. Captain Douglas Fairbanks was not a late-comer to combat in World War II. He went on active duty, at his own request, prior to the outbreak of war at Pearl Harbor.

As one reviews his war record, it is obvious that there are few who served for so long and in so many areas overseas in that last great war. He was with U.S. Task Force 99, of our Atlantic Fleet, attached to the British Home Fleet, operating on the Murmansk convoy run from bases in Iceland Scapa Flow, Scotland. He served in convoy operations to Malta in the Mediterranean. Following this sea duty, he was assigned, at his own request, to British Combined Operations Headquarters and later was designated Commander of Flotilla of Amphibious Raiding Craft.

Then, when the big build-up of U.S. Amphibious Forces was underway, Captain Fairbanks, then a Lieutenant, returned to the United States and served as an instructor in amphibious reconnaissance, bringing with him, and making available to our war effort, the experience and techniques of the British Commandos.

Back to the Mediterranean, he participated in the landings on the south coast of France. His combat decorations are eloquent testimony as to his leadership and his service along-side our British companions-in-arms. He holds, I might mention the Silver Star and Legion of Merit of the United States, and the Distinguished Service Cross of the United Kingdom.

And, we of the V.F.W. believe, it is important to recognize, also, Captain Fairbanks' continuing work in the cause of American-British understanding and cooperation, as well as the over-all effort to preserve freedom in the face of Communist aggression. His early leadership in CARE and as Chairman of American Relief for Korea underlines both his ability and his enthusiasm.

Last, but not least, he is, I am glad to say, a member in good standing of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

It is my privilege to present, on behalf of the 1,500,000 overseas combat veterans comprising the membership of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the V.F.W. Commander-in-Chief Gold Medal of Merit and citation to Captain Douglas Fairbanks, USNR (Ret.) for the outstanding services in war and in peace as set forth in this Citation.

Report on Weekend College

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES P. FARNSLEY

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter and report on weekend colleges from Mr. Robert H. McCabe, vice president of Miami-Dade Junior College. I think the report is very exciting and would like to include this correspondence in the RECORD:

MIAMI-DADE JUNIOR COLLEGE,
Miami, Fla.

Representative CHARLES FARNSLEY,
Third District, Kentucky,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE FARNSLEY: In response to your remarks in the 89th Congress on September 29, 1966, I am sending you some information about the Weekend College Program now being conducted at South Campus of Miami-Dade Junior College in Miami, Florida.

Sincerely yours,
ROBERT H. MCCABE,
Vice President,
South Campus.

REPORT ON WEEKEND COLLEGE

Most American colleges offer Saturday classes. In many municipal colleges and universities, it is possible to take a three-credit course without ever being on the campus except on Saturday. But we are somewhat astonished to discover that the Palmetto Center of Miami-Dade Junior College is the only school in the country where it is possible to complete a degree with Saturday-only courses.

Week-End College came into existence almost by accident, and yet it's such a perfect expression of the philosophy of a community college that it seems strange that dozens of schools hadn't experimented with the idea before. A community college seeks to serve every segment of the population: the wealthy and the poor, the polished and the semiliterate, and the gifted, the mediocre, and the slow. Week-End College was designed to fill the needs of the industrial worker trapped on the grave-yard shift, the office clerk who's too tired to attend night classes, the housewife who can get away only when the older children are at home.

A year ago, some of us at the Palmetto Center of Miami-Dade were engaged in an educational bull session—one of the fringe benefits of college teaching—when the new concept first entered the discussion. We were playing that old game of why-don't-we-try-this when someone proposed a week-end college. We were thinking not of novelty, but of service when we sat down to explore the idea. It was only later when the publicity barrage got under way that we were fully aware that we had a new idea by the tail.

We would have preferred to be followers rather than innovators. In education, as in all areas of living, there is almost nothing new under the sun. Most ideas have been tried, and many have failed or have been forgotten. American educators have a strong pragmatic streak. The best of them are not so much concerned with what is new as with what will work. When they experiment, they like to examine precedents when they are available, and they try to maintain the best of the old when they are bringing in the new.

At the start we faced two difficulties: we must inform the city of the new program, and we had less than a month to do it. And since we could not expect a large enrollment, we would have to limit our offering to relatively few courses—yet choose those so carefully that they could lead into most of the academic programs the Junior College offers.

Week-End College began in the fall semester of 1965 with a program of seven basic courses, including first-semester work in accounting, communications, education, humanities, natural science, and social science. Student demand led to the inclusion of additional courses in marriage and the family, business mathematics, and contemporary literature. Three hundred and twenty-eight students enrolled for the fall semester. Of the 261 who filled out a questionnaire during the fall, 52 were under 20, 86 from 20 to 30, 61 from 31 to 40, 43 from 41 to 50, and 17 over 50. Women were in a majority in the group, and most of the women were married.

The response of educators and the communications media was somewhat startling. The local papers and radio stations carried stories on the "new idea." CBS put the story of Week-End College on a national newscast. Other national publicity came through The National Observer and Look's trade publication for the communications industry. Later one of the Miami papers commented editorially on the project, both dailies printed follow-up stories, and a local columnist devoted a full column to Week-End College. Finally one of Miami's commercial television stations devoted thirty minutes to a report on the "new idea in education." The publicity has inspired a barrage of requests for more information from educators all over the country.

But the significant thing is that Week-End College serves Miami and South Florida in ways that no one dreamed of before the program got under way. Administrators thought that only those people who could not go to school at other times would go to school on Saturday. Actually we have discovered that there are many other groups that profit from being able to take Saturday-only courses. There is, for example, one student who commutes from Naples, 140 miles away; once a week isn't too often to make the trip. A dozen recent high-school graduates are now able to work two or three days during the week because they can schedule two classes on Saturday. Ambitious evening students have discovered that the new Saturday classes permit them to take a full load. And many have seconded what one Miami police captain said: "I suppose I could have gone to evening school, but I was simply too tired at the end of the day. On Saturday, though, I feel as good as a full-time students. I'm ready to compete."

Most colleges experience a drop-off in enrollment after the fall semester. Week-End College enjoyed a modest increase in students. In our second semester we also added more courses, teaching a total of eighteen, including work in art, history, drama, modern English grammar, geography, algebra, Spanish, and psychology. This fall we are offering enough courses to take care of an enrollment of 700.

We are also going to put in the hands of each student a bulletin that amounts to a guarantee from the college that the unusual courses that a week-end student will have to take in order to graduate from the college will be offered in a particular semester.

We started Week-End College as a service to the community. We put some of our best teachers into the Saturday classrooms; we arranged many programs to entertain our Saturday students with mid-day music and speeches. What we didn't realize is that we would get more than we would give. It was no surprise to us that many of our most timid and frightened older students were far better than our 18-year-olds. But none of us realized that this new program would draw into the college a large group of exceptional students. We began to realize what we had done for ourselves about mid-term when our Saturday class in Social Science 101 blew the top off the curve on a departmental test. And we are still getting comments like this one from a philosophy teacher: "The best philosophy students I've ever had were in the freshman class I just taught in Week-End College."

We've also been surprised by the closeness that has developed among these students. They like one another, and they like the college. They are even volunteering to send speakers to civic clubs and other groups to talk to them about adult education in general and our program in particular. We have grown accustomed to seeing grandmothers mingle with recent high-school graduates and a grey-haired student lending a textbook to a man thirty years his junior. This fall the range in age will increase again. Working with the high-school principals in our area, we are offering work in science, social science, and modern literature to outstanding high-school seniors. At the same time, to meet growing demand for courses beyond the sophomore level, we are bringing two extension courses—one in Shakespeare, the other in Intellectual History—from Florida Atlantic University. Week-End College is looking more interesting and exciting all the time.

Vietnam Petition

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WAYNE MORSE

OF OREGON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD a letter from a young constituent of mine in Bend, Oreg., a clipping he enclosed, and a petition with the signatures he circulated concerning American policy in Vietnam.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEAR SIR: This summer, I circulated a petition against the war in Vietnam. It was a strong statement—because of this signatures were not readily available. I became, perhaps, over-cautious. I hesitated in sending the petition to you.

But I was wrong. A question in our modern problems class about what good is it to become involved struck home. I feel it not only does some good to become involved—I feel it is a necessity. The people who signed this petition also felt a need to become involved. I have a duty to them to send this petition, even at this late date.

I am enclosing a story which appeared in our local paper, the Bulletin, and explains in detail the purpose of this petition.

I would appreciate it if you would place this petition in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for us. I realize it looks worn, but this was unavoidable in circulation. Thank you for your assistance.

Yours truly,
HAROLD MCLEAN,
Student Committee To Help End the War in Vietnam.

[From the Bulletin, Bend, Oreg., June 17, 1966]

BEND YOUTH'S PETITION ASKS END OF VIETNAM HOSTILITIES—SEEKS 200 SIGNATURES

A petition asking for cessation of hostilities in Viet Nam is currently being circulated in

Bend by Harold McLean, a senior at Bend High School.

McLean is chairman of the Students Committee to End the War in Viet Nam, a committee which was originally begun to work for the election of Howard Morgan.

Five senior high school students comprised the original committee, but four were graduated this year, leaving McLean a committee-of-one.

McLean who feels strongly that American involvement in Viet Nam is a mistake, drafted the petition himself. "The ideas expressed in the document are not new," he said, "but they express my views, views which I believe are shared by many persons."

McLean said the petition will be sent to the United States Senate after sufficient signatures have been obtained.

He hopes to collect 200 signatures from Bend residents. Already 62 signatures have been obtained.

McLean said the main purpose of such a petition is to show there is still dissent in the country concerning the war.

"We want to prove the President doesn't have the consensus he thinks he does," he said.

The petition states the war in Viet Nam is illegal "under the 1954 Geneva Accords, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, the United Nations Charter and the supreme law of the land."

It goes on to say that American involvement in Viet Nam is self-defeating to democratic ideals because of U.S. support of General Ky and other "corrupt military dictatorships."

The petition accuses American involvement in the Southeast Asian nation of adding to the misery of the Vietnamese people through "saturation bombing, use of gas, and the destroying of villages and rice paddies."

It says the war in Viet Nam has decreased American popularity in Southeast Asia and perhaps in the world.

The petition urges the Congress of the United States to "continually exercise its Constitutional duty of representing the best interests of the United States by calling for a cease-fire proposal preceded by a cessation of American bombing raids on North and South Viet Nam."

It asks "a negotiated peace which would call for withdrawal of American troops and internationally supervised national elections which would include both North and South Viet Nam.

"We commend the bravery of American troops in Viet Nam," the petition concludes, "but we feel their presence in Viet Nam is a tragic mistake of our post-war foreign policy."

McLean said those interested in signing the petition can call him at 382-2117 or inquire at his home, 610 Portland Ave. He told The Bulletin he will circulate the document downtown on Wall Street tomorrow.

United Americans Against the Vietnam War—A Petition to Congress

Whereas, the war in Vietnam is illegal under the 1954 Geneva Accords, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, the United Nations Charter, and the Supreme Law of our land;

Whereas, the American involvement in Vietnam is self-defeating to democratic ideals because of our support of General Ky, and other corrupt military dictatorships;

Whereas, the American involvement in Vietnam is adding to the misery of the Vietnam people through saturation bombing, use of gas, and the destroying of South Vietnam villages and rice paddies;

And whereas, this war has lead to position of less American popularity in Southeast Asia, and perhaps the World;

Be it resolved that these citizens of Bend, Oregon, hereby join together as United Americans against the war in Vietnam, and urge the Congress of the United States to continually exercise their Constitutional duty of representing the best interests of the United States by calling for a cease-fire proposal preceded by a cessation of American bombing raids on North and South Vietnam, and a negotiated peace which would call for the withdrawal of American troops, and internationally supervised national elections, which would include both North and South Vietnam. We feel that this is not an American surrender, but a true American admission that all of Vietnam should have the right of self-determination. We commend the bravery of American troops in Vietnam is a tragic mistake of our postwar foreign policy.

Harold McLean, William R. Juhola, Steve Carsec, Toni Wilkins, Harold Bock, Verna McLean, Gladys McLean, Floyd McLean, Luther McLean, Robert Kindlez, Paula Fowler, Larry Chadwick, Gail Gassner, Edie O'Day.

Louise Bock, Dale Crawford, Brenda Morgan, Craig Zimmerman, Jeri Kim Bowlus, Sonja Sweeney, Steve Garcia, Dave Bock, Bonita Cummins, Karin Hallin, Shelly Ohrling, Bruce Barnett Maej.

Marta Lundgren, Lina McGeary, Rae Ann De Vivo, Mary Ann Thomas, Cathye Creighton, Kathi Shelton, Shirleen Wisdom, Patty Smith, Judy Branstetter, Donald McLean, Pat Angle.

Jim Smith, Karen Spock, Ken deMercado, Jerry Hunt, Ted Davisson, Ken Thompson, Karol Fuqua, Karen Bigelow, Rayetta Spurrick, Lynn Cornelison, Byron White, John King, Dave Jarvis, Mike Griffith.

Mark Farstuedt, John Lundgren, Mark McGinnis, Susie McGinnis, VaLaynn Katter, Susanne McWilliams, Margot Bearden, Ron Cass, Dave Longworthy, Valene Spence, Linda Fritz, Gary English.

Sheryl Akins, Michael R. Pine, Mrs. Pearl Martin, Dennis B. Gaede, Karen Susac, Dean Hughes, Mrs. M H. Kelley, Mrs. Floyd N. Anderson, Mrs. Louise Hyatt, Mrs. Frances Peters, Harry M. Skjerson, Clay Clemens, Natalie Smiley.

Le Roy Smith, Harold A. Smith, Dorothy L. Smith, J. H. Wyatt, Jane M. Poor, Kathie Poor, Marion Poor, Eugene S. Carsey, Alta Carsey, Bill Meglitsch, Beverly J. Meglitsch, Eunice E. Juhola, Uno Juhola, J. E. Stanaland.

Mrs. Paul Marsh, Mr. Paul Marsh, Jane Fowler, Mrs. James W. Barrett, Wayne Hill, Alton Hemmingsen, Muriel Hemmingsen, Stanley Joseph McKinney, Dolores Wilkins, Albert J. Meglitsch, Minnie M. Meglitsch, Bert Albevda, Laurie Stark, Mary Heckler, Herbert Ford, Lois M. Dearth, Sherman W. Dearth.

Please help stop the war in Vietnam.

C. Clinton.

I wish the war would stop in Vietnam. I wish it would stop now.

Kathleen Porter.

I wish the war would come to an end now in Vietnam.

Gary Porter.

I wish the war would stop in Vietnam.

Lary Porter.

I wish this crazy Vietnam war was over.

Denny Porter.

June 21, ——.

Mr. Harold McLean: I am against the war in Vietnam. I want my name entered in your petition you are going to send to Senator Wayne Morse.

Anyone endorsing the war in Vietnam are not Christians, and have no concern for our young men and boys.

Very truly,

Vina Young.
Louis Young.

What Is Happening in Our Country?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to include in the Record a speech which I made before the chamber of commerce in Dallas, Tex., and which has evoked a tremendous reaction from the press and those who heard it. The speech follows:

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, and friends, I am not going to talk to you about Vietnam today. As a matter of fact, I'm not going to talk about legislation. I want to talk about something that is troubling me deeply—and I feel sure is troubling you—and that is what in the world is happening to this Country of ours?

Everywhere there seems to be an abandonment of the ancient values that have sustained and restrained the human race upon this earth. The old virtues which we were brought up to respect and copy in our daily lives, are now derided and called—at best, old-fashioned and out-of-date—and, at worst, "square".

And—here is what disturbs me most of all—instead of being outraged by what has been going on, our leaders—at least National—seem to be spending most of their time making up excuses for behavior which we were brought up to consider as obscene, illegal, perverse, irresponsible, riotous and even treasonous.

We hear a lot about freedom these days—and we hear very little about responsibility.

We hear a lot about the right to express one's self—and very little about the right of other people to avoid being offended by such expression.

We hear a lot about the underprivileged poor—but very little about the underprivileged taxpayer who is being made the scapegoat for the deserving and the undeserving poor alike.

We pussyfoot among a lot of high-sounding names. We call drunkards "alcoholics", we call homosexuals "deviates", we call draft-dodgers and slackers "pacifists", we call dope addicts "experimenters in personality extension", we call criminals "victims of society".

Some of this may be all right. Some of it may reflect a more compassionate attitude in our society. But I think the time has come when we should and must draw a line separating compassion from soft-headedness, permissiveness and timidity.

Near the end of his great book on the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, Edward Gibbon lists the reasons for the dissolution of the great political force which had held the civilized world together for more than 500 years. The principal reasons included—

Excessive spending by the central government.

Unwillingness of the young men to bear arms in defense of their Country.

Overindulgence in luxury.

Widespread sexual immorality and easy divorce, which destroyed the integrity of family life.

The spread of effeminacy—girls looking and acting like men, men looking and acting like girls.

Disregard for religion.

That was Rome, 1400 years ago. Does the picture seem to apply to the United States today?

I have no patience wtih the complacent Pollyannas who pooh-pooh the idea that our moral fabric is disintegrating, and who claim that conditions are no worse today than they were 50 years ago.

When most of us were young, women didn't live in constant fear of assault, robbery and rape. Parents could send their children down to the corner store without dying a thousand deaths until they returned. A man could walk his dog around his neighborhood at night without fear of being mugged, or beaten up, or murdered just for kicks.

We all remember when a rape was a front page story. Now, in most large cities, it's a run-of-the-mill story tucked away among the want ads and the minor traffic accidents. If a rapist wants to make the front pages he has to commit his crime in wholesale lots and in an especially spectacular manner. The competition is too great.

And violence? Violence is too common for mention. Here is a striking example of what I mean. A few months ago, a distinguished United States Sentaor—Milton Young, of North Dakota—was driving home from work in broad daylight. He was passing through Rock Creek Park, in Washington, when a rifle bullet smashed through his windshield, barely missing his head. It was not an accident, it was a deliberate attempt at murder. The officer investigating the case merely shrugged his shoulders and said—"Oh, we're getting more and more of that sort of thing these days." The attempted murderer was not caught, and never will be. The story rated just two paragraphs on an inside page of the Washington newspapers.

We all can remember—just a few years ago—when the attempted murder of a United States Senator—in plain daylight, in the Nation's Capital—would have a caused a National scandal. Today it's routine—a ho-hum item—worth just two paragraphs in the local paper.

I don't blame the newspapers. If they were to cover all the violence in their communities in the way they used to cover it, they would have to have a special editor for rape, a special editor for armed assault, and so on.

Listen to these statistics for a moment,

In the United States today there is a forcible rape every 26 minutes—and these are just the rapes that are reported.

There is an armed robbery every five minutes.

There is an aggravated assault every three minutes.

There is a car theft every minute of every day of the year.

Violence has become a common thing in our daily lives. Blatant disregard for the rights and the freedom of others has become a commonplace thing. We talk about the latest murder and rape as casually as we used to talk about the opening of a new hamburger stand.

The decay of standards, of morals and of values is worse today than it ever has been, and we're not helping the situation if we are trying to hide our heads in the sand until it passes away. It's not going to pass away, unless we make it pass away.

Whose fault is it? In a way, it's everyone's fault. Too many of us have been talking about freedom without really knowing what freedom is all about.

Educators, politicians, clergymen, businessmen, and almost everyone else—have been demanding more and more freedom for more and more people—but they have failed to emphasize the responsibilities of freedom. They have failed to make it clear that freedom is meaningless if it interferes with somebody else's freedom. You can't gain freedom by taking it away from somebody else. Freedom is something you earn and deserve and build and create for yourself.

But most of all I blame the people who should have been giving this Country responsible leadership and instead have given it meaningless phrases.

I lay a great deal of the blame at the doorstep of National leaders who have all but incited certain elements of our society to riot—and have refused to condemn such riots until they became a political embarrasment.

For too many of our citizens freedom means freedom from unpleasantness, freedom from work, freedom from discipline, freedom from sacrifice, freedom from duty, freedom from responsibility, freedom from concern for your neighbor.

That isn't freedom at all.

Too many of our citizens demand the right to determine what is moral and what is not. They end up by determining that nothing is immoral—everything goes. They feel no obligation toward others who maintain traditional moral standards. They feel no responsibility for the young who are not prepared for exposure to the kind of immorality these persons preach and practice.

Too many citizens accept in others—and demand for themselves—more and more relaxed standards of conduct. Oddly enough, it hasn't made them any happier than their more disciplined ancestors were. The suicide rate goes up—the abortion rate goes up—the alcoholic rate goes up—all the usual signs of human misery and despair proliferate like the green bay tree. The more we throw restraint to the winds, the more our people find they are unable to restrain and discipline themselves.

We are appalled when we see rioting in our streets—and especially when we find the riots are being instigated in the name of freedom! What happens to the freedom of the innocent bystanders who are killed or maimed in the riot? What happens to the freedom of the widow and the orphans of the police officer who was killed in the performance of his duty? What happens to the freedom of the man whose car happened to make an attractive target for a molotov cocktail? Or the owner of the grocery store whose goods were looted off his shelves? Where are their rights? Who is standing up for them?

I want to tell you this—in the steaming jungles of Laos and Vietnam—in societies which we are pleased to consider primitive—I have seen more law and order, more respect for human rights, more respect for property, more respect for the dignity of human beings—than I can find in the streets of some of our American cities today.

In the jungles of Laos and Vietnam the very thought of a riot is impossible. The natives have far more regard for their own cultural concept of law and order and freedom to permit such indulgence in unreason.

Riot is the absolute opposite of freedom. It is chaos. And chaos and freedom cannot exist side by side. Freedom implies order. It implies law—a common law to protect all people, to sustain all rights, all ideals. Freedom is not selective, it is universal.

When men take the law into their own hands—when men, acting as individuals, decide for themselves which laws they will obey and which they will disobey, then we don't have freedom—we have a direct and aggravated assault on all freedoms. In every society of free men there must be lawgivers and law-abiders—and there must be penalties for those who will not abide.

The Supreme Court has preoccupied itself for years with the rights of the accused. It has all but rendered our police helpless. Now let us examine the situation. Do we have a serious problem with innocent persons being wrongly convicted? Do we really believe that our police are seizing every opportunity to "brutalize" suspects? Is this really the problem? No, of course it isn't. The real problem is the abuse of thousands of innocent, helpless people by hardened criminals. For every case of police brutality, there are 10,000 cases of criminal brutality to innocent victims. Why, then, cannot the Supreme Court address itself to this problem, rather than destroying the effectiveness of the police who are trying to protect us?

Just a few weeks ago, a Judge freed a woman who had confessed to killing her four-year-old child—freed the woman because her attorney was not present when she confessed her crime. The woman thanked the Judge and he reprimanded her. He said—"Don't thank me, thank the Supreme Court. You should go to jail for your crime." The woman went free.

More than four years ago, a musician committed a brutal murder of four people—a man, his wife and two chidlren. That man's case is not settled. Do you know what the point of contention is? The murderer was living with his parents. The police obtained permission from the parents to search the house. They found the murder weapon in the man's musical instrument case. Four years later we are still wrangling about whether it was a legal search.

A few days ago a patrolman in Washington answered a fire alarm, and found a building burning. When he approached the fire, two men walked up to him and one man said, "This is the man that did it." The policeman said to the other man, "What do you have to say for yourself?" The second man said, "Yes, I set the fire." The Court threw this confession out on the basis that the patrolman should not have questioned the second man without a lawyer present. These are not unusual cases. They are common. Why must it be this way? Why cannot the Supreme Court turn its resources to solving the crime problem, rather than erecting legal means for the criminal to escape? Whose rights are more important—the general public's or the habitual criminal's? For after all, about 80 percent of serious crime is by repeat offenders.

The violence, the license, the lack of responsibility which infest our land have caused great divisions among our people. The extremists of both sides have been guilty—equally guilty—of opening in our culture gaping wounds without stopping to consider what medicines are available to heal such wounds—or even, whether such medicines actually exist.

What can we do about it?

There is no quick solution. We are a Nation in trouble. It took a long time for our society to grow sick. It's going to take a long time for it to get well.

We can make a start by taking our heads out of the ground and recognizing the growing crisis around us for what it is.

We can start relearning the art of self-discipline—and insisting that all elements within our society learn it, also.

We must re-learn and teach others that—in the common idiom—"There's no such thing as a free lunch." Our Democratic society is based on a system of earned rewards and earned punishments. There is no place in our society for rewards and punishments that are not earned.

We must learn to call things by their right names. Violence is violence—no matter what the cause in which it is perpetrated. Violence is a grievous breach of the law and must be treated as such.

I am sure that there have been—and probably are—many injustices in those communities where violence has broken out. Injustice should be rectified wherever it occurs. But it should be made clear that injustice cannot be rectified by the further injustice of mass violence—progress cannot be achieved by retrogression into savagery—laws cannot be written by recourse to lawlessness.

We must stop coddling the breakers of our laws—making up excuses for them—looking complacently the other way because it is safer and easier to ignore them.

We were a good society once—and though human nature didn't become perfect because of the knowledge of certain punishments, human wickedness was at least kept within reasonable bounds.

Then we tried the soft approach, in the hope it would make conditions better. This has failed. Conditions have become worse, not better, and they are growing worse with every passing day.

We must grow tougher in our approach.

Treason is still treason and should be treated as such. Anyone who gives aid and comfort to an enemy of the United States is flirting with the very essence of treason. The same goes for sedition . . . and for all those who preach sedition, who teach it to their students, or who seek to arouse sedition in others by burning their draft cards or defaming and disgracing the American Flag.

We must rediscover for ourselves—and teach to others—the truth that freedom is inseparable from responsibility. It is a difficult thing to win freedom—but it is even more difficult to live with it—and still more difficult to keep it. Freedom is indivisible. Any freedom that impairs and impedes the legitimate freedom of others is tyranny—whether it be in the form of an all-powerful dictator, or whether it be in the form of an oppressive and bigoted power structure, or whether it be in the form of a violent minority.

These solutions may sound impractical—even corny. Certainly they sound old-fashioned.

There is one further solution, and that lies in the commandment of Jesus Christ, to love thy neighbor as thyself.

He didn't say to love your neighbor more than yourself—and He didn't say to love your neighbor to the exclusion of yourself. He meant for men to love themselves—to respect their own persons—and to show the same love and respect to everyone else.

Of all God's commandments this has been the hardest for imperfect man to keep. But today the need to learn and obey this commandment has become urgent and it has become universal. In its observance is the only real solution of the violence and discord which threatens to tear us asunder.

For only through universal love—universal respect for the human family—universal understanding—universal compassion—can the curses finally be lifted.

Thank you and God bless you.

Vietnam and the United Nations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an address that I delivered at the Johns Hopkins University.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

VIETNAM AND THE UNITED NATIONS

I have come here from two weeks of politics in Montana. Elections in my State usually involve a great deal of personal exchange with voters. This year was no exception. Although not running myself, I found the campaign as intensive as Montana is extensive. It carried me into confrontation with many, many Americans over a trail of thousands of miles. I had occasion to speak to Montanans on the range, in the high mountains, along the roads, at ranch and reservation, and in village, town, and city.

Political campaigning is not, as it might appear to be, an exhausting pursuit. On the contrary, at least to the politically sensitised, it is a kind of restorative. It reactivates the ability to differentiate between what is important and what is grossly over-rated in the public affairs of the nation. That essential perspective, may I say, is frequently distorted in the political prisms of Washington.

A campaign may be designed to inform the voter but it also informs the campaigner. It unfolds the deep disquiets as well as the hopes which move in the political substructure of the nation. Each election campaign, in short, is a rediscovery of the human side of American public life.

I meet with you fresh from an exposure to a cross-section of American sentiment as it exists in Montana, where the frost has long been on the pumpkin and the snows of winter have already begun to gather. I meet with you still strongly seized with what lies closest to the heart of the people of my State.

I have found in 25 years of public life that on fundamental matters, there is not much difference between a Montanan outlook and the national outlook. I assume, therefore, that the basic concerns of the people of Montana are your basic concerns, just as basic hopes are also probably similar. In short, I assume that what is most important in Montana is also likely to be most important here.

In that vein, I wish that I might say that the legislative record of the 89th Congress or some specific aspect of it is of fundamental interest to Americans at this time. As you know, the Senate and House dealt with a great range of public problems during the past two years. These problems, having accumulated over a long time, had arisen to challenge not only the stability of the nation's political and social structure but even the adequacy of the nation's physical environment.

In my judgment, a very substantial legistive base has now been laid for meeting these problems. The record of the 89th Congress is, indeed, extraordinary in scope. The cognomen, "Great Congress" may well be apt. In any event, as a participant, I should like to think so.

Yet, in all honesty, I cannot claim that the legislative achievements of these two years are a response to what is most basic in the concerns and hopes of the people of the nation. I regret to say that these achievements, however significant, are obscured in the shadow which Viet Nam has cast over every aspect of the life of the nation.

The preoccupation of Americans remains Viet Nam and its implications. Every day, these implications grow more personal and direct for more youth and their families. The war is clearly the nexus of the national anxiety. And peace lies at the heart of the nation's hopes; peace—its honorable restoration at the earliest possible moment.

I know that you have heard a great deal of Viet Nam over many months. It is a subject from which you might welcome a measure of surcease. By the same token, I would prefer to consider some other less vexing question, perhaps even the outcome of the election. Yet I am impelled to return to this critical matter tonight.

As you may know, problems of foreign relations have concerned me for many years and, out of that concern, I have frequently addressed myself to the Vietnamese question. My views on the situation there are generally known and I do not intend to repeat them in detail here. Certainly, I have said time and again—in public statements as well as in the private councils of the government—that it does not matter much, at this late date, how we became involved in Viet Nam. The point is that we are involved, deeply involved, and we cannot and we will not withdraw in the absence of an honorable settlement of this question. Nevertheless, I believe (and I have so stated many times) that it would be to the benefit of all concerned if there could be an immediate contraction of the hostilities and, as soon as possible thereafter, their complete termination.

I have long been persuaded that the interests of the United States categorize us as a Pacific power but that those interests most certainly do not commend to us the role of Asian power. As a Pacific power rather than an Asian power (and the two are sometimes confused) it is, in my judgment, wholly in our national interest to remove American military installations and forces from the entire Southeast Asian mainland, as soon as that can be done—as soon as an honorable peace is assured.

May I say that that view accords with the President's proclaimed purpose in Viet Nam which is a settlement achieved by negotiations. At Manila, moreover, the pledge was made that there would be a withdrawal of American forces from Viet Nam within six months after a basis for peace is established. He has alluded, also, time and again, to the willingness of the United States to remove American bases not only from Viet Nam but from all of the Southeast Asian mainland.

This policy has not only been enunciated by the President; it has been reiterated by his subordinates. His Ambassador at the United Nations, for example, gave the President's policy its most comprehensive expression in the flexible proposals for a Vietnamese peace which he made at the opening of the current session of the General Assembly.

It has to be faced, however, that for all the words of peace, there is not only an absence of peace but no visible prospect for its restoration in the near future. Those with whom we are locked in this deadly struggle are either not persuaded of the honesty of our purpose in seeking the negotiation of an honorable peace or they are not interested in an honorable peace or they define an honorable peace in concepts so different from our own that, at this point, there is no basis for a reconciliation of positions.

May I add quickly that I assume that some such considerations are involved, because there are no certainties as to why proffers of negotiations have been rejected out of hand. The fact is that in the absence of a confrontation between all the participants—the direct and indirect participants—in this conflict, we cannot understand precisely the reasons for the reluctance to open negotiations. Nor can we define the dimensions of the gap which must be bridged before peace can be re-established.

At this time, only one point is clear. Despite the President's obvious willingness to confer or to negotiate, we have found no such willingness on the part of North Viet Nam, the Southern National Liberation Front, China, or the Soviet Union. We have been unable to enter into an exchange with any participants direct or indirect in the Vietnamese war—except those already in substantial sympathy or agreement with us.

And so, the echo of the words of peace is the continued din of war. The conflict in Viet Nam has not only failed to contract; it has steadily expanded. The process has been relentless. All the while, the options have shrunk; the alternatives have grown fewer.

It is not yet clear what it will take to produce a flicker in the lamp of peace, much less what will be required to end the war. Until the conflict is ended, however, it cannot be dismissed from our awareness. It cannot be brushed aside in favor of more pleasant or tractable subjects. It cannot be relegated by indifference to the inconsequential.

Viet Nam is, as I have stated, at the core of the concerns and hopes of the people of the nation. It involves, in a very pertinent sense, the well-being of every living American and the future of the United States. It is interlaced with the interests of this nation in Asia and the Pacific and throughout the world.

The war is already a hideous human tragedy for all concerned. It has destroyed tens of thousands of lives and has put to the torch of utter devastation an incalculable quantity of useful resources. It has already swept away many of man's most constructive works in Viet Nam, north and south. It has brought this nation about 40,000 casualties to date. It has required rising expenditures of public funds, and their diversion from productive works. In fact, the current costs of the Vietnamese war are variously estimated as running between one and two billion dollars a month.

Even more disturbing, the seeds of a much larger tragedy are obviously implanted in the Vietnamese situation. That the conflict can be confined to Viet Nam is far from assured. Actually, it already extends into Laos and there is ever-present the possibility of its eruption into a war of regional, continental or world-wide dimensions.

The conflict in Viet Nam may end, of course, long before it matriculates into war with China or universal nuclear catastrophe. That is certainly the rational hope. Whether or not it is an attainable hope is another matter. In any event, the Vietnamese conflict now, today, already has the capacity to shake the precarious base of civilized human survival. That will continue to be the case until the war begins to yield to rational settlement.

Whatever else it is, therefore, the war in Viet Nam is a most urgent warning to all nations. It flashes a danger signal with respect to the adequacy of the present international instruments of peace. These instruments have not only failed to prevent a breakdown of peace in Viet Nam; they also appear incapable of restoring peace in any prompt and generally acceptable fashion.

It is high time, therefore, to note with emphasis that the structure of international order which has evolved during the past twenty years is, to say the least, dangerously haphazard. As it is now, each state has its own formula for safeguarding the security of its people. Each state tends to blend into that formula, in various combinations, a supply of unilateral military power and a participation in a variety of bilateral and regional defense arrangements. Each nation adds to this mixture its own version of traditional diplomacy and modern variations thereon. Almost all nations complete the blend with a dash of the United Nations.

Of late, the role of the United Nations has become less and less pronounced. Indeed, with respect to Viet Nam the U.N. presence is scarcely discernible. It is true that the distinguished Secretary-General, U Thant, has taken public note of the conflict in Viet Nam and its dangers to the world. The Secretary-General is a man of peace and an exceptional diplomat. He has made clear that he is more than willing to place his dedication and his skills at the disposal of the disputants in Viet Nam. In his diplomatic role, he has outlined views which might provide at some point a basis for a settlement of the conflict and he has, otherwise, sought tactfully to engage the interest of various parties in a settlement.

With all due respect, however, the sincere efforts of the Secretary-General are hardly to be equated with bringing to bear on this situation the potentials of the United Nations. Viet Nam is, clearly, a breakdown in the peace within the meaning of the Charter. It contains, clearly, the threat of an expanding war. With these characteristics, it would appear that the conflict should long since have triggered the utilization of every resource of the United Nations in an effort to restore peace. Yet, I regret to say, that apart from the personal efforts of the Secretary-General, the U.N. reaction to Viet Nam has had something of the character of that of a disinterested, enervated or impotent on-looker. It is almost as though the conflict in Viet Nam were taking place not on the other side of this planet but rather on some other planet entirely.

It may be, of course, that the U.N. is unable to make a contribution to peace in Viet Nam. It may also be, however, that the failure to seek a contribution from the U.N. is a missing link in the restoration of peace in Viet Nam.

Whatever may be involved, the non-role of the United Nations in this situation ought not to go unnoticed. An embarrassed silence is no longer a sufficient response to the nation's needs or to the world's needs. Urgent though it is, there is more involved in these needs even than ending the war in Viet Nam. There is also at stake the prevention of a more monstrous conflict. There is also at stake the continued credibility and utility of what has heretofore been a fundamental instrument in the structure of world order.

In my judgment, it is high time to face up to the conspicuous absence of the U.N. from the Vietnamese dispute. We need to ask why, when the need for a peace-effort is maximal, the output of the U.N. is minimal. And we need, at the same time, to explore every possibility for the engagement of the organization in the effort to bring about a termination of the hostilities in Viet Nam.

The U.N. was an essential element, among others, in the Korean cease-fire. Why, then, its inconsequence in the problem of Viet Nam? In this connection, it is manifest that there have been striking changes in the structure of the U.N. since the Korean conflict. Whatever their virtues, it may be that these changes inhibit the engagement of the organization in Viet Nam.

The most sweeping change, of course, is that the U.N. has become a General Assembly-oriented organization at the same time, that the membership has grown to over 120 states. It will be recalled that originally there were 51 united nations. Among the present members, there are, as there have been since the outset, states-infinitesimal and states-immense and, in between, all of the gradations.

There are enormous differences of significance among these states insofar as the practical problems of maintaining peace are concerned. Yet, all 120 have equal access to available time in the General Assembly. All 120 have an equal share in the control of the purse. All 120 have an equal vote in decisions of the Assembly.

It is hardly an overstatement to note that the structure of the General Assembly is appallingly cumbersome. Nevertheless, the Assembly has made and it can continue to make important contributions of a long-range and peripheral nature to the strengthening of world peace. With all due respect, however, there is doubt that a body constituted as the General Assembly now is can play a significant—an executive—role in dealing with imminent threats of war or in the re-establishment of a peace that has broken down. In my judgment, the General Assembly is not competent for that purpose. In my judgment, it is delusive, at this time, to expect it to discharge functions of a kind which might be helpful in Viet Nam.

It is conceivable that alterations in the structure of the General Assembly might remedy its inadequacies for peace-keeping or peace-restoring purposes. Francis Plimpton, a former U.S. representative to the U.N. was right, perhaps, when he suggested that the organization was in need of "family planning." It might be that the use of a single spokesman for groups of small states would be helpful. It might be, too, that the clustering of smaller states into one vote on some power-projected formula would be helpful in insuring fiscal responsibility and a measure of realism in the significant political decisions of that body. I have no doubt that there are any number of technical changes which, given sufficient time, can be absorbed to great advantage into the structure of the General Assembly.

But in all frankness, I must say that insofar as Viet Nam is concerned, there is not a sufficient margin of time. Moreover, it is not at all certain that the kind of wholesale reconstitution of the General Assembly which would give it a peace-keeping function in Viet Nam and similar situations is either practical or desirable. As I have already noted, the General Assembly has other useful, long-range and peripheral functions of peace. Its value for those purposes should not be jeopardized by projecting it into situations for which it was not designed and for which it would have to be severely reshaped if it is to be effective.

It seems to me practical, therefore, to look elsewhere in the U.N. structure for a significant contribution to the restoration of peace in Viet Nam. The Charter clearly indicates that, veto or not, we should look first to the Security Council. It may be valid to assume that the Security Council is less useful as an instrument of peace-keeping when permanent powers are in disagreement. But it is not at all valid to assume that the Security Council is useless in those circumstances. That the Security Council may not be able to play the central role in questions of peace does not rule out its playing of any role.

Whatever differences may separate them with respect to Viet Nam, the permanent powers of the Security Council, I believe, have all expressed their grave concern with the situation and the urgent need to do something about it. That is an entirely adequate basis, it seems to me, on which to turn to the Council and seek from it a contribution to the restoration of peace in Viet Nam.

Let me make clear that miracles are not to be expected. All that can reasonably be asked is a wholehearted effort to do what can be done to further peace. The least that should be expected, or accepted, it seems to me, is a willingness on the part of the Council to confront the issue of Viet Nam and to confront it soon.

One cannot foresee, of course, what can be most helpfully done by the U.N. What ought to be clear at this point, however, is that doing nothing in the U. N. has not helped in Viet Nam. There are discernible lines of possible U. N. contribution which, it would seem, warrant the fullest exploration.

One of these lines, for example, leads from the Security Council to the International Court. All of the combatants in Viet Nam have affirmed, I believe, the fundamental relevance of the Geneva Accords of 1954 as the basis for settlement of the conflict. Certainly, the United States has done so.

We need to know, authoritatively and impartially, what the requirements may be in current circumstances for the reassertion of the Geneva Accords as a legal basis for a restoration of peace. We need to know, too, what must be done sooner or later by all the parties directly or indirectly involved in the Vietnamese conflict to comply with the Geneva Accords and so establish conditions for a just and acceptable peace. In the circumstances, therefore, it might be useful for the Security Council to ask an advisory opinion of the International Court on these questions.

It would seem to me, too, that the Security Council is an appropriate setting for a cards-on-the-table consideration of the present positions of all the participants—direct or indirect—and those deeply interested in the conflict in Viet Nam. Certain of the states such as the United States, the Soviet Union and France are present as permanent members of the Council. The problem of participation of the others is not insurmountable in the light of the experiences in the Korean case. In that instance, it will be recalled, an invitation was issued to Peking—a non-member of the U.N.—to come to the Security Council and Peking did present its case and participate briefly in its discussions.

If a consideration of the question of Viet Nam before the Security Council is to have maximum utility, there needs to be present not only the Soviet Union, France, the United

States and other Security Council members but also China and North Viet Nam and the National Liberation Front, as well as Saigon. In a confrontation of this kind, we may begin, at last, to understand whether it is distrust, disinclination, disdain, density, or whatever which has so far stood in the way of negotiations for an honorable settlement. We may begin, at last, to measure rather than guess the gap which must be bridged in the restoration of peace in Viet Nam.

To be sure, the prospects of a refusal of the invitation are obvious. To be sure, the prospects of a high decible of propaganda and invective, if the invitations are accepted, are equally obvious. But these are risks which can readily be sustained when the stakes for all concerned are as high as they are in Viet Nam. Insofar as the United States is concerned, it is in the interest of this nation to welcome the confrontation. The open bar of world opinion is one before which we must never hesitate or fear to place this nation's policies.

The courses which I have indicated are illustrative of the possibilities of using the untapped resources of the United Nations to advance towards peace in Viet Nam. They may or may not be relevant at this time. A vigorous effort on the part of the U. N. may prove as futile as all other efforts to date, military and non-military, to terminate the conflict. But with the world enmeshed in the most dangerous international situation since Korea, we must seek by every avenue to facilitate the restoration of a just peace in Viet Nam. We owe that to the unfortunate people of that nation, to ourselves and to the world.

Obscenity Defined

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, as the author of H.R. 980, which, if enacted, would curb the distribution of obscenity to our country's children, I have often brought to the attention of this body articles on this subject of particular merit. One such article appeared in a recent edition of St. John's Law Review. This article deals with the difficult task of defining obscenity.

I commend this article to my colleagues for their careful scrutiny:

Obscenity

The May 1965 edition of the Operation Yorkville Newsletter contains a thought provoking challenge to lawyers interested in the problems of drafting obscenity legislation. The author, Edward F. Cavanagh, Jr. (formerly Deputy Mayor of the City of New York), reasons that to meet the growing demand by the courts for clarification, explanation and "definition," there is need for exploration into the concept of "obscenity."

It is obvious that there can never be any clearly drawn, concise "definition" of obscenity. However, such a "definition" is unnecessary, for an obscene action, and thus the depiction of that action, can be clearly, distinctly described. Therefore, a description of obscenity, its degrees and categories should be adequate to support valid legislation.

Obscenity is an abstraction. The abstract can be fully understood only when its concrete characteristics are fully understood. Thus, one cannot understand the concept of poetry—an abstraction—as such, until he becomes thoroughly familiar with types of poetry: epic, lyric, dramatic—the concrete. So, too, "obscenity" can be described only after one fully understands types of obscenity—or that which is "obscene." The word "obscene," therefore, must be fully grasped in its total concrete complexity before the abstract "obscenity" can be clearly grasped.

To understand the meaning of the word "obscene," synonyms and antonyms, even though not formal definitions, can be an aid. Synonyms (words of the same or almost the same meaning) found under the word obscene in any dictionary are "dirty," "foul," "disgusting," "lewd." Antonyms (words that negate others by total implications) are "clean," "pure," "uplifting," "chaste." Both synonyms and antonyms are valuable in explaining the word "obscene" in that they are concrete. We think, for example; of a "dirty shirt," a "foul sewer," etc. just as we think of a "clean glass," a "pure chemical," a "chaste woman," etc. Besides being concrete, its synonyms and antonyms present clearly the meaning of the word "obscene."

The problem in describing the abstraction "obscenity" is not in finding synonyms or antonyms, nor in describing the obscene word, gesture, book or picture, but rather in describing the obscene action. The obscene word, gesture, picture are such purely because of their relation to the action. Basic, therefore, is a description of the obscene action or, synonymously, the "dirty, foul, disgusting, lewd action." These obscene actions may be separated into three areas of somewhat rising intensity. This division, however, does not suggest there be a gradation of guilt and punishment in the distribution of that which is obscene to youth.

NORMAL-SEXUAL OBSCENE ACTION

Actions are obscene or not obscene depending upon whether they are engaged in public or in private. Normal sexual action, or its preludes, when engaged in publicly constitute obscene action. Normal sexual action when engaged in by married partners in private, is clean, pure, uplifting, chaste. When performed in public, the same action is dirty, low, disgusting, lewd.

DEVIATED-SEXUAL OBSCENE ACTION

Abnormal or deviated sexual actions, or their preludes, when performed in public constitute obscene actions. This includes manifestations of homosexuality or exhibitionism. Deviated sex actions are more shocking when engaged in publicly, and hence more obscene.

PERVERTED-SEXUAL OBSCENE ACTION

Actions involving sexual violence, when performed in public, constitute obscene actions. These actions (sadism, masochism, etc.) represent the depths of obscenity; are most clearly dirty, foul, disgusting, lewd, particularly to onlookers.

All these actions when performed in public make the performers subject to arrest.

In order then, to understand obscenity, the abstraction, one must think in terms of the mass media which picture obscene action by word, picture, record or tape for circulation in a highly pressurized operation geared to the teen-age market. Obscenity, therefore, is simply the imaginative projection in word, picture, magazine, book, record or tape of that action which obscene. Corresponding to the three categories of obscene action are three categories of obscenity:

NORMAL-SEXUAL OBSCENITY

Imaginative projection in word, sound or picture of normal sexual activity for no other purpose than to stimulate the subconscious into imitation.

DEVIATED-SEXUAL OBSCENITY

Imaginative projection in word, sound or picture of abnormal, deviated sexual action for no other purpose than to stimulate the subconscious into imitation.

PERVERTED-SEXUAL OBSCENITY

Imaginative projection in word, sound or picture of sexual violence for no other purpose than to stimulate the subconscious into imitation.

If public homosexual action, for example, is obscene the imaginative projection of this action is even more obscene, because more public. For, in mass media, the homosexual activity is thrust upon millions, including innocent children prime targets of the homosexual.

No further scientific "definition" of obscenity is necessary, because, for legal control and law enforcement, one need only describe the obscene action and that which pictures it—such as the homosexual magazine. No scientific "definition" of obscenity is indeed possible since the three concepts contained in that which is obscene are so complex and diverse that they cannot be incorporated into a simple definition (that which is clearer than the thing defined and fits only the thing defined).

It is the task of the lawmaker, therefore, to describe in words that action which is obscene, so that law enforcement agencies and the judiciary can give American children adequate protection from the imaginative projection of that action and eventual imitation.

Activities of the Senate Committee on Finance—89th Congress, 2d Session

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RUSSELL B. LONG

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record "Activities of the Senate Committee on Finance, 89th Congress, 2d Session."

There being no objection, the activities were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Activities of the Senate Committee on Finance, 89th Congress, 2d Session

During the Second Session of the 89th Congress, 199 Senate and House bills and resolutions were referred to the Committee on Finance. The Committee considered a number of these measures and filed 61 reports on a variety of legislative proposals. Forty-nine (49) of these bills have become public law. These are summarized in the following pages.

Many major pieces of legislation were handled by the Committee with dispatch.

REVENUE

This is particularly demonstrated by the Committee's quick response to the Presidential request resulting in the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966 (P.L. 89–368). This bill was referred to the Committee on February 24, 1966, and 19 days later was signed by the President. The Tax Adjustment Act of 1966 provides additional revenues required by the conflict in Vietnam. It will also help combat inflationary pressures in the domestic economy. The additional revenue is being raised by two methods: (1) Improvement of the tax collection procedures which result in a temporary increase in revenue by making tax payments more current; (2) Restoration of excise rates in effect on December 31, 1965, and imposition of a two-year moratorium on scheduled reductions in automobile and telephone excise taxes.

Another important Administration request which received expeditious handling was

H.R. 15202, a bill which temporarily increased the debt limit to $330 billion beginning July 1, 1966, and ending June 30, 1967. The Committee received this bill on June 9, held hearings, and reported the bill. It was passed and subsequently signed by the President on June 24, 1966, becoming Public Law 89-472, only fifteen days after its referral to the Committee on Finance.

More recently the Committee had occasion to consider and act upon two major pieces of revenue legislation, H.R. 13103, the Foreign Investors Tax Act of 1966, and H.R. 17607, the Administration's anti-inflationary bill for suspension of investment of investment credit and accelerated depreciation.

The Foreign Investors Tax Act is the culmination of the so-called Fowler Task Force which was initiated on October 2, 1963. A year later the Task Force made certain recommendations designed to increase foreign investment in the United States. These recommendations designed to increase foreign investment in the United States. These recommendations were embodied in H.R. 13103 and represent a substantial revision of tax treatment of foreign corporations and non-resident aliens, an area which has not been substantially revised for over thirty years.

The second major piece of tax legislation is H.R. 17607, a bill to temporarily suspend the investment credit and the use of accelerated depreciation. This bill is a part of a comprehensive program announced by the President to protect the uninterrupted growth of the economy and to combat inflation.

By removing tax incentives for investment in machinery, equipment, and buildings, the bill should ease inflationary pressures in those sectors where demand is straining present productive capacity. This action should also reduce pressures tending to raise interest rates and should promote an increased flow of credit into the home mortgage market. In the overall, this bill should go a long way as a depressant to the present inflationary temper.

Another significant bill is H.R. 11256, the Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966. This bill represents the first comprehensive revision and modernization of the provisions of the internal revenue laws concerned with the relationship of Federal tax liens to the interests of other creditors.

It partially adjusts the provisions in the internal revenue laws relating to the collection of taxes of delinquent persons to the more recent developments in commercial practice (permitted and protected under State law) and deals with a multitude of technical problems which have arisen over the past 50 years. The bill represents the culmination of a project initiated nearly 10 years ago by the American Bar Association.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The Committee also considered and reported a bill to provide major improvements in the Federal-State unemployment compensation program. The bill, H.R. 15119, grew out of the broadest and most intense review Congress has given to the unemployment compensation program since it was enacted in 1935.

The changes in the program which would be made by the Senate bill extend coverage to additional jobs, establish a permanent program of extended benefits to exhaustees during periods of high unemployment, furnish the States a procedure for obtaining judicial review of certain determinations of the Secretary of Labor, improve the financing of the program, provide additional State requirements as to benefit amount, duration, eligibility and disqualification, and make other changes to strengthen and improve the Federal-State unemployment compensation program.

VETERANS

The Committee on Finance considered three major pieces of veterans legislation. In June of this year, it reported H.R. 14347 to liberalize the provisions for payment of dependency and indemnity compensation for parents and children. The Committee added two major provisions to this bill, the first of which allows certain VA beneficiaries to receive 1965 social security increases and all future social security increases without affecting their future VA payments. The second amendment would permit the payment of a $5,000 death gratuity without the VA beneficiaries' waiver of right to death compensation and dependency and indemnity benefits.

The two other important veterans bills are S. 3580, the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act, and H.R. 17488, the Veterans Pension Act of 1966.

The Vietnam Era veterans bill is designed to provide additional benefits to veterans who have served in the Armed Forces during the Vietnam era which are comparable to those benefits provided by Congress for wartime veterans. Under the bill, the Vietnam era is considered to have begun on the day of the Gulf of Tonkin incident. In light of the warlike conditions presently existing, this bill will afford appropriate benefits to members of our Armed Forces who are today subject to maximum risk of their lives and limbs.

H.R. 17488, the Veterans Pension Act of 1966, would provide an overall cost-of-living increase for pensioners under the so-called current pension program. It would also provide additional benefits for seriously disabled veterans and widows. Under the Committee's bill, over 1.8 million veterans, widows, and children would benefit from increases totaling $97.9 million. The recent recommendation of the President for cost-of-living increases in social security as well as the Administration's approval of cost-of-living raises for the military and civil service makes this increase for VA pensioners appropriate.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN FINANCING

The Committee, in connection with its consideration of H.R. 13103, the Foreign Investors Tax Act, added a provision which would provide for reimbursement of major political parties equally for expenses they incur in financing a Presidential campaign. Payments would be made from a fund made up of $1 amounts designated by taxpayers on their tax returns. The amount available for reimbursement would be limited to $1 for each vote cast for the major party candidates at the last Presidential election. Provision would also be made for reimbursing certain splinter parties.

REVENUE

H.R. 136: Rearranges the priority of liens in bankruptcy to subordinate Federal tax liens to statutory liens. Public Law 89-495 (7-5-66).

H.R. 3438: Provides for discharge in bankruptcy of Federal taxes due more than 3 years except withholding taxes and income taxes where no return was filed, or where fraud is involved. Public Law 89-496 (7-5-66).

H.R. 318: Imposes manufacturing excise tax on tires and innertubes (usually 10 cents per pound) at time of delivery to retail-owned store of manufacturer. Public Law 89-523 (8-1-66).

H.R. 327: Provides income tax exemption for certain nonprofit organizations operated to provide reserve funds for savings and loan associations, and subjects them to unrelated business income tax. Public Law 89-352 (2-2-66).

H.R. 6319: Provides for treatment of the recovery of losses arising from expropriation, intervention, or confiscation of properties by governments of foreign countries, as well as extends initial enrollment period in the supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged through May 31, 1966, and further provides for payment of supplemental insurance premiums by States' public assistance programs for those recipients who also may be receiving social security payments or railroad retirement benefits. Public Law 89-384 (4-8-66).

H.R. 8210: Provides for tax and customs exemption of the Euroepan Space Research Organization (and for tax exemption of their foreign employees). Public Law 89-353 (2-2-66).

H.R. 8445: Liberalizes the computation of benefits for retired judges of the Tax Court by basing their pension on the salary of the "office", rather than actual salary at time of retirement, thereby permitting pay raises to be passed on to retired judges. Public Law 89-354 (2-10-66).

H.R. 10625: Provides that retired servicemen are to be taxed only on amount they actually receive as retired pay. The amount of any reduction to provide survivor annuities would be excluded. Estate and gift tax exclusion are also provided. Public Law 89-365 (3-8-66).

H.R. 4665: Provides that the $100,000 and the $400,000 limitations on the deductibility of exploration expenditures may be exceeded if the taxpayer irrevocably elects to have the excess amount recaptured (a) after the mine reaches the production stage, (b) or earlier, if he receives bonus or royalty payments with respect to it or (c) when the mine is sold. Also allows foreign exploration expenses to continue to be deductible as under existing law and permits domestic exploration expenses to be deducted either under present law or under the rules of this bill. Public Law 89-570 (9-12-66).

H.R. 10185: Reduces estate tax fraud penalty under the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 from 50 percent of the tax to 50 percent of the deficiency. Public Law 89-359 (3-7-66).

H.R. 9883: Provides that distributions made with 2½ months after close of year may be treated as made on last day of year (applies similar rule retroactively to 1958 but makes the period 3½ months); permits passive income for the first 2 years of an elective corporation to exceed 20 percent (applies after 1962); and denies pass through privilege in the case of capital gains in excess of $25,000 realized by the elective corporation for first 3 years (applies prospectively). Public Law 89-388 (4-14-66).

H.R. 12752: Tax Adjustment Act of 1966. Principally provides for graduated withholding of income tax from wages, requires declarations of estimated tax with respect to self-employment income, accelerates current payments of estimated income tax by corporations, postpones certain excise tax rate reductions, as well as allows duty-free treatment for gifts of Vietnam servicemen and provides monthly social security payments to certain persons age 72 and over. Public Law 89-368 (3-15-16).

H.R. 8188: Provides a deduction for contributions or gifts to any nonprofit organization created and operated exclusively during calendar years 1966, 1967, and 1968 to consider proposals to revise State judicial systems and to support or oppose them, with remaining funds to be turned over to State governments. (On Senate Calendar.)

H.R. 13103: Foreign Investors Tax Act. Provides equitable tax treatment for foreign investment in the United States. Has numerous Committee and Floor amendments. Public Law 89-809 (11-13-66).

H.R. 483: Principally allows an interest in property which a surviving spouse receives as a result of a general or partial disclaimer by beneficiary under a will to qualify for the estate tax marital deduction under certain conditions. Public Law 89-621 (10-4-66).

H.R. 11256: Comprehensive revision and modernization of the provisions of the tax laws concerned with the relationship of Federal tax liens to the interests of other creditors would be effected. Public Law 89-719 (11-2-66).

H.R. 6958: Provides for central filing of income tax returns with automatic data processing centers. Public Law 89-713 (11-2-66).

H.R. 17607: Suspends the investment credit and the allowance of accelerated depreciation in the case of certain real property. Public Law 89–800 (11–8–66).

H.R. 11257: Relates to the income tax treatment of certain distributions pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. (On Senate Calendar.)

H.R. 11660: Provides that no interest will be paid on tax refunds within 45 days after the return is filed, and the quick refund procedure presently available to taxpayers with a net operating loss carryback will be extended to taxpayers with an investment credit carryback. Public Law 89–721 (11–2–66).

H.R. 11782: Permits a dealer in property to take an income tax deduction for reasonable additions to a reserve for bad debts arising from his liability as a guarantor of debt obligations incurred in the ordinary course of his doing business. (Public Law 89–722 (11–2–66).

H.R. 16774: Permits accrued vacation pay to be deducted for two more years (until January 1, 1969) regardless of whether liability to a specific person for the pay has been established or whether the amount of liability to each individual can be computed with reasonable accuracy. Public Law 89–692 (10–15–66).

H.R. 14363: Establishes rules to facilitate the determination of which parent is entitled to the $600 deduction for children when the parents are divorced or separated. (On Senate Calendar.)

H.R. 7502: Treats casualty losses in a major disaster as ordinary gains and losses where property is destroyed or damaged as a result of a major disaster when the losses exceed the gains. (On Senate Calendar.)

H.R. 17271: Increases from $200 to $500 the monthly combat pay exclusion for commissioned officers serving in combat zones. Public Law 89–739 (11–2–66).

RECIPROCAL TRADE AND TARIFF

S. Con. Res. 100: Expresses the sense of Congres with respect to certain agreements which would necessitate the modification of duties or other import restrictions. (Awaiting House concurrence.)

H.R. 11025: Relates to the tariff treatment of certain woven fabrics. Public Law 89–405 (4–19–66).

H.R. 6568: Makes permanent the existing temporary suspension of duty on copra, palm nuts and palm kernels, and the oils crushed therefrom. Public Law 89–388 (4–13–66).

H.R. 7723: Provides for temporary free importation of lumber from certain tropical hardwoods. Public Law 89–392 (4–14–66).

H.R. 8436: Amends the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the dutiable status of watches, clocks and timing apparatus imported duty-free from the insular possessions of the U.S. Public Law 89–805 (11–10–66).

H.R. 11216: Insures tariff exemption for articles of U.S. manufacture which are assembled abroad, without regard to preexisting intention to return the article to the United States; also imposes duty on almost-finished button blanks and provides duty-free entry for Montessori school teaching aids as well as certain other educational instruments. Public Law 89–806 (11–10–66).

H.R. 4599: Provides for the free entry of certain stained glass for the Congregation Emanuel of Denver, Colorado. Private Law 89–232 (4–14–66).

H.R. 5831: Provides for the free entry of certain stained glass and cement windows for Our Lady of the Angels Seminary of Glenmont, New York. Private Law 89–219 (3–7–66).

H.R. 8647: Provides for duty-free entry of parade uniforms for the use of Troubadors Drum and Bugle Corps of the Explorer Scout Post Numbered 152, Bridgeport, Connecticut. Private Law 89–241 (4–18–66).

H.R. 8376: Makes permanent the existing duty-free treatment for certain corkboard insulation. Public Law 89–431 (5–26–66).

H.R. 10998: Continues suspension of duty on heptanoic acid until August 8, 1969. Public Law 89–432 (5–31–66).

H.R. 11653: Makes permanent the existing suspension of duty on certain natural graphite. Public Law 89–433 (5–31–66).

H.R. 12262: Continues until the close of June 30, 1969, the existing suspension of duty on certain copying shoe lathes. Public Law 89–437 (5–31–66).

H.R. 12328: Continues suspension of duty on certain extracts suitable for tanning until September 30, 1969. Public Law 89–573 (9–13–66).

H.R. 12461: Continues suspension of duty on certain istle until September 5, 1969. Public Law 89–575 (9–13–66).

H.R. 12463: Extends until June 30, 1969, the suspension of duty on crude chicory and the reduction in ground chicory. Public Law 89–439 (5–31–66).

H.R. 12657: Continues the suspension of duty on certain alumina and bauxite until July 15, 1968. Public Law 89–440 (5–31–66).

H.R. 12864: Makes permanent the existing duty-free treatment of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders. Public Law 89–436 (5–31–66).

H.R. 12997: Extends until July 15, 1968, the suspension of duty on electrodes imported for use in producing aluminum. Public Law 89–434 (5–31–66).

H.R. 12676: Provides temporary suspension of duty on copper from February 6, 1966, until June 30, 1968. Public Law 89–468 (6–23–66).

H.J. Res. 688: Beirut Agreement. Implements the Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Character. Public Law 89–634 (10–8–66).

H.R. 8664: Florence Agreement. Implements the Agreement on Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials. Public Law 89–651 (10–14–66).

S. Res. 149: Requests the President to cause a study of imports of steel mill products to be undertaken by the Department of Commerce. (Staff of the committee has been instructed to conduct a study of imports of steel mill products into the United States, thus, in effect disposing of this resolution.)

VETERANS

S. 3580: Provides for service beginning August 5, 1964, and ending on date determined by Presidential proclamation: (1) burial allowance of $250; (2) wartime rates for compensation of service-connected disabilities; (3) pensions for non-service-connected disabilities; (4) service-connected presumption for psychotic conditions developing 2 years after discharge; and (5) free prescribed medicine to veterans requiring constant medical attention. (Awaiting House action.)

H.R. 11006: Provides $250 statutory burial allowances to all veterans who die from service-connected disabilities. Public Law 89–360 (3–7–66).

H.R. 11007: Allows Deputy Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to assume Administrator's duties in his absence or disability or if office is vacated; also, provides for redelegation of Administrator's delegated authority. Public Law 89–361 (3–7–66).

H.R. 11747: Allows immediate reduction of veteran's compensation, pension, and aid and attendance allowance only if readmission to hospital or other institution occurs within 6 months of prior confinement, where veteran left hospital without medical certification. Public Law 89–362 (3–7–66).

H.R. 3177: Allows compensation payment to widow with 8 or more children in the same benefit amount as a widow in similar circumstances would receive under the pension program. Public Law 89–466 (6–22–66).

H.R. 9961: Provides that where a veteran receiving pension under Chapter 15, Title 38, U.S. Code, disappears, the Administrator may pay the pension otherwise payable to his wife and children. Public Law 89–467 (6–22–66).

H.R. 14347: Provides 4-percent cost-of-living increase in dependency and indemnity compensation for parents and children; liberalizes income limitation; protects monthly rate of sole remarried parents, allows dependent parents to exclude VA pension payments from annual income; extends year-end adjustment in benefits due to increased retirement income to pension program; permits widows, children and parents of certain deceased servicemen to receive $5,000 death gratuity payment without reduction for prior compensation payments and with elimination of required waiver of future benefits. Public Law 89–730 (11–2–66).

H.R. 5852: Provides that widows of veterans dying from service-connected disability will receive compensation based on highest rank in which deceased served for at least 6 months. Public Law 89–622 (10–4–66).

H.R. 16557: Provides for refunds of certain amounts erroneously deducted for national service life insurance premiums from pay of former members of the organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and provides that certain payments under Title 38 shall be made at the rate in Philippine pesos as is equivalent to 50 cents for each dollar authorized. Public Law 89–641 (10–11–66).

H.R. 17488: Increases the rates of pension payable to certain veterans and their widows. (On Senate Calendar.)

PUBLIC DEBT

H.R. 15202: Provides for the period beginning on July 1, 1966, and ending on June 30, 1967, a temporary increase in the public debt limit. Public Law 89–472 (6–24–66).

RENEGOTIATION

H.R. 13431: Extends the Renegotiation Act of 1951 from June 30, 1966, to June 30, 1968. Public Law 89–480 (7–11–66).

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

H.R. 15119: Extends and improves the Federal-State unemployment compensation program, principally by extending coverage to about 2.3 million workers and providing Federally-financed extended benefits during period of recession or high unemployment. Assures judicial review of administrative determinations and adds Federal standards governing benefit amounts, levels and disqualification of workers for benefits. (Awaiting action of Conferees.)

HEARINGS ONLY

S. 1575. Establishes under Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, a Federal insurance program for private pension plans to insure beneficiaries against loss of benefits. (Hearing held 8–15–66.)

S.J. Res. 115: Requires that reports on imports into the United States include the landed value of articles imported. (Hearings held 8–31–66 and 9–1–66.)

S. 3522. Requires the Secretary of Agriculture to report to the Congress each year certain information relating to the import and export of agricultural commodities. (Hearings held 8–31–66 and 9–1–66.)

S. 3496. Authorizes appropriation of funds from the Treasury to help defray the costs of Presidential campaigns. (Hearings held 8–18–66 and 8–19–66.)

S. 2006. Allows a deduction or credit against tax for contributions to National and State political committees. (Hearings held 8–18–66 and 8–19–66.)

S. 2965. Allows an income tax credit or deduction for certain political contributions made by individuals. (Hearings held 8–18–66 and 8–19–66.)

S. 3014: Allows an income tax credit for contributions made by individuals to the National and State committees of political parties. (Hearings held 8–18–66 and 8–19–66.)

Louisville: The Necessities of Culture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES P. FARNSLEY
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the Record an excellent cultural report on the city of Louisville, Ky., that appeared in the January 1964, edition of Show magazine:

LOUISVILLE: THE NECESSITIES OF CULTURE

(By Charles Tressilian)

Fortunately for Louisville, it has never been a one-crop, one-party, one-race town—nor even a one-product town, despite the justified pride of those who maintain that Louisville is to the Republic's native Bourbon what Mecca is to Islam. Nor, strictly speaking, has Louisville ever been a Southern town geographically or by overwhelming sentiment. Norman Isaacs, executive editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, calls it "a Midwestern metropolis with Southern exposure." Sometimes the Southern exposure is particularly obvious, as when recently, in rush hour, a laundry truck stopped dead in the middle of a downtown block to accommodate a flock of lady jaywalkers, the driver bowing and pulling his forelock the while. Mostly it is Southern in its manners and monuments, but decidedly Midwestern in its pace and ambitions. A Republican mayor, William O. Cowger, and his Republican Board of Aldermen provide a new but popular city administration. For the Democrats, all is not lost, however, since a Democratic comptroller, just re-elected for another six-year term, keeps his eye on Republican spending.

Louisville has always tolerated both sentiment and pragmatism, and so has Kentucky. Just before the Civil War, when Louisville had become a booming river town, rich in tobacco and pork, the Commonwealth had a pro-Southern governor and a Union legislature. As states withdrew from the Union, Kentucky sent 30,000 men to the armies of the Confederacy, but 108,000 white and 22,000 Negro troops to the Union. It was for the Union but, as a slave state, violently against abolition.

By 1862, Confederate armies had penetrated much of the state, causing the legitimate Unionist legislature to flee the capital at Frankfort. They repaired to Louisville which was in Union hands, to conduct their business from the courthouse.

During the war, Louisville conducted itself as if in a state of siege. It was threatened with bombardment from advancing Southern troops, there were days of flight and panic, and in the course of events most Louisvillians came to be comforted by the presence of Union troops. But as the fortunes of the South fell and the threat to their city ebbed and withdrew altogether, sentiment came once more to dominance. As one historian notes, it was only then, once the cause was lost, that Louisville adopted the Confederacy in its heart and came to think of itself as a Southern city.

In the peace, Louisville prospered, and its citizens began to specialize in gracious living. A wide area to the south of the city was developed as a desirable site for elegant homes, and the plain brick architecture of the antebellum period gave way to the bizarre flamboyance of Victorian Gothic. Louisville always put a premium on space, however, and the row house was never popular. Each newly wealthy citizen wanted his own plot for his own palace, and it was a period when expense was no object. The growth of a new local entertainment indicates the taste of the time. From August to October 1886, the populace flocked to the new Fireworks Amphitheater, where 10,000 could be seated for performances of "The Last Days of Pompeii," a spectacular by "the great London pyrotechnist, Mr. James Paine." It was a sensation. In subsequent summers, the offerings included "The Burning of Moscow" and "The Siege of Sebastopol." But the Fireworks Amphitheater was not the only Louisville theatrical attraction. Macauley's Theater, built just after the war, brought most of the luminaries of the theater to Louisville in the late 19th Century. And the gin mills and bawdy houses along Green Street catered to lower tastes until civic virtue asserted itself; the joints were shuttered and the street re-named Liberty. In 1881, the Pendennis Club came into being to provide a gathering place for the more elegant gentlemen of the community That its name, motto and crest were taken from Thackeray's novel indicates at least that the elegant gentlemen were reading Thackeray.

After the turn of the century, Louisville seemed to fall on lean years. In a general retreat from the 20th Century, Louisville became preoccupied with the sentimental Southern side of its past. It was then that segregation of parks and schools came, finally, into being. By World War I the elegant Southern part of town was declining to seediness and blight, leadership faltered, the arts had little outlet. In 1925, the Brown Theater, a new legitimate house, was built. But the talkies came, and theater, in Louisville, went.

Not until 1936 was there a glimmer of new interest in Louisville's cultural life. Some local businessmen, annoyed that the only music the city had was a thrice-yearly visit from the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, decided to work for an orchestra of their own. They approached Dann C. Cyck, a local merchant, and asked him to head their efforts.

As the Louisville Philharmonic Society, Byck and his committee formed their Orchestra and brought Robert Whitney from Chicago to conduct. The Orchestra played its first season in 1937. But despite the support of many citizens, the Society never rose safely from financial insecurity.

Eleven years and one war later, CHARLES P. FARNSLEY was elected by the board of aldermen to fill the unfinished term of a mayor who died in office. The booming renaissance in Louisville's arts and civic interest dates from that day. FARNSLEY once described himself as "a student of Confucian philosophy, the 18th Century French physiocrats and Thomas Jefferson." True to this inspiration, he proved to be a thorough pragmatist about the arts. He was single-minded in his dedication to their promotion in Louisville, as much for the advantages he felt they would bring to his city as for any pleasure he took from them personally. Wilson Wyatt, an earlier predecessor in the mayor's office (later Federal Housing Administrator under Truman), had founded the Louisville Area Development Association, which subsequently consolidated with other civic groups as the new Chamber of Commerce. The Association had accomplished the hard-core job of raising money for school and highway construction, playgrounds and sewers. FARNSLEY hired a professional consultant to handle the business of his administration and gave himself full time to the vigorous enrichment of Louisville's cultural life. When he could save a dollar on roads and sewers, it went to the library or some other institution. The library profited by $50,000 in a toll bridge surplus, for example. It built an audiovisual department which, in addition to a huge library of 1,000 films and more than 20,000 records and tapes, operates two FM stations, one of which broadcasts music while the other offers lectures, seminars, plays, etc.

It was FARNSLEY who came to the Orchestra with the suggestion that, rather than compete with the orchestras of larger, wealthier cities, Louisville should reduce its size to the classical 50 pieces, concentrate on works of the 17th and 18th Centuries and try to commission contemporary works written to their specifications. It provided a "gimmick," as some now call it, with which members of the board then approached the Rockefeller Foundation for support. In 1953, the Foundation responded with $400,000 and later gave an additional $100,000. That half a million dollars was the first major appropriation the Foundation had made for the purpose of commissioning new compositions.

Though the Orchestra ceased commissioning works in 1960, it continues to play and record them on its own label, "First Edition Records." Richard Wangerin, manager of the Orchestra and deeply involved in Louisville's record business as a result, notes that "we have more records available than any orchestra in the country excepting the big three, and we are the only orchestra in the record business for ourselves." Over the past 12 years they have made 60 recordings, including Arthur Berger's "Polyphony for Orchestra," Benjamin Lees's Symphony No. 2 and Elliot Carter's Symphony No. 1.

This season the Louisville Orchestra, whose operating Society still has the record for commissioning more contemporary works than any person or group in the world, will play 54 concerts in and out of town. This schedule will include a regular subscription series in Louisville and several concerts in rural areas of Kentucky. Most importantly, it will continue its special programs for children. Its "Introduction to Music" series will take string, bass and woodwind groups to Louisville branch libraries for weekly educational sessions with schoolchildren up to third grade level. The "Making Music" series, intended for grades four to six, consists of four orchestra concerts in giant Freedom Hall on the fairgrounds. Ten thousand children attended each of these. A junior high school series of four concerts is played at downtown Memorial Auditorium. For senior high school and college students, a special price is offered for the regular matinee series—eight concerts for $3. When asked to account for the extraordinary success of the Orchestra and other cultural institutions in Louisville, one citizen put it simply. "They go to the children," he said.

But Farnsley's most significant contribution to Louisville, by far, was his organzation of the Louisville Fund, a yearly campaign to raise money for the several local agencies of the arts. In 1948, its first year, the Fund raised $78,000 from 800 contributors. In 1963, it raised $164,000, more than its original goal, from 7,000 contributors. With this money it was able to provide the Louisville Orchestra with $76,000, just short of 30 percent of its budget. It gave the Kentucky Opera Association (which gives four productions a year) $19,750, more than half its budget. The Art Center Association (a gallery and art classes) received 27 percent of its needs, the Junior Art Gallery 76 percent, the Louisville-Jefferson County Youth Orchestra more than 30 percent. The Dance Council received more than half its budget and the Children's Theater and the Choral Union about 30 percent each. This has meant, for each of these institutions, a sense of financial security none would otherwise have known and the lifeline of existence for many of them. But there is a greater benefit to the city. Mrs. Dann C. Byck, who is regarded as one of the parents of the Orchestra, says, "I've always felt the Orchestra could go out on its own and raise the money it now gets from the Fund, but the important thing is that it gives us a community of comomn interest in the arts." The Fund, more than old school tie and the common ground of Southern ancestry, has brought the business leaders together to work in concert for the many things they feel Louisville needs. It has created an atmosphere of unity and calm which is rare to the arts anywhere and welcome wherever it can be brought about. And it has provided a source of excitement and enthusiasm for the whole city, most significantly for younger Louisvillians who go off to college, acquire fancy tastes and find they can be indulged as readily in the old home town as anywhere.

Charles Farnsley, now out of politics and returned to his law practice, but still managing to keep a hand in the city's future, credits the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and Louisville *Times* and their owner and publisher, Barry Bingham, for the success of his and other projects in the arts. For all its diversity in other areas, Louisville is a one-owner town in the newspaper department. For some cities, a situation of that kind can be a disaster. For Louisville, it has meant leadership and encouragement in all the worthy efforts its citizens have made from a distinguished newspaper with Southern roots and liberal attitudes.

Promising things are happening in the arts all over town. When television station WAVE inaugurated its new studios, George W. Norton III, its owner and, like Bingham, scion of an Old Family, did something a little different to celebrate. He commissioned a new opera, "Beatrice" by Lee Hoiby, to be written, and Moritz Bomhard, director of the Kentucky Opera Association, produced it for television. When a group of businessmen despaired of attracting plays and recitalists to Louisville because of the wretched acoustics of Memorial Hall, an antique Greek Revival pile, they went out to do something about it. The old Brown Theater was leased for $20,000 a year from its owner, refurbished with contributions of $25,000 each from the city and the Louisville Foundation and reopened as the legitimate playhouse it was originally intended to be. It now seats 1,453 and routinely turns away patrons for a nonstop season of music and plays. This winter and spring, all the local performing groups will use the Brown: the Choral Union recently did a program with William Warfield; the Orchestra will use its facilities regularly; the Kentucky Opera Association will have produced "The Abduction From the Seraglio," "Gianni Schicchi" and "Rigoletto." The Civic Ballet will have danced there at least twice. It will have housed touring companies in ballet and road show productions of "A Man for All Seasons," "Mary, Mary," "Camelot," "Stop the World—I Want to Get Off," "Beyond the Fringe," "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?", "Never Too Late," "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying" and "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum." A local businessman recently commented, "My wife and I used to go to New York twice a year to see plays. Now we hate to leave town for fear we'll miss something."

Despite this comparatively rich theatrical diet, this year a group of Louisvillians have decided to set up a resident theater. "With the presence of a professional orchestra, opera company and representation in the other performing arts, we need a permanent professional resident theater to round out the needs of the community," said Richard Block, a local man who after off-Broadway experience came home to launch the theater—one of 15 such in the U.S.A.

There has been recent activity in another area of the arts. The J. B. Speed Art Museum, built and permanently endowed by Mrs. Hattie Bishop Speed in 1925 to honor her late husband, James Breckinridge Speed, has been for most of its life a worthy but dusty institution. Mrs. Speed built herself a house nearby and did most of her entertaining in the museum. An additional endowment and money for a new wing came from Dr. Preston Pope Satterwhite, who also left his extensive, if uneven, art collection to the Speed. Mrs. Speed's taste had run to Kentucky portraits and glass knick-knackery; Dr. Satterwhite's, to antique furniture and ecclesiastical artifacts. And there they all sat for a quarter of a century, more or less on view, with nothing happening. In 1962, Addison Franklin Page, formerly curator of contemporary art at the Detroit Institute of Arts, became the new director of the Speed. And then, as one citizen put it, "firecrackers started going off in that old tomb, and he turned a mausoleum into a real museum." Membership at the Speed has picked up from 500 to 800 in one year, without a single drive or appeal. There is a new group of young collectors, interested in contemporary painting, at work under the aegis of the museum. There is a pilot program for schoolchildren, now, conducted by two staff members and eight volunteer guides, who go to the schools to prepare classes and then bring them to the museum. Page has introduced a real innovation at the Speed by bringing in special shows. The like had never been seen in Louisville before. In November, it was a retrospective exhibition of the work of the English sculptor, Reg Butler, and, for many Louisvillians, it was an eye-popper. The frankly erotic character of some of the sculpture, and the great good humor of the whole, sent one little lady into happy hysterics. "I never laughed so hard in all my days," she gasped. "Isn't that stupid?"

"When I came," Page says, "I thought I would just exploit my ignorance and do what I thought should be done until somebody said halt. But so far I have had nothing but encouragement from the board." At the moment, Page is in the market for a reasonably priced Titian or Rembrandt. "We ought to have one," he said, "and we will probably need a fund for it. I think we will go to business people for it. Rembrandt is good for business."

This is the essence of Louisville's direction in the arts. The pervading civic thought on culture is that it brings new life and new business to the community, and that is the first reason for its broad support. It is thoroughly practical, thoroughly businesslike and overwhelmingly beneficial to the city. As one leading citizens puts it, "This city has a rich past. We had our doldrums, but we have come alive again. Kentucky is a poor place for the arts and can ill afford the luxuries, not to mention the necessities, of cultural life. But we have them anyway."

Another force for good in the life of the arts is the active participation of the University of Louisville, which claims to be the oldest municipal college in the country.

The university has provided the essential magnet in bringing creative people to Louisville and, as such, has become the center of the creative community. Few of the city's cultural institutions are financially able to offer attractive salaries for full-time people. Since 1937, when Robert Whitney was brought to conduct the Orchestra and to join the U.L. faculty, the wearing of two and three hats has been the rule for people in the arts. Bomhard of the Opera is also on the faculty. Many musicians in the Orchestra have full-time jobs in the university or in the public schools. Richard Wangerin, the Orchestra manager and now executive secretary of the Fund, came originally to work in the university as well.

The Belknap campus where the university is now located was acquired in 1925. Until that time its colleges had been scattered through the city in this and that decaying mansion. The site finally chosen for a permanent home had once been occupied by the Louisville House of Refuge and a succession of children's asylums. It lies well south of the city center, separated from it by the section of once elegant homes Louisville's new-rich erected in the late 19th Century. At the moment, the city and university are engaged in an ambitious project to reclaim the entire area. Certain portions adjoining the campus have been designated for future university growth, and the joint hope is that the whole neighborhood of magnificent old houses, a rich collection of 19th Century opulence and architectural spectacle, can be reclaimed.

The university's medical and dental schools, located near the city center, are now engaged with city planners in bringing coherence to a whole complex of hospitals which cluster in the area. And while these ambitious schemes go forward, the university continues to make its traditional contribution to the intellectual life of the community, especially by means of its vigorous program in adult education.

Benefits to city and university have been mutual and have promoted a passionate love affair between the two. Dr. Philip Davidson, president of the university, lauds this happy state of affairs above all other advantages which have accrued to the university in his tenure. He says of the relationship, with advance apologies for the inelegance of simple country language, that "the university has locked itself into this town like cottonwood roots in a sewer."

All education is not purveyed in classrooms, some of it is unconscious. In the rotunda of the university's administration building stands a faithful copy of Michelangelo's "David." Dr. Davidson recalls once entering the rotunda as a farm couple came in the front entrance and stood astonished before the nude marble youth. "The husband turned to his wife," Dr. Davidson reports, "and he said, 'You see, Momma. Didn't I tell you so?' "

Nirvana has not yet come to Louisville, but enlightened leadership has, and within a few years the city has changed its complexion. Dr. Davidson, a graduate of the University of Mississippi, is the man who completely integrated the University of Louisville before the Supreme Court acted. Barry Bingham, whose grandfather's Confederate battle flag is enshrined in his office, turned his papers to the support of school integration, parks integration, and every other step to promote the extension of civil rights to every citizen of Kentucky. Charles P. Farnsley, a commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, led the way in the arts and in civil rights. It is still not possible for a citizen to live a normal life in Louisville if he is black. But, says Farnsley, "it is more possible here than anywhere else. Louisville is less segregated than most cities in the North." Farnsley's answer, then as now, was to integrate from the top. "When we started," he said, "we started with the main branch of the library first, not the outlying branches. When I was mayor, I had an associate who was always quoting that song from 'South Pacific,' where it says you have to be carefully taught. That's right. After all, the children aren't mad at each other."

In Louisville, leadership in one area has meant leadership in all. When Mrs. Byck was president of the Orchestra board, she made a private decision. "I just said there would be no segregation of the Orchestra audience, and there was no segregation of the Orchestra audience." That is how things get done on every front in Louisville.

Legal Issues of Vietnam Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WAYNE MORSE

OF OREGON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, on October 11, a letter was addressed to President Johnson by representatives of the Lawyers Committee on American policy Towards Vietnam. It is self-explanatory, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD, together with a statement summarizing the committee's disagreement with the legal arguments advanced by the State Department's legal adviser on our position in Vietnam.

There being no objection, the letter and statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LAWYERS COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN
POLICY TOWARDS VIETNAM,
New York, N.Y., October 11, 1966.
Hon. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
President of the United States,
White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: On January 25, 1966, our Committee submitted to you a Memorandum of Law, prepared in consultation with leading authorities in the fields of international law and constitutional law, which analyzed the legal issues presented in the Memorandum issued by the Department of State in March 1965 captioned "Legal Basis for U.S. Actions Against North Viet Nam."

For the reasons documented in our Memorandum, our Committee had reached the regrettable but inescapable conclusion that the actions of the United States in Vietnam contravened the essential provisions of the United Nations Charter, to which we are bound by treaty; violated the Geneva Accords, which we pledged to observe; were not sanctioned by the Southeast Asian Collective Defense Treaty; and violated our own Constitution.

On March 4, 1966, the Legal Adviser of the State Department replied to our analysis in a detailed memorandum entitled, "The Legality of the United States Participation in Defense of Vietnam". This was a welcome event, since it acknowledges the relevance of international law to American policy in Vietnam and the need on the part of the United States to justify its actions.

Our Committee has made a careful study of the State Department's Memorandum and the results of our study are set forth in the accompanying statement. With due deference, we submit, Mr. President, that the State Department has incorrectly advised you as to the legality of U.S. actions against Vietnam.

We are aware of the pressures on all governments including the United States to ignore international law or to stretch it to justify conduct that cannot be justified. We are also aware that violations of international law in Vietnam have been committed by others. Nevertheless, such a finding does not relieve the United States government and its responsible officials of their responsibilities.

If the United Nations Charter, of which you, Sir, have spoken so eloquently, can be cast aside whenever it seems expedient or wherever it has been ignored by others, there is no hope of building the rule of law to which the last five American Presidents have publicly dedicated this nation.

It is in the vital interest of the United States to work toward such a rule of law for the only alternative is that each nation becomes a law unto itself. Powerful as we are, the attempt to substitute our own version of international law for accepted rules of international behavior in violation of the Charter, saps our energy and resources, and, undermines our claim to a position of moral and political leadership.

Ambassador Goldberg's proposals at the United Nations on September 22nd for step-by-step de-escalation of the Vietnam War by both sides, seemingly portended a hopeful, conciliatory approach. But simultaneous actions by the Administration cast doubt on the credibility of the Ambassador's words. Within twenty-four hours of Ambassador Goldberg's speech:

Defense Secretary McNamara announced a 30-percent increase in production of fighter-bomber aircraft for the fiscal year that begins next July.

B-52 bombers were used in raids over North Vietnam for the first time in five months.

These events evidently prompted the editors of The New York Times to ask: "Can the United States steadily escalate the war in Vietnam, prepare for a still bigger war next year, and at the same time bring about peace negotiations with Hanoi?" (Oct. 7, 1966 lead editorial).

We strongly believe that the solution to the Vietnam conflict which threatens to take us to the brink of World War III depends upon a return to the principles of international law. Such principles, which are the basis for the solemn appeal of Secretary General U Thant of June 21, 1966, require the following steps which we respectfully urge you to take:

(a) Unconditional termination of bombing of North Vietnam.

(b) Unconditional scaling down of military operations in South Vietnam.

(c) Unconditional recognition of the National Liberation Front as possessing belligerent status, and hence negotiating status, equal to that of the Saigon regime.

(d) Immediate unconditional commitment to negotiate on the basis of the Accords of 1954, including the withdrawal of all foreign military forces and the disbanding of all foreign bases in South and North Vietnam within a specific period of time.

As pointed out in the accompanying statement, even if North Vietnam and South Vietnam are accorded the status of separate entities in international law, rather than being "temporary zones" of a single country as decreed by the Geneva Accords, the United States may not respond to the intervention of North Vietnam in the civil war in the South by bombing the North. There is no legal basis for an outside state to respond to an intervention by another state in a civil war with a military attack on the territory of the intervening state.

International law requires the immediate cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam. The immediate cessation of such bombings would not only serve as unmistakable evidence of an earnestness of good faith but also as obedience to world law.

As was stated in the leading editorial of The New York Times on October 4, "A halt in the bombing of the North would be the strongest possible proof in action, as distinct from words, that the United States is seeking an honorable peaceful settlement rather than mere military victory."

Since the NLF is entitled under international law to recognition as a belligerent, a clear, unambiguous declaration by the Administration that the participation of the NLF in its own right at the conference table is acceptable will help produce an atmosphere congenial for the conduct of negotiations. It is insufficient to declare that this issue—a Key question—would not prove "an insurmountable problem."

It is also imperative that the Goldberg proposals be clarified, particularly the proposal for "a supervised, phased withdrawal of all external forces." We urge the Administration to make clear that, so far as North Vietnam is concerned, this contemplates only the withdrawal of North Vietnamese army regulars fighting in the South.

We urgently request a meeting with you for the purpose of outlining more fully how the Vietnam conflict might be resolved in a way consistent with the requirements of international law and our national interest.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM L. STANDARD,
Chairman.
JOSEPH H. CROWN,
Secretary.

P.S. We shall shortly submit to you a more comprehensive Memorandum of Law (of which the enclosed statement is a condensed version) analyzing in greater depth the factual premises and legal arguments advanced in the memorandum prepared by the State Department's Legal Adviser.

A STATEMENT FROM LEADING AMERICAN AUTHORITIES ON INTERNATIONAL LAW

On March 4, 1966, the State Department replied to our analysis in a detailed Memorandum of Law, entitled "The Legality of the United States Participation in the Defense of Viet Nam." This was a welcome event, since it acknowledges the relevance of international law to American policy in Vietnam and the need on the part of the United States to justify its actions.

Examination of the State Department Memorandum of Law ("Department Brief") shows that it is based on untenable arguments. It contains misleading presentations of fact and unconvincing interpretations of law. Some of the major inadequacies of the United States' official legal position are set out below. At stake are not "legalisms" but the norms of behavior essential for world order in our time.

POINT I

The Unilateral Military Intervention of the United States in Vietnam Violates the Charter of the United Nations. The Charter's Exceptional Authorization of individual and collective Self-Defense "if an Armed Attack Occurs Against a Member of the United Nations" Does Not Apply in the Case of Vietnam.

The Charter of the United Nations is a treaty that specifically obligates the United States (1) to refrain from the unilateral use or threat of force in international relations (Article 2 (4)) and (2) to settle international disputes by peaceful means.

The Charter creates a very narrow exception to the broad prohibition of unilateral force. This exception (Article 51) affirms the "inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations. . . ."

The Department Brief seizes upon the word "inherent" to argue that prior to the adoption of the United Nations Charter, states possessed a broad right of self-defense; that this right is not diminished by Article 51. Hence, it argues, the exercise of this right of "collective self-defense" by the United States on behalf of South Vietnam is not inconsistent with the Charter.

This contention is fallacious for several reasons:

1. There Has Been No "Armed Attack" Upon South Vietnam Within the Meaning of Article 51 of the Charter.

The question crucial for world order is—What kind of grievance permits a state to act in "self-defense"?

The right of self-defense under the Charter exists only if an "armed attack" has occurred. The language of Article 51 is unequivocal. The concrete term "armed attack" was deliberately introduced into the Charter to eliminate the discretion of states to determine for themselves the scope of permissible self-defense—that is, to wage war without prior U.N. authorization. A claim for self-defense is permissible only "when the necessity for action is instant, overwhelming, and leaving no choice of means, and no moment for deliberation." This definition of self-defense was stated in classic form by Secretary of State Daniel Webster in the Caroline Case, (VII Moore's Digest of International Law, 919) and was affirmed in the Nuremburg judgment, and by unanimous vote of the U.N. General Assembly at its First Session. Res. 95 (I).

The State Department Memorandum acknowledges that a specific form of aggression, namely, an "armed attack" is an essential condition precedent to the use of force in self-defense, and that a mere allegation of indirect aggression does not entitle a state to wage war by unilateral discretion. However, the Memorandum blurs the essential distinction between the broad and vague general concept of aggression and the narrow one of armed attack: Evidently endeavoring to justify the U.S.'s open combat actions against North Vietnam and in South Vietnam which started on February 7, 1965, the State Department merely alleges the occurrence of an armed attack by North Vietnam "before February 1965", without providing a convincing demonstration of why its allegations about the gradual infiltration of North Vietnamese guerrillas over a period of ten years in support of the Vietcong insurgency should be regarded as an armed attack.

The Department Brief quotes selectively from the reports of the International Control Commission to support its claims of subversion and infiltration over the "years." It fails, however, to acknowledge passages in the reports of the ICC that criticize the forbidden, and progressively increasing, military build-up of South Vietnam by the United States that commenced almost immediately after the Geneva Accords of 1954. It is in the context of this gradually increasing American military build-up of South Vietnam and American military presence in South Vietnam that one must assess the contention that the infiltration of 40,000 North Vietnamese between 1954 and 1965 should be viewed as an armed attack.

The Department Brief itself provides the reasoning with which to reject its charge of "armed attack" by North Vietnam. The long-smoldering conditions of unrest, subversion and infiltration in South Vietnam that it describes is an example of the very opposite of an emergency demanding immediate response "leaving no choice of means, and no moment for deliberation" and justifying a claim of self-defense. The State Department's argument, if accepted, would broaden Article 51 far beyond either its intended or desirable meaning. Whereas the Charter limits the use of force by unilateral decision to specific emergencies where there is no time to seek authorization from the Security Council, the State Department's doctrine would grant all states—and even "entities" which are not sovereign states—a dangerous and virtually unlimited discretion to decide when force shall be used. This is in clear contrast to the letter and spirit of the Charter.

The Department Brief does not even sustain its charge of indirect aggression. It indicates that prior to 1964 the "infiltrators" were South Vietnamese that had previously moved North after July 1954. Moreover, the lumping together of "40,000 armed and unarmed guerillas" is not meaningful. How can an unarmed Vietnamese who moves from one zone of his own country to another be classified as a "guerilla" and "infiltrator", contributing to "armed attack"? Above all, the implication that by 1964 the Southern insurgents had been reinforced by 40,000 guerillas from the North is altogether misleading; for this figure, even if correct, fails to deduct all those who during a whole decade died, became incapacitated, were taken prisoners, deserted, or simply withdrew from or never participated in the insurgency.

The Mansfield Report shows that before 1965 infiltration from the North "was confined primarily to political cadres and military leadership." On the other hand it notes that by 1962, "United States military advisers and service forces in South Vietnam totalled approximately 10,000 men." The Report makes plain that significant armed personnel were introduced from the North only after the United States had intervened when "total collapse of the Saigon government's authority appeared imminent in the early months of 1965." It states (at p. 1):

"United States combat troops in strength arrived at that point in response to the appeal of the Saigon authorities. The Vietcong counter-response was to increase their military activity with forces strengthened by intensified local recruitment and infiltration of regular North Vietnamese troops. With the change in the composition of the opposing forces the character of the war also changed sharply."

The Report (p. 3) underscores that significant forces from the North followed and did not precede the direct involvement of the United States.

To summarize this crucial point—self-defense is legally permissible only in response to a particularly grave, immediate emergency—described in international law and the Charter as "armed attack." The kind of force allegedly employed by North Vietnam in South Vietnam cannot appropriately be regarded as an "armed attack" within the meaning of Article 51. Therefore a claim to act in self-defense is unavailable to South Vietnam; and, a fortiori, unavailable to the United States as an ally acting in collective self-defense.

2. The United States Failed to Fulfill its Charter Obligation to Seek a Peaceful Solution in Vietnam.

The State Department also ignores the obligation under the Charter to seek first of all a peaceful solution by any method of the disputants' own choice, within or outside the machinery of the United Nations. This legal requirement is elaborated in Article 33(1):

"The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice."

The United States has had many years within which to seek a peaceful solution of the Vietnam situation. Indeed, a report prepared for the American Friends Service Committee—"Peace in Vietnam"—discussing "The Negotiation Puzzle", points out that "a careful reading of the New York Times shows that the United States has rejected no fewer than seven efforts to negotiate an end to the war" (p. 51), citing efforts by U Thant, President de Gaulle, Hanoi and others, made long before the United States embarked upon an active combat role in February 1965.

Ever since the mid-1950's the reports of the International Control Commission contain many complaints about South Vietnam's deliberate and systematic sabotage of the machinery created by the Geneva Accords to prevent dangerous developments. The United States has done little to dispel the belief that it has favored a "military solution" to the conflict in Vietnam.

3. The Doctrine of "Collective Self-Defense" Cannot Justify the United States Military Intervention in the Civil War in South Vietnam.

If the conflict in South Vietnam is a civil war the intervention of the United States is a violation of the undertaking, fundamental in international law, that one state has no right to intervene in the internal affairs of other countries.

It seems most correct to regard the present conflict in South Vietnam as essentially a civil war among, what James Reston has described a "tangle of competing individuals, regions, religions, and sects . . . [among] a people who have been torn apart by war and dominated and exploited by Saigon for generations." (New York Times, April 3, 1966.)

The Charter of the United Nations is silent on the subject of civil war. It has been generally assumed, however, that a civil war is a matter essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of a state (Article 2(7)), and that therefore even the United Nations is obliged to refrain from intervening unless the civil war is identified by a competent organ of the U.N. as a threat to international peace. Certainly if the United Nations must stay aloof from civil wars, then it is even clearer that individual states are likewise obliged to refrain from interfering in civil wars. The weight of opinion among international lawyers lays stress upon a duty of non-intervention in ongoing civil wars.

Even if North Vietnam and South Vietnam are accorded the status of separate entities in international law, approximating the status of independent countries, rather than being "temporary zones" of a single country as decreed by the Geneva Accords, the United States may not respond to the intervention of North Vietnam in the civil war in the South by bombing the North. There is no legal basis for an outside state to respond to an intervention by another state in a civil war with a military attack on the territory of the intervening state. Neither Germany under Hitler nor Italy under Mussolini claimed that their intervention in behalf of Franco during the Spanish Civil War would have vindicated their use of military force upon the territory of the Soviet Union, a state intervening in behalf of the Loyalists. Correspondingly, the Soviet Union, intervening in behalf of Spain's legitimate government, did not claim any right to use military force against Germany or Italy. It is sobering to realize that if the United States was lawfully entitled to bomb North Vietnam in response to North Vietnam's intervention in the Southern civil war, then North Vietnam or any of its allies would have been lawfully entitled to bomb the United States in response to the United States' much more massive intervention in that civil war.

4. The "Request" of the "Government" of South Vietnam Does Not Provide a Legal Basis for "Collective Self-Defense."

The evidence shows that in many respects the present Saigon regime, just as its predecessors since 1954, is a client government of the United States. These governments seem to have been incapable of independent action, as regards either inviting American assistance or requesting modification or termination of American assistance. Furthermore, these regimes have been unable to act on behalf of their people or even to rule effectively the territory under their control.

The present government has no constitutional basis, and is incapable even of achieving stability on its own side in the face of the emergency represented by the ongoing civil war, a factor that normally postpones protest movement until the civil war is settled. The recurring protests of Buddhists, Catholics, business leaders, students, intellectuals, and other civilian groups in South Vietnam are dramatic evidence of the tenuous existence and the repressive quality of Premier Ky's regime.

If the United States were to withdraw from South Vietnam the Ky government would collapse. In what sense, then, is such a regime sufficiently constituted as a government to authorize military intervention of the United States on its own behalf? It is hardly comforting to rely upon the Soviet suppression of the Nagy uprising of 1956 in Hungary as a useful precedent to support what the United States is doing in Vietnam on a far larger and sustained scale.

5. The Korean Precedent Does Not Justify the Unilateral Intervention of the United States in Vietnam.

The State Department's reliance upon the Korean precedent to sustain "the right to organize collective defense," is inadequate to establish a legal basis for the unilateral U.S. military intervention in Vietnam. General Ridgeway, among others, has pointed to some of the important differences between Korea and Vietnam (Look magazine, April 5, 1966, p. 82): "In South Korea, we had a workable government. We acted in concert with many nations and had been deputized by the United Nations to repel the aggressor in its name."

In Korea, a massive invasion (armed attack) from the North had occurred, as attested to by United Nations observers; nevertheless, the United States did not claim a right of "collective self-defense" on behalf of the South, but brought the case before the United Nations Security Council, and thereafter acted in the name of the United Nations.

POINT II

The Military Presence of the United States in Vietnam Violates the Geneva Accords of 1954.

The State Department claims that the U.S. military intervention in Vietnam is compatible with the Geneva Accords of 1954 and, in fact, is based on U.S. assurances made at the time of their signing.

The Geneva Conference dealt with the situation created by the defeat of the French in their 8-year war against the Viet Minh for control over the whole of Vietnam. After the battle at Dien Bien Phu in June 1954, the Viet Minh occupied the major part of the country north of the thirteenth parallel. However, Ho Chi Minh agreed to withdraw his forces to the north of the seventeenth parallel in exchange for two central commitments: (1) the unconditional promise that all foreign military forces in Vietnam would be removed, and (2) that within two years elections would be held under international supervision to unify the country, so that the temporary division of Vietnam into a northern and southern zone would end by July 1956.

The United States pledged on July 21, 1954 not "to disturb" the Geneva Accords. Article 6 of the Final Declaration of the Geneva Conference explicity stated that "the military demarcation line is provisional and shall not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary."

It is generally acnowledged that Hanoi initially carried out the central provisions of the Accords and eschewed violence south of the seventeenth parallel because it expected to win the elections and did not wish to alienate those whose electoral support it sought. (See, e.g., Fourth Interim Report of the International Control Commission, Vietnam No. 3, Command Paper 9654 [1954]). Nevertheless, on July 16, 1955, the Diem regime, with United States backing, announced that it would not participate in the prescribed nation-wide elections and would not even negotiate with Hanoi, as also prescribed in the Accords, about their modalities. The fact that the Accords granted Diem a full year (July 1955-July 1956) to demand any safeguards for fair elections refutes the State Department's assertion that Diem's obstruction of the central provision of the Geneva Settlement—reunification—was justified because the elections would not have been fair in the North.

As late as September 18, 1961, the International Control Commission (ICC) insisted upon compliance with the obligation to hold elections for reunification. In a Special Report of June 2, 1962, the ICC declared that the United States "increased military aid" to South Vietnam and that the United States' "factual military alliance" with South Vietnam violated the Geneva Agreement.

POINT III

The United tates is Not Committed by the SEATO Treaty or Otherwise to Intervene in Vietnam.

The United States is Not Committed by the United States military involvement in Vietnam is in fulfillment of its obligation under the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty is untenable. The argument is a late discovery. SEATO was not mentioned in the official U.S. announcements in February 1965, when the bombing of North Vietnam commenced. In March 1965, the State Department, in a Memorandum entitled "Legal Basis for the United States Actions Against North Vietnam," did not refer to SEATO. Neither Secretary of State Rusk, in an address on Vietnam before the American Society of International Law in April 1965, nor President Johnson, in a statement on July 28, 1965, explaining "Why We Are in Vietnam," made any reference to SEATO.

In fact, the SEATO Treaty does not enlarge the legal basis for the use of force contained in the U.N. Charter. The State Department misleadingly asserts that the Treaty's Article 4(1) creates an "obligation . . . to meet the common danger in the event of armed aggression." The term "armed aggression" is not contained in the Treaty. Repeating the language of the U.N. Charter, Article 4(1) speaks of "aggression by means of armed attack." Since an armed attack has not occurred, SEATO does not authorize defensive action; if an armed attack had occurred, SEATO would be redundant, as the use of force would be permissible under Article 51 of the Charter.

In the event of an "armed attack" the United States would have had, at most, the legal right, but certainly not an obligation, to assist South Vietnam. None of the other SEATO parties regard military intervention in Vietnam as legally required by SEATO. On the contrary, two leading members of SEATO—Pakistan and France—have publicly denounced the United States' role in the Vietnam war.

Article 4(2) of the SEATO Treaty makes clear that if South Vietnam were threatened "in any way other than by armed attack," the (SEATO) parties "shall consult immediately in order to agree on the measures which should be taken for the common defense." And Article 2 of the Treaty makes clear that "subversive activities directed from without" does not constitute "an armed attack," but call for consultation by the treaty members. Consulation is not unilateral military assistance. Indeed, the Treaty presupposes unanimous agreement among the other seven partners before any SEATO power would be authorized to offer military support. In 1964, the unanimity requirement was reinterpreted by the United States to mean that "measures" could be taken in the absence of a dissenting vote among the SEATO partners.

As regards "commitments" of former Presidents, the Department Brief fails to point out that President Eisenhower initially offered limited economic aid to the Diem regime if it would be "prepared to give assurances as to the standards of performance it would be able to maintain in the event such aid were supplied," and only on condition that the American "aid will be met by performance on the part of the Government of Vietnam in undertaking needed reforms." (Department of State Bulletin XXXI, November 15, 1954, pp. 735–736). President Eisenhower has stated categorically that his Administration had made no commitment to South Vietnam "in terms of military support or programs whatsoever".

President Kennedy insisted that the war in Vietnam was "their war" and promised only equipment and military advisers. His view of the United States involvement in Vietnam was summed up in the statement he made in September 1963:

"In the final analysis, it's their war. They're the ones who have to win or lose it. We can help them, we can give them equipment, we can send our men out there as advisers, but they have to win it, the people of Vietnam."

It is strange legal logic retrospectively to construe these carefully guarded offers of limited assistance as commitments for military intervention.

POINT IV

The Intensity and Destructiveness of United States Warfare in Vietnam is Contrary to International Law.

The intensity, indiscriminateness, and destructiveness of United States war actions in Vietnam violate basic rules of warfare that have been part of international law at least since the formulation of the Hague Conventions in 1907.

These actions are particularly reprehensible so far as North Vietnam is concerned. It has never been denied that the United States military presence vastly exceeds that of the North in South Vietnam. Under the Geneva Accords, the United States is not entitled to introduce military personnel and equipment anywhere in Vietman (except man-for-man and piece-for-piece replacements as of the status of July 1954) and much less to participate in active fighting in that country. Even if, as the Department Brief contends, reprisal or response to violations of the Geneva Accords by North Vietnam were justified, the United States would be entitled to disregard these Accords only in proportion to their disregard by North Vietnam.

Long before the advent of the United Nations, it was a basic rule of international law taht force used in reprisal must be proportional to the illegal provocation. In the leading case of the pre-United Nations era on the subject (the Naulilaa Incident, involving the shelling of Portuguese forts by Germany in 1914), a German-Portuguese Mixed Tribunal emphasized that reprisals "are limited by considerations of humanity and good faith"; and more generally, that, "One should certainly consider as excessive, and therefore illegal, reprisals out of all proportion with the act which motivated them." Bombing North Vietnam, as of February, 1965, in alleged reprisal for Vietcong attacks on two American airbases in South Vietnam, certainly seems to flaunt this rule of proportionality.

POINT V

United States in Vietnam Violate Treaties Which are Part of the Supreme Law of the Land, and Hence Violate the United States Constitution.

Since United States actions in South Vietnam violate treaties to which the United States has become a party by ratification pursuant to the Constitution, they violate the Supreme Law of the Land. No branch of the Government, alone or together, may, under the Constitution, authorize actions in violation of treaties or delegate power to do so. There is no Constitutional authority to violate the Charter of the United Nations, a treaty of which the United States was a principal architect, which embodies the conscience of mankind, and which is legally binding on all its members.

The reliance of the Department Brief upon alleged past precedents as applicable to the Vietnam situation is wholly unfounded, and the assertion that, since 1789, Presidents have at least 125 times ordered "armed forces to take action or maintain positions without prior Congressional authorization" is misleading. None of these incidents, except possibly the Korean conflict, involved U.S. war actions comparable in magniture to those in Vietnam. None involved the dispatch of military forces for combat to a territory from which, by solemn international compact, foreign military personnel, foreign equipment, and foreign bases were to be excluded. Moreover, most of these instances were the product of "gunboat diplomacy" undertaken before the United Nations Charter limited the permissible use of force under international law to self-defense against an armed attack.

The Korean precedent is especially inapposite, as President's Truman's actions were authorized by a Security Council Resolution, and were not unilaterally undertaken as are the actions in Vietnam.

1. The Hanoi and Haiphong bombings which commenced on June 29, 1966, have further ominously escalated our military involvement in Vietnam. No major country in the world today fully supports our military role.

2. The United States intervention in Vietnam constitutes a series of violations of fundamental rules of international law governing the use of force in international relations.

3. The United States has a duty to abide by general international law and by the treaty obligations which it has freely and sovereignly accepted. This duty is embodied in our Constitution.

4. In the nuclear age, the survival of the United States and the world requires that we

become again a nation "of laws and not of men," as truly in international affairs as in domestic life.

Therefore, we, the undersigned, call upon the United States Government to cease its present conduct and to heed the counsels of restraint prudently built into international law as protection against the ever-worsening scourge of war; we call upon the United States Congress without delay to exercise its prerogatives toward these ends; and we call upon fellow Americans and men and women everywhere to support this effort to promote the cause of peace.

Consonant with international law, and in support of Secretary General U Thant's solemn appeal of June 21, 1966, we urge the United States Government to take immediately the following specific steps:

(a) Unconditional termination of bombings in North Vietnam.

(b) Unconditional scaling down of military operations in South Vietnam—as urged by American military authorities as long ago as January 1966.

(c) Unconditional recognition of the National Liberation Front as possessing belligerent status, and hence negotiating status, equal to that of the Saigon regime.

(d) Immediate unconditional commitment to negotiate on the basis of the Accords of 1954, including the withdrawal of all foreign military forces and the disbanding of all foreign bases in South and North Vietnam within a specified period of time.

Lawyers Committee on American Policy Towards Vietnam: Hon. Robert W. Kenny, Honorary Chairman; William L. Standard, Chairman; Carey McWilliams, Vice Chairman; Joseph H. Crown, Secretary-Treasurer. Consultative council: Richard A. Falk, Chairman, Milbank Professor of International Law, Princeton University; Richard J. Barnet, Co-Director, Institute of Policy Studies, Washington, D.C.; John H. E. Fried, Adjunct Professor of Political Science, City University of New York (City College); Stanley Hoffmann, Professor of International Law, Harvard University; Saul H. Mendlovitz, Professor of International Law, Rutgers University School of Law; Richard S. Miller, Professor of International Law, Ohio State University College of Law; Prof. Hans J. Morgenthau, Michelson Distinguished Service Professor of Political Science and Modern History, University of Chicago; William G. Rice, Professor of International Law, University of Wisconsin Law School; Quincy Wright, Professor of International Law, University of Chicago, Rice University.

(The signers of this statement agree with its general tenor and conclusions, although not necessarily with every formulation that it contains. Names of institutions are listed for identification only.)

Report on the 55th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER PIRNIE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to report upon the attendance of the congressional delegation at the 55th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union which took place at Teheran, Iran, from September 27 to October 4. The sessions, which were held in the modern and well-appointed Senate building in Teheran, were inaugurated on Tuesday, September 27, in the presence of His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran, accompanied by the Empress Farah. Throughout the Conference the hospitality of His Imperial Majesty, the Iranian Government, and the Iranian parliamentary delegation was warm and gracious and on behalf of the U.S. delegation I would like to express our deep appreciation.

The U.S. delegation consisted of the following Members of this House:

Representative Emilio Q. Daddario.
Representative Edward J. Derwinski.
Representative Robert McClory.
Representative John S. Monagan.
Representative Bradford Morse.
Representative Lucien N. Nedzi.
Representative Alexander Pirnie.
Representative W. Robert Poage.
Representative James C. Wright, Jr.

And the following Members of the Senate:

Senator Ross Bass.
Senator Hiram L. Fong.
Senator Philip A. Hart.
Senator Thomas H. Kuchel.
Senator A. Willis Robertson.
Senator Hugh Scott.
Senator Ralph Yarborough.

The Honorable Katharine St. George and the Honorable Homer T. Ferguson participated as honorary members of the U.S. delegation.

In the absence of the chairman of the U.S. group, the Honorable Herman Talmadge, who unfortunately was unable to attend, I had the honor of serving as chairman of the delegation.

Those Members assigned to participate in the proceedings of the various committees of the conference were:

Political and Disarmament Committee—Messrs. Pirnie and Daddario.

Parliamentary and Judicial Committee—Messrs. Kuchel and Nedzi.

Economic and Social Committee—Messrs. Poage and Hart.

Cultural Committee—Messrs. McClory and Yarborough.

Non-Self-Governing Territories Committee—Messrs Scott and Monagan.

Representatives Daddario and Derwinski represented the United States at the meetings of the Interparliamentary Council.

The delegation was assisted by Dr. George B. Galloway, permanent Executive Secretary of the U.S. group, Mr. William B. Buffum, Department of State adviser, Mr. Charles Gellner, Chief, Foreign Affairs Division, Legislative Reference Service, Mr. Darrell St. Claire, Chief Clerk of the Senate, Miss Milrae Jensen, and Mrs. Carolyn C. Allnutt. Dr. Charles J. Zinn, vice president of the Association of Secretaries General, also accompanied the delegation.

In the general debate which opened the Conference a number of delegations, particularly those of the Soviet Union and other Communist countries, directed sharp criticism at U.S. policy in Vietnam.

The Soviet representative accused the United States of "criminal aggression" which he alleged constituted a threat to world peace. Other Communist speakers called for recognition of the National Liberation Front and a cessation of American bombing of North Vietnam.

I replied to these attacks by emphasizing that the United States was second to none in wanting peace in Vietnam and by recalling our repeated offers to go anywhere, at any time, and to discuss any proposals, if doing so would advance the cause of peace in Vietnam. I pointed out that the United States had offered to engage in unconditional discussions, or in negotiations on the basis of the Geneva accords. But the response of the other side to all efforts to bring peace to Vietnam was regrettably a harsh and unyielding negative.

I stressed that the United States would keep her solemn word to stay in Vietnam until aggression ceased. At the same time, I pointed out that we sought no gains in Vietnam, no territory, no bases, and no alliances and did not seek the destruction of North Vietnam or its government. Indeed, we are prepared to sit down tomorrow to negotiate the terms of American withdrawal if the other side is prepared in good faith to abandon its efforts to subvert South Vietnam.

Instead of circulating propaganda documents, I said, the Soviet Union should contribute to ending the conflict in southeast Asia by supporting unconditional discussions.

Subsequently, a French representative warned that Vietnam could lead to a third world war and said that the United States and Communist China were engaged in an imperialistic struggle for southeast Asia.

Senator Yarborough responded directly to this attack. He reminded the French representative that the people of the United States were united in seeking world peace. He said it was the small nations of the world who were unable to defend themselves against aggression by great powers that have the greatest stake in this conflict. If America deserted South Vietnam, no small nation would survive in southeast Asia. He asked if it was all right for Asians to commit aggression against Asians and all wrong for people who were not Asians to go to the defense of a small Asian country. In fact, any aggression was wrong, he said. The American people had been involved in a long, costly and bloody conflict in Korea which they had not wanted. They did not want the costly and bloody conflict in Vietnam. But when they asked for peace talks, they were told they were hypocrites. Surely, parliamentarians must recognize, he said, that it was always useful to talk and to negotiate.

At a later stage, Senator Fong reverted to the Vietnam problem. He told the Conference that both ethically and politically he was a minority American. Nevertheless, he assured delegates that the course taken by the United States in Vietnam had the overwhelming support of Americans of all parties. The United States had historically supported the cause of liberty against what the Communists called wars of liberation—and he reminded delegates of the action taken by the United States in Greece and Turkey. He said the United States was determined to assist free people to work out their own destiny in their own way.

Some delegates had accused the United States of intervening in an internal struggle in Vietnam. But, said Senator

Fong, "wars of national liberation" is Communist jargon for efforts to impose the will of the minority upon the majority and it depended on terror, sabotage and subversion. Nevertheless, the United States was willing to sit down to negotiate immediately, he said.

A number of other statements were given which supported the actions of the United States in Vietnam. Representatives from Thailand, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Philippines endorsed our actions as necessary to cope with Communist aggression and to protect the independence of a small nation. The Irish representative reminded the Assembly of the Soviet Union's notorious record of aggression and imperialism in Eastern Europe, and the Belgian delegate noted that while there was much talk about bombing of North Vietnam, little was said of Vietcong aggression against the civilian population in South Vietnam.

Other speakers concentrated on such issues as European security, the Arab-Israeli dispute and the Kashmir conflict. African states tended to concentrate on colonialism issues. There was widespread support on the part of many speakers for a stronger and more effective United Nations.

During the discussion of the agenda item relating to the role of parliaments in the preparation and control of economic development planning the Honorable Jim Wright offered a proposal for the United States and the U.S.S.R. to settle their differences and join in a mutual effort to aid the underdeveloped world.

Messrs. Scott and Daddario, during the discussion of the agenda item on methods of strengthening regional security in conformity with the United Nations Charter, emphasized the traditional support the United States has given to regional organizations as instruments of peace and security and as channels for aiding economic progress of developing countries.

One of the highlights of the Conference was the election of the Honorable Emilio Q. Daddario to the important Executive Committee of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Two of the seats on this 11-member Committee were to become vacant in 1966 upon the normal expiration of their terms—one held by a Western European and one by an Asian country. Four candidates were presented for these seats. Besides Mr. Daddario, there was a candidate presented by Finland and two presented by Asian countries, Iran and Pakistan. In the crucial balloting by the Council of the Union on October 3, Mr. Daddario received the highest number of votes of any candidate, followed Mr. M. A. Matine-Daftary of Iran. The election of these two candidates was formally approved by the Conference on the following day. This was a happy climax to the successful participation of the U.S. delegation in this important Conference.

In conclusion Mr. Speaker, I wish to express in behalf of the entire U.S. delegation our admiration for Ambassador Armin Meyer, as well as our gratitude to him. He welcomed us with an excellent background briefing and gave constant assistance to our mission. His vast knowledge of the Middle East and his fine relations with the diplomatic community proved invaluable in our work. Further, he and Mrs. Meyer opened their residence to our daily use, enabling us to maintain closer contact within the Delegation and assuring necessary supporting services.

It should also be noted that Mr. Ernest J. Colantonio, Counselor for Administration, and his staff, were most efficient in carrying out necessary planning and administration incident to our visit.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert in the Record at the conclusions of my remarks the text of the speeches that were made by U.S. delegates during the plenary sessions and the resolutions that were approved at the final session of the 55th Interparliamentary Conference.

Cooperation Between Regional and Economic Systems

(Address by Emilio Q. Daddario, U.S. Delegate)

I am privileged to speak today on the subject of cooperation between regional economic groups and systems.

One of the great lessons we can learn from the rapidly developing technological age in which we live is that mankind remains interdependent. Man still controls his destiny. Supersonic aircraft are ready to spring from the drawing board—to further shorten the time of travel. Communication, weather and navigation satellites compel us to set up cooperative systems—to the almost instantaneous advantage of us all. But science, having allowed us the opportunity to use these forces for the benefit of us all—has also placed in the hands of man the ability to destroy himself. The nuclear sword of Damocles hovers dangerously above us. Therefore instability which induces dissatisfactions (for whatever reasons), among the masses of humanity as they struggle for a better economic and social life does breed tension, unrest, rivalry—all ingredients of conflict. Yet to overcome these problems—so that people may achieve their aspirations—is such a gigantic task that no one nation can meet the challenge successfully alone. International cooperation, then, becomes both a necessity and a virtue.

The United States, as a result of its experience, welcomes efforts by various regional groups to meet common needs by common effort. We vigorously participate, as a result, in a number of regional groupings—economic, political, and military. In many instances the various objectives of these efforts overlap. NATO, for example, is not only a military alliance committed to a common defense but is also a political association within which its members discuss, as an example, ways and means to improve relations with members of the Warsaw Pact. Building bridges from west to east has become, then, an important and immediate objective of what started off to be a defensive military organization.

We only have to look at the European Common Market—or to the European Coal and Steel Community—to note successful efforts in meeting common economic problems. The United States applauds this even though it recognizes that the economic production of this combination can equal its own. We welcome and support such movements because we sincerely believe that healthy economies in all places throughout the world do contribute to universal well-being and to the common good. In our own hemisphere we are committed in a most intimate way to the Organization of American States. Here—recognizing that we have been endowed by nature more generously than most of the Americas—we have embarked on economic programs that will cost us billions of dollars. I do not say this with a spirit of self-satisfaction or pridefully. For we know that for all we do—it is by itself not enough, that there is more to be done, and that others must help. After all—our resources are great—but they are not boundless. And—there are many demands on them.

One such comes from our obligation under the SEATO treaty. We have already had enough talk here about one aspect of that. But we are also committed to a vast development in the Mekong—from which vast benefits will come to many countries in that area—and to the work of the Economic Commission for the Far East operating under the Economic and Social Committee of the U.N. This is work we would like to see develop in a peaceful atmosphere where man's efforts are turned to constructive work—for which there is so much need.

In some instances we are not full members of organizations—and still are anxious to see them succeed. One such is the Organization of African Unity. Here, interested in developing better roads, communications, and productive facilities, we have sent a team of top economists and fiscal experts to give a hand. A preliminary report gives great hope for the future.

All these efforts are underscored by one outstanding declaration. The state exists to serve man—not man to serve the state; and all efforts of governments should be directed toward the elevation of the dignity of man. We welcome, support, and encourage the further development of regional systems because they further that purpose. Perhaps nothing sums up all our feelings about these objectives better than a quotation of Hafiz—from the neighboring city of Shiraz—when he said:

"Oh cupbearer, fill the goblet and hand it around to us all."

A Parliamentary Approach to Economic Development

(Address by James C. Wright, Jr., U.S. Delegate)

An American speaking to such a group as this upon a function of our Congress must first acknowledge the irrepayable debt we owe to older cultures in the formulation of our system. Our structure of representative self-government—a Democracy within a Republic—springs from roots that stretch back through the centuries to the ancient forum of Athens, to the beleaguered fields of Runnymede, to the hope and chaos of the French Revolution, contemporary with our own; and the taproot itself derives its succor from the great religious prophets of the Middle Eastern land whose immortal precepts echo along time's endless corridors as a recurrent central theme in the great unfinished symphony that is America.

"Unfinished" because we still have much to learn. And much of what we know we've learned from lands you represent. Distillate of the centuries, melting pot of blending ethnic strains, we have gathered diverse and divergent strands of thread, woven them together into a single fabric, and from it fashioned a cloak of parliamentary government and economic practice that fits our needs.

Having received so much from the rest of you, it is natural I suppose that we would want to share something of ourselves with you—not merely our material wealth but that which is to us more precious.

It gratifies us that so many of the nations now reaching out for self-realization have embraced so warmly and accepted so hospitably our most treasured offering—the young men and women of our Peace Corps, in whose magnificent idealism our pride may perhaps be understood and forgiven.

It pleases us that some of your lands have found patterns for parliamentary productivity in the array of legislative reforms with which a creative Congress met the cruel crisis of economic depression beginning a generation ago and which have assisted our free economy to achieve a level of prosperity unprecedented in history.

But if America had nothing better to offer for your consideration today than fatuous self-congratulation—or bitter recriminations against others—then we already would have lost our message, and our mission, and our future.

So, let us be constructive, as together we strain against the bonds of suspicion and hostility in search of some common denominator of reason that will make sense to us all.

We are not so arrogant as to assume that our particular system of governmental checks and balances with its precise separation of powers forms the only acceptable road to national economic betterment.

But we *are* committed to the conviction that men *can* achieve their legitimate economic objectives without the surrender of their political liberties. And this is the test of the 20th Century.

If our American experience has value to underdeveloped nations, it is because we, too—only a few generations ago—were a struggling Republic with all the problems that beset the newborn. Our progenitors exalted education, respected religion, and dignified the individual. Unsophisticated though it may sound, most of us believe that economic development flowed largely as a consequence.

And, being impatient people ourselves, we understand your impatience with the slow and frustrating processes of evolutionary change. We share your impetuous desire to compress the time of development, in a race with the onrushing tides of technology, so that educational and economic opportunity may be real possibility, not for some unnamed distant generation, but for the children already born in our lands.

Today, speaking on behalf of the U.S. Delegation, I shall make a concrete proposal to hasten the realization of this goal.

With the world's population growing by geometric progression, adding in 30 years as many people as it took mankind 3,000 years to produce, the inescapable goal of us all must be not only to stabilize—but to expand the economic structure. The United States alone must produce 3 million additional jobs in the private economy each year in order merely to stand still.

When Congress passed the Full Employment Act of 1946, we had about 48 million of our people at work. Somebody suggested the future possibility of 60 million jobs, and the cynics scoffed in derision. At the moment, there are 74 million Americans gainfully employed.

And this is not enough that we can rest. Ours is the duty to demonstrate that the American experiment is not a flower that has begun to die in the autumn of its existence, but a young and virile plant capable of producing buds of an even brighter color for each succeeding springtime.

Nor have we any illusion that we can settle the world's problems all alone. The ocean that Columbus crossed in 70 days now is spanned by spaceships in approximately 10 minutes. A fantastic compression of time has shrunk the planet Earth and made of the world a neighborhood which cannot forever endure half rich and half impoverished, or, in Lincoln's words, half slave and half free.

America has no desire to be the envy of the world. It will satisfy us fully if in some degree we may be found an inspiration to the world.

Victorious in two world wars, we have taken no territory, coveted no colony, sought no self-aggrandizement.

Through congressionally-sanctioned assistance of more than $100 billion for development in lands less fortunate, we have tried to express our faith in the future of free man. We ask no thanks for this. We ask only your respect and your assumption of the decency of our motives.

The hand of helpfulness went out even to the fallen foe. We have cast our bread upon the waters of local non-violent self-determination and it has come back to us thrice blessed.

At war's end, 21 years ago, our annual gross national product was something less than $200 billion. Today it strains toward the figure of $700 billion.

There are those who say that our rapid rate of growth is based upon a military economy. To some degree it is. But we carry the sword only that we may carry the torch, to be a lamp unto the feet of those who desire development and believe in freedom.

We say to our Russian friends with whom we labor to learn a measure of mutual understanding—to our kinsmen in Europe—to the descendants of our spiritual forebears here in the Orient——

Help us to remove the causes for fear; help us to remove the threats to peace; help us to achieve a coordinated deceleration of war and a united deemphasis upon armaments, and there will be riches untold to channel into constructive economic development.

For in this year alone the nations of the world will spend a quarter of a trillion dollars upon the unproductive implements of terror; while in your land and ours there are wants unsatisfied, dreams unrealized, hopes unfulfilled. There are schools to be built, hospitals, highways and dams. Rivers there are to be harnessed, parched and thirsty lands to be watered that their unremitting soil may yield produce for the growing populations of the world.

To our fellow delegates from the Soviet Union, we offer this friendly invitation:

Help bring your friends from Hanoi to the Conference table so that the guns may stop, and then join us in a mutual attack upon poverty, illiteracy and disease in all the underdeveloped world.

If you would know in advance what form a settlement would take, we will listen to any reasonable suggestion, but here is one you might consider:

Let us permit the people of Vietnam to determine their own destiny—by ballots and not by bullets—by reason and not by riot—through truly free elections supervised not by us and not by you, but by the United Nations.

We will abide by their results. Will you? Will Hanoi? Carry this message to your Supreme Soviet, and ask them to carry it to their friends in North Vietnam.

And to our fellow parliamentarians not only of Russia but of all the developed countries, we extend this invitation: When the immediate thorns of conflict have been thus removed, let us join together in an unprecedented program for the future of humanity. Let each of us reduce the amount he is currently spending on armaments by a common fixed percentage. Let us contribute these amounts jointly to a common fund, to be administered by the United Nations, or by this Inter-Parliamentary Union, to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, educate the illiterate and build the bases of peaceful pursuit in the underdeveloped nations of this war-weary world.

If any man doubts the sincerity of this offer, or questions whether the Government of the United States would embrace it—all you have to do is try us.

Before you decline it, consider the alternatives. And let us consider together the prayer of Aristophanes spoken among the ruins of the Greek Temples devastated by the Pelloponesian wars:

"From the murmur and subtlety of suspicion with which we vex one another, give us rest; make a new beginning, mingle again among the nations with the alchemy of love; and with some finer essence of forbearance temper our minds."

We can make a new beginning. And together we yet may see the dawn of that day promised by the ancient prophet when:

"Men shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation; and neither shall they learn war anymore".

METHODS OF STRENGTHENING REGIONAL SECURITY IN CONFORMITY WITH THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

(Speech by Senator HUGH SCOTT, U.S. Delegate)

Regional security and world security are interwoven threads in the fabric of international peace. A geographic region strengthens the prospects for world peace if the relationships among states in that area are friendly and cooperative, and if it has effective machinery to settle any local disputes which do arise by peaceful means. In contrast, a region jeopardizes world peace if hostile relations persist among the nations in the area or the countries lack either the will or the machinery to solve their disputes without resort to force.

Similarly, the security of every geographic region is enhanced or diminished according to the level of world-wide international tension. No region can be secure when there is a threat of world war. Thus our search for methods to strengthen regional security leads to the consideration of both regional and world-wide measures. The prospects of peace will be greater when we view regional and world efforts as complementary, each contributing to the other. I am sure all of us would agree with the words of United Nations Secretary-General U Thant, "The work of regional organizations and the United Nations should be concerted, not competitive." For that reason it is important, as our topic suggests, that all of the measures be in conformity with the United Nations Charter.

The resolution which has been submitted by the Committee on Political Questions, International Security, and Disarmament on this question wisely recognizes that the attainment of peace and security requires action at the national, regional, and world-wide level. It also recognizes that this action must be in many different areas, including economics, science, and culture, as well as in the political and military spheres.

The United States has long held that the development of regional organizations is one of the most direct paths to regional security. In the past the emphasis of regional organizations has frequently been on organizing for collective security. In the future one of the main avenues which regional organizations might profitably explore concerns the pacific settlement of disputes. If regional organizations would strengthen their capability to help in the settlement of local political problems, these problems might be prevented from growing into military crises threatening the whole world. Such action would be wholly in conformity with the United Nations Charter, which encourages nations to use regional machinery for the pacific settlement of local disputes before referring them to the Security Council.

Another area in which regions can make a contribution to peace is through local arms control arrangements. The resolution before us specifically recommends the establishment of zones free of nuclear and missile weapons where the countries of that particular area so desire. It is our belief that the establishment of nuclear free zones can be beneficial when the initiative comes from within the area and when such zones hold the promise of being effective because they include the participation of all necessary states and appropriate verification measures. Accordingly we have welcomed the progress toward such zones in both Africa and Latin America. However, we have been cautious toward proposals where nuclear weapons play a significant role in the security systems of the area, as in Central Europe, for then the establishment of nuclear-free zones might result in a dangerous imbalance.

In our view, a regional approach might also be helpful in curbing conventional arms races which consume too large a proportion of the resources in many of the less developed lands. I would like to read the seventh point in the arms control program which President Johnson sent to the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee on January 27, 1966. He wrote:

Seventh, as we focus on nuclear arms, let us not forget that resources are being devoted to non-nuclear arms races all around the world. These resources might better be spent on feeding the hungry, healing the sick and teaching the uneducated . . . We suggest therefore that countries, on a regional basis, explore ways to limit competition among themselves for costly weapons often sought for reasons of illusory prestige. The initiative for arrangements of this kind should, of course, come from the regions concerned. The interested countries should undertake not to acquire from any source, including production of their own as well as importation from others, military equipment which they proscribe. If such arrangements can be worked out and assurance can be given that they will be observed, the United States stands ready to respect them.

Finally, our delegation is happy to have included in the resolution the appeal for an agreement on the non-dissemination of nuclear weapons. Few events could endanger regional security more than the spread of nuclear weapons to states which do not already possess them. Where regional security problems already exist, tensions would skyrocket if one of the nations in the area suddenly had nuclear weapons at its disposal. On the other hand, if both nuclear and non-nuclear nations would join in a non-proliferation agreement, we would take another great stride toward halting and reversing the upward arms spiral.

If we can succeed in taking measures such as these to strengthen regional security, we will find we have also strengthened the security of our own nations and the prospects for peace throughout the whole world.

Remarks of Senator Hiram L. Fong, From the State of Hawaii, Delegate From the U.S. Group to the Interparliamentary Union

Mr. President and my fellow colleagues:

I am a first generation American citizen of Chinese ancestry. American citizens of Chinese ancestry comprise only about one-tenth of one percent (1/10th of 1%) of the population of the United States of America.

I am also a member of the Republican Party, which has only one-third (1/3rd) of the membership of the Congress. Ethnically and politically, I am a minority American.

Upon the granting of statehood to the Territory of Hawaii in 1959, I was elected a Senator of the United States of America from the State of Hawaii.

Two years ago, when President Johnson won four out of every five votes in my State, I was reelected United States Senator for a second term of six years.

This is my first attendance at an Interparliamentary Union Conference.

My attendance here as a delegate, as a Member of the United States Senate; as a member of a minority Party, and as an American citizen of Chinese parentage can be attributed to, or may I say, is a result of the abiding adherence by Americans regardless of race, creed or national origin, to that fundamental and natural concept of the Rule of Law—the Rule of Equity and Reason.

In my State of Hawaii, which is populated by almost every racial group of this earth, we have succeeded in living by the Rule of Law.

We believe in, and subscribe to, the Brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God. Our people live by these precepts in concord and in amity.

We know that the Spirit of Aloha, which is so much the Spirit of Brotherhood—of Friendship—of Good Will—toward your fellowman, and which is so much a part of our Hawaiian life and heritage, is the sure road to real and lasting peace for all mankind.

A people, so constituted and so inspired, cannot but have a deep feeling and understanding, of what is right and what is wrong in the relationships of man-to-man, people-to-people, and nation-to-nation.

It is the feeling of the people of my State, Mr. President, where there is so much of the spirit of love and good will, that the course my country has taken in the Vietnam situation is right and that this commitment to Vietnam is our comimtment to the Rule of Law.

This feeling is forified by the overwhelming majority of Americans, be they of the majority Party, or as I am, of the minority Party. This is true despite the occasional demonstrations of a very small group of protestors.

Our commitment to freedom, which has involved resistance to Communist efforts to promote what they call "wars of liberation" in order to advance the Communist cause, has been a basic tenet of every American President of both Parties since World War II. In 1947 when Greece and Turkey were threatened by Communist guerillas, President Truman said: "The United States must support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures. We must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way".

President Eisenhower, whose Administration had to cope with overt Communist aggression against South Korea, said: "Americans, indeed, all free men, remember that in the final choice a soldier's pack is not so heavy a burden as a prisoner's chains".

And when President Kennedy took office, he proclaimed: "Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the sucecss of liberty".

Several Communist Delegations tell us that we are intervening in an internal struggle and that we have violated the Geneva Accord.

The facts, Mr. President, are quite the contrary. We are not deceived by Communist subterfuge to confuse the issue by labeling aggression as an indigenous revolt. The "war of national liberation", which is the Communist jargon for efforts to impose the will of the minority on the majority, depends on terror, sabotage, stealth, and subversion.

But North Vietnam, Mr. President, has done much more than that. Already by 1961 North Vietnam, in gross violation of the provisions of the Geneva Conference, had infiltrated 10,000 men into South Vietnam. In 1962, 13,000 more were sent. And by now, there are no less than 19 identified Regiments of regular North Vietnamese troops operating in South Vietnam. This, Mr. President, is aggression, pure and simple.

My government has made a commitment to help South Vietnam resist that aggression. President Johnson made this clear when he said: "Our objective is the independence of South Vietnam and its freedom from attack. We want nothing for oursevles—only that the people of South Vietnam be allowed to guide their own country in their own way". To this, I would add, that the U.S. eagerly desires to see full respect shown for the Geneva agreements and is ready to sit down in negotiations tomorrow to assure they are complied with.

Let there be no misunderstanding, Mr. President. The American Congress and the American people of both Parties overwhelmingly support the President.

We have made our comimtment. We have kept it. We intend to continue to keep it. Nothing will deter us from this resolve. But while doing this, we are willing to talk, to discuss, to negotiate.

Someday, sometime, the channels of communication must oepn. It may come soon. It may come later. But, sooner or later, the spirit of love—of good will—of conciliation—of brotherhood—of respect for the Rule of Law will prevail. I hope and I pray that the views of this distinguished assembly dedicated as they are to peace and conciliation, will soon be heard in Hanoi and that the cooperated energies of both our peoples, marching shoulder-to-shoulder, will bring forth the promised millennium of happiness, of progress, of plenty and of peace.

The Will for Peace

(An address by the Honorable Alexander Pirnie, Member of Congress, Chairman of the U.S. Delegation to the Interparliamentary Union)

As Chairman of the American delegation to the 55th Interparliamentary Conference I have the honor to express appreciation to our Iranian hosts and all others who have made this gathering possible. As long as Parliaments continue to meet there is hope that we can meet the challenges of mankind.

The American delegation was greatly impressed by the call made in this chamber by His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran this very morning. He urged this conference, as did our distinguished Chairman, to conduct this meeting in a climate of understanding reason and good-will. I can assure this assembly that such is the aim of the American delegation.

Some of the speakers this morning referred to an issue which weighs heavily on the hearts of all of us.

Let there be no misunderstanding. The United States is second to none in wanting peace in Viet Nam. Indeed, there is probably no parallel in recent history to the pressure for peace which my Government, with the welcome advice and assistance of many other countries and leaders, has exerted over the past year. We believe devoutly that there is no more urgent task confronting the statesmen of the world than finding a way to terminate the fighting in Viet Nam.

Our record in seeking an honorable solution speaks for itself. We have repeatedly offered to go anywhere, at any time, meet with anyone, and discuss any proposals if doing so would advance the cause of peace in Viet Nam. We have said we will engage in unconditional discussions or in negotiations on the basis of the Geneva Accords. In the some twenty-five efforts which have been made over the past three years to settle the conflict, the United States has consistently been cooperative. We have made many efforts of our own to get the problem to the conference table, both directly with Hanoi and through third parties. And we have responded affirmatively to the efforts of others, including the Afro-Asian 17-nation appeal last year and subsequent appeals by individual leaders.

The U.S. maintains literally a 24-hour-a-day watch on possibilities for peace in Viet Nam. We have not and will not fail to exploit any opening that may offer hope of leading to a solution of the problem. It was for these reasons that the United States enthusiastically supported the resolution approved by the IPU Council at Canberra on April 16 which is before this distinguished group for consideration in Tehran. It demonstrates that our attitude is consistent with the views and aspirations of this group and of most nations in the world.

The problem, however, is that it takes at least two parties to negotiate, and thus far the response of the other side to all efforts to bring peace to Viet Nam has been a harsh and unyielding negative. We cannot help but ask, what selfish reason leads North Viet Nam to persist in its refusal to talk. Is it pressure from Communist China? Is it a conviction that time is on its side, is it a hope that force will prevail, or is it a delusion that the United States is a "paper tiger"?

Hanoi's uncompromising attitude in the face of a world-wide desire for negotiations is startling. The report of our Secretary General on this point reads as follows:

"On the American side, there was a temporary suspension of the US air raids on North Vietnam at the beginning of 1966, and this coincided with a peace offensive. High officials were sent to different capitals to confirm that the United States was disposed at any time to enter into negotiations without conditions, either at Geneva or elsewhere, a position which has been reaffirmed at various times since then.

"These overtures, however, met with no response in Hanoi, where they were denounced as frauds. . . .

"In its refusal to enter into negotiations, the Hanoi Government is fully supported by Peking, which encourages North Vietnam in its resistance."

In this connection I am reminded of the old proverb "You can't clap with one hand."

North Viet Nam has persistently refused to engage in unconditional talks and has established pre-conditions for negotiations which in effect would mean turning the country over to Communist rule. The United States is absolutely confident that this is not the fate which the people of South Viet Nam seek for themselves. The recent elections there offer the best proof. Despite an intensive nation-wide Viet Cong campaign of propaganda and terror to keep the people from the polls, some eighty percent of the registered voters, or more than four million people, cast ballots for the parties of their choice. This repudiation of the Viet Cong came as no surprise because nearly a million Vietnamese had already voted with their feet by fleeing from Communist oppression in the North to South Viet Nam.

Hol long Hanoi will go on in seeking to impose rule by a small minority on the clear will of the majority remains to be seen. But let me say emphatically today—that as long as that happens, the United States will be there helping the gallant people of South Viet Nam to protect their right of self-determination.

If World War II taught us anything, it was this: aggression appeased is appression unleashed. We learned from the terrible tragedy of Munich that we must not, cannot, and will not permit a small nation struggling for its freedom to fall into the arms of a more powerful and aggressive neighbor.

We have given our solemn word to stay in Viet Nam until aggression ceases. And we will keep it. Those who interpret the right of free speech and dissent in my own country as a sign that America will abandon its pledge do not know my country well.

Let there be no mistake about it. Aggression is being waged against the Republic of Viet Nam. According to our best evidence, there are now no fewer than nineteen regiments of North Vietnamese regular Army troops in South Viet Nam. We as parliamentarians should be particularly mindful of what our colleagues who are closest to Viet Nam have to say about the problem. At its session in Seoul earlier this month the Asian Parliamentary Union agreed that

"External aggression by Communist forces seriously endangers the freedom and independence of the Vietnamese people and peace in the entire region. The Assembly commended the historic and timely decision of the Republic of Korea, Australia, Philippines, Thailand and other Asian Pacific countries to dispatch troops or to extend various types of assistance to the Republic of Viet Nam, and noted that to defeat aggression, aid to Viet Nam must be continued."

These, then, are the facts of the situation and the views of many of the free nations of Asia. This morning the delegate of the Soviet Union has again accused falsely the United States of committing aggression in Viet Nam.

I cannot let this distorted version of history go unchallenged. We seek no gains for ourselves in Viet Nam; no territory, no bases, no alliances. Nor do we seek the destruction of North Viet Nam or its government. Each and every one of our military operations in Viet Nam has been taken merely in response to steadily intensified military operations from the North and is designed for one purpose only: to halt the aggresison. When that aggression stops, United States forces will gladly return home and American military bases there will be dismantled. We are prepared to sit down tomorrow to negotiate the terms of American withdrawal if the other side is prepared in good faith to abandon its efforts to subvert South Viet Nam.

Instead of circulating propaganda documents and indulging in harsh statement, the Soviet Union should contribute to ending the tragic conflict in Southeast Asia. It can do so by exercising its responsibility as Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference to convene an international conference on Vietnam which it has failed to do. It can do so by joining in efforts to bring peace through United Nations action, which it has so far rejected. And, quite fundamentally it can do so by prevailing on its friends at Hanoi to leave their neighbors alone. We have a saying in the United States that it is not words but deeds that count. So I ask the Soviet representative, when his country will stop complaining and begin to take the steps within its power to bring peace about. It should join with the rest of our members in supporting the resolution adopted by the IPU Council at the Canberra session which calls for immediate discussion.

Limitations of time, Mr. President, make it impossible to do full justice to a problem of this gravity. I would conclude by reemphasizing that we can have peace in Vietnam tomorrow if Hanoi really wants it.

The United States wants peace with honor in Viet Nam with all its heart. We will not grow weary in the search for a just settlement; but neither will we relent in our determination to do what is necessary to protect South Viet Nam and to help maintain stability in Asia until those bent on conquest abandon their aggression.

TEXT OF U.S. SENATOR YARBOROUGH'S REMARKS AT IPU CONFERENCE

TEHERAN, IRAN, September 7.—The following is the text of the remarks given by U.S. Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH of Texas at the opening session of the 55th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union:

Mr. Chairman and members of this 55th Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference I join those of you who have spoken in paying tribute to the efficiency of our Secretariat and also to the generosity of this great country which has two and a half (millenia) of civilization. We in my country owe so much to your civilization through its transmission to us through Asia Minor, Greece, Rome and then Western Europe to America's shores.

I had thought in the few minutes left of our time for the United States, to speak mainly on the status of the NATO Treaty and the NATO Alliance, what it has done to maintain peace in this 21 years of time that has elapsed since World War II, a greater span of time than that which elapsed between World War I and World War II.

But after listening to these speeches of this afternoon, some of which I consider utterly irresponsible attacks upon my country, I intend to answer those now.

I would say here to the representative of France that in my own country, in the hard political battles out "on the stump" as we call it—where speakers speak against each other they sometimes resort to rather irresponsible statements against each other. But in the delegates to this Inter-Parliamentary Union from my country we have representatives of both parties and we come here as responsible representatives of our Congress to exercise restraint in a responsible way. We have delegates here who vote 80 percent of the time differently from the way I vote. But there's one thing that we all agree on and that is the wish for peace in this world and an end to aggression, and we all seek that though we are of opposite parties and vote opposite of each other some 80 percent of the time.

We're united in the belief that we do not want another world war. We're united in the belief that we're trying to pursue ways to avoid it. The way to avoid world war is not easy. I would say to the delegate from France that World War I and World War II did not arise from any acts from my country. They arose in Europe between European countries and despite our dislike of war and our lack of wish to get in those wars, events pulled us into both of them, on this side of the great republic that he represents, a nation that is dear in our history because France helped us in our own war for independence. And we are regretful of hearing these words we think are not indicative of the true situation, not indicative of a course of events that would lead to peace in this world.

Who has the biggest stake in this argument going on here today? The small nations of the world who are not able financially, militarilly and economically to defend themselves against aggression from a great power. Next to that who has a stake? Everyone of us who believe in this Inter-Parliamentary Union because parliaments are the representatives of the people, the elected representatives of the people, and if the people can't elect their representatives, our Inter-Parliamentary Union would cease to exist.

Suppose in response to some demand here, America withdrew every soldier, every person among its military personnel from South Vietnam within 30 days? How many months do you think it would be before the aggressors in South Vietnam had overrun South Vietnam from the north, then Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand and then later Malaysia and Burma. They'd all fall because of the aggression coming from the north, and we all know that that aggression even tackled India with its nearly five-hundred million population. No small nation would survive in Southeast Asia if we withdrew. They could not then elect representative parliaments.

And look at the present. Why, our friends here from Ceylon condemned us for having forces in Southeast Asia. He didn't mention the forty-five thousand from Korea. He didn't mention those from the Philippines. I ask him, is it alright for Asians to commit aggression against Asians? And all wrong for people who are not Asian to come on call to the defense of a small country that is Asian, just because the aggresison is Asian? Or is aggresison wrong wherever perpetuated by whatever people against whatever people? We go on the thesis that aggressoin of a great nation against a small one, or for that matter, any aggression against any nation, is wrong. We point back, my colleagues, to 1931 when there was aggression in Manchuria and in Manchuria there was a call for aid and none came. Then in 1936 when there was aggression by a dictator in Italy, not by the will of the good Italian people, but a dictator sent those armies into Ethiopia. And the noble emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selasie, made a plea to the League of Nations that will ring down through the corridors of time; that was one of the most eloquent pleas ever made by a small nation for aid to stop the gross attacks from a great nation. It went unheeded, and the League of Nations died because it did an unjust thing when it did not come to Ethiopia's aid.

I say this small nation called us for aid. We had previously been attacked in Korea; we had experience there. We had been through a long, costly and bloody conflict in Korea that the American people didn't want. The American people don't want this conflict. It's costing us in money, three billion dollars a month. And I tell you sitting in the Congress of the United States I see projects in my state pulled down every month—because of this war—a new dam we want, a new public building, a new hospital or some needed public improvement. We have to give it up. We feel that impact in county after county of my state. We feel it everywhere. This aggression is something we don't want. The expense is something we don't want. Particularly the expense in blood of our men, our flesh and blood that we are losing there. We say "stop this aggression."

Over and over we say we will sit down and talk and the answer from the other side: "you are hyprocrites, we won't talk with you." That, my fellow delegates, is not the road to peace. And I ask those who condemn us to join us on the road to peace. Let us sit down and talk. What harm can be done? We know as parliamentarians we make no progress toward settling difficulties unless we sit down and talk about them. We've had appeals here today that, as parliamentarians, we compromise our differences. When parliamentarians are elected they learn to work things out peacefully; that is the function of parliaments. You talk and you try to come to an agreement on things. You have to compromise on some points you want. But there is one point that the small nation cannot give up without losing its own hope for the future, and that's the point that there must not be any aggression by any great power against these little nations in the world, simply because some big nation has the force either through open attack or through infiltration, either through an overt, massive attack over the border of a country as in the Korean case of subversion through or by circuitous routes through Laos with small forces coming in, as in the case of South Vietnam. They have developed a new kind of aggression and they say that since it is hidden and comes at night over secret trails it isn't aggression. I tell you when you slip forces into a country at night over secret trails under a jungle cover, that's aggression as much as if you push an army over the boundaries physically out in the open as was done in the case of Korea.

In closing, my fellow conferees, we know that man's knowledge has unlocked the forces of nature. Man has unlocked the forces of nature that have placed in his hands the power of his own self destruction. The holding of these powers in check is dependent upon the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. And it can be prevented only by the self-discipline of everyone, everyone in government, every nation. It is going to take great self-discipline to cause nations to withhold this instrument of destruction, not unleash it. If we want to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons, we can't do it by this proliferation of verbal weapons of constant abuse of one nation against another. There must be self-restraint in words as well as self-restraint in dropping of destructive weapons. Self-restraint and responsibility build roads to peace. We parliamentarians should help build them, not destroy these methods of peace. I thank you.

Means of Strengthening Existing Relations With the United Nations: Decision Adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Council on September 26, 1966, at Its 99th Session

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Considering that, as the only existing voice of world parliamentary opinion, the Inter-Parliamentary Union can and should make a more significant contribution towards the work of the United Nations Organization,

1. Is convinced that, to this effect, a renewed effort should be made to develop existing links;

2. Feels that the potentialities for close collaboration with the Economic and Social Council offered under the consultative status (Category A) accorded to the Union could be better exploited;

3. Attaches great importance to the promising results of the special co-operative arrangements recently developed between IPU and Unesco in the mutual interest of both Organizations;

4. Invites the President and the Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to initiate discussions with the Secretary General of the United Nations at the earliest appropriate time regarding the possibility of developing new forms of co-operation, such as, for instance:

(a) a yearly debate on major UN problems at Inter-Parliamentary Conferences, on the basis of a statement presented by the Secretary General of the UN or on his behalf;

(b) the presentation to the UN General Assembly, by the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, of the views of the world parliamentary community on questions pertaining to it under its Charter;

(c) the consultation of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, by one or the other UN organ, on matters falling within the former's specialized competence, particularly as regards the establishment, organization and functioning of parliamentary institutions;

5. Requests that the President report at an early forthcoming session on the action taken in implementation of this decision.

Relations and Cooperation Between Existing Regional Economic Groups and Systems: Resolution Adopted by the 55th Inter-Parliamentary Conference on October 4, 1966

The 55th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Considering that the strengthening of international economic relations including trade relations, contributes not only to economic and social progress in the world, but also to the consolidation of world peace,

Aware of the need to undertake urgent and effective measures to accelerate the progress of developing countries, and thus to promote world economy as a whole,

Recognizing the historical significance of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the elaboration and implementation of a new, dynamic international trade and development policy,

Convinced that implementation of the recommendations made by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is of exceptional importance for the solution of international economic problems and world trade in particular, as well as for the intensification of economic relations and the expansion of trade among countries with differing socio-economic systems,

Recognizing that the existence of regional economic groups, properly applied, can contribute towards a better understanding of social problems and result in a general solution,

Convinced that differences between systems must not hinder the quest for a solution to mankind's common problems—the ultimate objective of all endeavours,

1. Calls upon all Parliaments to support the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to take all appropriate measures to implement the policies and activities which it recommends;

2. Invites all Parliaments to give full assistance to the preparations for the convening of the Second Conference of the United Nations on Trade and Development in 1967 and thereby to contribute towards its success.

Methods of Strengthening Regional Security in Conformity With the United Nations Charter: Resolution Adopted by the 55th Inter-Parliamentary Conference on October 4, 1966

The 55th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Aware of the provision in the United Nations Charter whereby all members confirmed their decision to live together in peace with one another as good neighbours and to develop friendly relations among themselves,

Convinced that a strengthening of regional security and improved relations among the nations of various regions would favourably influence international relations and contribute towards the creation of an atmosphere conducive to safeguarding international peace and security,

Expressing its support of strengthening regional security by encouraging the States of the various regions to conclude agreements with a view to reducing world tension and the arms race,

Affirming that the observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence among nations and the development of co-operation in economy, science, culture and many other spheres of social life help to strengthen regional security,

1. Urges Governments to observe strictly in all countries the most important principles of international relationships—respect for the sovereignty of States and nations, non-interference in internal policy and acknowledgment of the sovereign right of nations to settle their own affairs—and to contribute in every way towards the application of the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of their Independence and Sovereignty, adopted at the XXth session of the UN General Assembly;

2. Recommends that all Governments and Parliaments give every support to:

(a) the conclusion of multilateral and bilateral nonaggression, peace and friendship pacts,

(b) the establishment of zones free of nuclear weapons in different parts of the world, when the countries of a particular area so desire;

3. Appeals most urgently to all Governments to conclude agreements on a complete test-ban and on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons so as to ensure that there be no increase in the number of States or associations of States having control of nuclear weapons in accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution 2028(XX) of November 19, 1965;

4. Recommends that all countries develop mutual relations of good-neighbourliness through economic, commercial, cultural and other exchanges thus contributing towards an atmosphere of trust among nations;

5. Requests all countries to take such measures as would lead to collective security;

6. Appeals to all countries to solve their conflicts by peaceful means alone and in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

For All Desiring College Training

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, this Congress has been truly an "education conscious Congress" for both the American people and our schools. In the years to come, teachers, students, and the Nation as a whole will reap the harvest of this legislation we passed during the 89th Congress.

We have enacted more than two dozen new education measures. This represents the greatest legislative commitment ever made by our Government to improve education and to help all phases of the varied educational system in this country.

As we prepare to adjourn, I would like to comment briefly on these programs for the parents and high school students in my State of Washington.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 provided badly needed assistance for the less fortunate children in our country's public and private schools. It also provided library resources, textbooks, and new programs which our schools find hard to start without the stimulus of the proper Federal support.

The Higher Education Act of 1965 expanded the higher education facilities program which will help build additional libraries, laboratories, and classrooms. The cold war GI bill will help our veterans finance their further education after giving their service to this country.

Mr. President, the particular field which holds special interest for me is the financial aid programs for students planning to attend college. In the past year, I have received considerable mail reflecting this concern. I believe more students would go to college if they knew of the wide range of programs now available to them.

The Higher Education Act of 1965 expanded and modified the existing and highly successful student loan program authorized by the original act of 1958. The National Defense Education Act's loans were supplemented by an expanded work-study program, by the educational opportunity grants for financially needy students and by the new guaranteed loan programs.

New close analysis of these programs indicates that even they are not adequate to cover college costs—still the second largest item in the budget of a normal family with one child in college. These programs, however, constitute a sound beginning to help solve the crisis of the college cost which confronts the parents, students, and the schools of this country.

For this reason, Mr. President, I have had my staff prepare a booklet describing the various types of financial aid and loans available to the young men and women of Washington State. At this point, I would like to insert in the RECORD pertinent parts of this booklet, which is now being mailed to high school students expecting to graduate this coming June from schools in the State of Washington.

There being no objection, the pertinent parts of the book were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Office of Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON]

A STUDENT'S GUIDE TO COLLEGE FINANCING, PLANNING FOR COLLEGE, SCHOLARSHIPS, OTHER OPPORTUNITIES

"Neither piety, virtue, nor liberty can long flourish in a community where education of youth is neglected."—COOPER.

DEAR STUDENT: During your high school days, most of you have asked yourself: "Can I afford to go to college?"

This is a common question among youth of high-school age and many parents ask me: "How can we afford to send our son or daughter to college?"

This booklet is both for you and your parents.

The costs of college are rising along with operating expenses of schools in this country. They have doubled in the past decade.

More students wish to continue their education beyond high school and many new colleges have been established.

But the financing of a college education is still the second largest item in a family's budget.

To meet these costs, there are many new opportunities and programs, both public and private.

We all realize that we must increase our investment in the young men and women of this country; therefore, I support these programs.

This booklet should help you plan more efficiently if you choose to continue your education beyond high school.

I have found, in my many conversations with parents and college students, that the high school student, with his creative imagination and individual initiative, can do much to develop his own financing for education beyond high school.

My office will be glad to assist you if there are any questions you or your parents may have.

Whatever the decision, as to your future plans, I wish you the best of success.

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
U.S. Senator.

PLANNING FOR COLLEGE . . . IT'S UP TO YOU!

The senior year of high school is your year of decision. Both students and parents have many questions on college and other career opportunities for both school and work.

How much does college really cost? What about combining higher education with a military career? How can I become an apprentice in a trade, or learn a useful vocation? This guide will answer some of these questions for you while providing a listing of the major opportunities available to high school students like yourself.

The second largest expense in the average family's budget is sending a son or daughter to college. Only a home costs more. In Washington State a wide variety of educational opportunities are open to help defray these costs. More students like yourself would attend college if they knew of the many ways to finance a college education. These include, both public and private, financial aid programs. This guide is designed to help you choose ways to pay for college. It will explain the programs of borrowing for a college education. It will deal with scholarships and grant opportunities. It will list employment and other opportunities, which might include military service or work while attending college part or full-time.

Inquiries from parents, students and educators over the years have indicated a natural concern over rising college costs. Recently, new programs have been enacted by Congress to provide financial assistance to qualified high school graduates. These include additional scholarships and fellowships, low-interest insured loans, work-study programs and improvements in the National Defense Student Loan program for our nation's students.

This booklet tries to present the facts on various ways to finance a college education. If you are a prepared student with a purpose, the college door is open for you. We hope this information will help lead you through that door.

While you should remember that college costs are continually rising, you can generally estimate what it will cost you to go to college before you leave high school.

In addition, each college has a Student Financial Aid officer who knows both the costs of attending his college and all programs they have available to help you pay your way through college.

He is a most important person. If you know your choice of college, write him as soon as possible. It's wise to plan ahead, and the student financial aid officer is your best source of information. Each college and university administers its own individual student aid program in addition to those financed by government programs.

In Washington State, tuition and fees range between $140 and $1000 a year. Each college annually publishes a catalogue, which lists expenses of their school. Remember, look through this closely. With your parents' help, you may want to estimate how much you're going to need.

First, the catalogue will list costs of tuition, fees, room and board. All of these items in a college budget are easy to determine. Both you and your parents should know that the above four items generally add up to nearly one-half of the total expenses a student will spend in each academic year. This is true for both public or private colleges.

Don't forget to include miscellaneous expenses. Under this catch-all category will come such things as: books, supplies—such as paper and classroom equipment, membership fees for college clubs, clothing, laundry, travel and recreation.

The basic tuition and fee charges at public colleges and universities in Washington State, however, are far less if you are a state resident than they are for your out-of-state college classmates.

Room and board charges are typically uniform for both resident students and out-of-state students.

Fixed costs, then, include tuition, fees, room and board. But you must add on to these variable costs for books and supplies, and other living expenses.

EVALUATING YOUR NEEDS

Many students try to list their college expenses and needs without knowing the resources other than loans and scholarships. It is wise to take several steps after finding out what your total costs for college will be. First, many students, with the help of their parents, sit down and list student and family financial assets. It is wise to draw up a balance sheet similar to the following table. Don't forget to estimate expenditures and resources for the total four-year period of an under graduate college education.

Personal balance sheet

COSTS

Tuition and fees	$
Room and board	
Books and supplies	
Other living expenses:	
Travel	
Clothing	
Laundry and cleaning	
Organizations	
Recreation	
Miscellaneous	
Total costs	

Personal balance sheet—Continued

RESOURCES

Student's own assets ----------	--------
Student's earnings ----------	--------
Parents' income available----------	--------
Parents' assets available (savings, insurance plans, investments, etc.) ----------	--------
Other sources (specify):	
----------	--------
----------	--------
----------	--------
Total resources----------	--------

SUMMARY

Total costs ----------	--------
Minus total resources ----------	--------
Amount of aid needed ----------	--------

COLLEGE FINANCING

Once you have estimated college costs, start looking around at various financial aid possibilities. There are four main types of financial aid that may help you and your friends go through college.

1. Scholarship: This is an outright award usually given for superior academic performance. The award may be money or services, such as room and board.

2. Grant-in-aid: Like a scholarship, a grant-in-aid is usually given for an unusual aptitude in some special academic discipline such as science or language. Some schools call these scholarships, not requiring repayment.

3. Loan: These are funds given in advance for the payment of college expenses, and they can come from private or public sources. Low interest is usually charged and repayment is expected in a reasonable time after graduation.

4. Part-time work: Generally speaking, this will allow up to 15 hours a week of employment while enrolled in college, and full time during the summer if you have no classes.

Your high school counselor and college financial aid officers frequently will be able to help you work out a "package financial plan" which combines a variety of four programs.

For example, student aid may be any combination of the above four categories. You may want to have a "package plan" combining a scholarship, a loan and even a campus job. Some students receive a total $1,500 award from a college in the form of a $500 scholarship, a $500 loan repayable in installments after graduating and a campus job during the academic year for a $500 credit.

Let's take a further look at each of these programs.

BORROWING FOR COLLEGE

Consumer credit is a means of extending payment for a large obligation over a long period of time. If you want to borrow money to attend college, you should investigate throughly to make sure that you are obtaining the best possible terms. Today's money market has tightened some and interest costs are rising. Understand what the terms of repayment are. Your parents should be helpful in assisting you. Two main programs of borrowing exist: those offered by the government and those offered by private financial institutions. Let's look at them individually.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

The largest single source of government funds for student loans in Washington State and the rest of the country is the National Defense Education Act Student Loan Program. This program is administered by the college or university you will be attending.

Like other schools, your state's college and universities joined this program in 1959.

The Federal government provides 90 percent of the capital at the individual college. The college itself adds the remaining 10 percent. Washington State received for the 1966-67 academic year a total of $3,922,175 for the 22 colleges participating in the program.

Nationally accredited public and non-profit technical institutes and business colleges are also in this program.

Before you can apply for an NDEA loan, you must meet the following requirements.

You must be enrolled at least half-time in college

You must maintain good academic standing

You must demonstrate financial need under criteria established by the college or university. Remember, each schools sets its standards.

Under this program, you and other undergraduate students may borrow up to $1,000 each academic year. This may total, but not exceed, $5,000 (note: Graduate students may borrow up to $2,500 per year to a maximum of $10,000.)

Worried about repayment? Well, so was the Congress when they established the program. So they delayed the repayment period and interest. They begin nine months after you either finish your studies and graduate or leave school.

Repayment may be temporarily deferred to a later date if you do one of three things (1) Go back to full-time or part-time study, (2) Enter the Armed Forces or (3) Join the Peace Corps or the Domestic Peace Corps (VISTA).

An additional feature of NDEA loans is "forgiveness." This phrase simply means that you may be forgiven a portion of your loan. If you become a fulltime teacher in a public or non-profit private grade or high school or in an eligible college or university, your "forgiveness" includes, in the maximum, 50 percent of the loan, plus interest, at the rate of 10 percent for each year of teaching in eligible schools. So, if you borrow $5,000 for undergraduate study and then become a high school teacher for five years (cancelling 10 percent each year of this loan) you can cancel up to $2,500 plus interest—or half of the loan. Don't forget that your colleges or universities must approve and make the loans and is responsible for collections.

Action: Contact the Student Financial Aid Officer now at the school you plan to attend, requesting information on NDEA loans and loan applicataion forms.

PRIVATE LOANS

Another new program of borrowing is the Guaranteed Loan Program. Its purpose is simple: to provide the means for college students to borrow money at low interest cost with the Federal government paying part of the interest for qualified students.

This program is new and, while many banks and other lending institutions in the State of Washington will know more details about the program soon, the new program will help families obtain an education for their son or daughter without straining the family budget.

In operation, students;

Apply for the loan;

The lender makes the loan directly to the student;

A State agency or private non-profit agency "guarantees" the loans—that is, protects the lender against loss in case the borrower defaults on his loan;

The Federal government pays a portion of the interest for eligible students.

The agency to administer the program for Washington State is the United Student Aid Funds, Inc., 845 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022. The main difference between this program and the NDEA loan program is that the latter is run at the college and university level. The terms of the loan are, however, similar: undergraduates can borrow as much as $1,000 per academic year; graduate students up to $1,500. A student from a family with an adjusted income of less than $15,000 a year pays no interest while he is attending an eligible college, a business college, a technical or vocational school.

Eligible institutions also include collegiate or associate degree schools of nursing, and one-year programs of training to prepare students for employment in recognized occupations.

Repayment on these loans is deferred during the time a student continues his studies and may be deferred under various State agency programs while you serve in the Peace Corps or during military service.

Action: While the financial aid officer at the school where you are enrolled or plan to enroll should have information on this program, you can consult your family banker or other lender, or write directly to United Student Aid Funds, Inc. Also, I will be happy to send you more detailed information on this program.

LOANS TO PARENTS

Another alternative in solving college cost is funds given in the form of loans to your parents, principally through commercial banks, finance companies, savings and loan associations, and credit unions. This worthwhile program began when many bankers and other financial people saw the need for meeting college costs. Conditions vary from bank to bank and loans to parents are strictly commercial transactions, quite similar to installment credit or personal loans. Few loans are made directly to a student, and almost none to unemployed students.

The parent-borrower must be over 40 and generally under 65. Maximum loans are usually from $8,000 to $10,000 and the repayment schedule is usually longer than for ordinary installment transactions.

Your father or mother can be a good source of information on this subject.

Action: Consult with your parents. So they in turn can sit down with your family banker or officer of a similar financial institution. You also may want to see your guidance counselor.

SPECIALIZED LOANS

Several other government-sponsored programs are worth mentioning. First, if you are a young lady thinking about a nursing career, you might be interested in the Nurses Training Act of 1964, which has started a low-interest loan program up to $1,000 a year per student in all types of professional nursing schools. Terms are somewhat similar to those for NDEA loans previously mentioned with "forgiveness" feature of 10 percent for each year of fulltime employment as a professional nurse in any public or non-profit institution or agency.

Action: Contact the head of the Nursing School you might attend or write: The Surgeon General, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C.

The second program covers medical, dental, optometric and osteopathic students.

This program was made possible by the Health Professions Act of 1963. A student has three years after he finishes his studies before he must begin repayment.

Finally, local and state as well as national organizations of social, civic, fraternal associations, and labor unions frequently operate scholarship and loan programs for students living in their communities or related to their members. A number of religious groups conduct similar programs of student assistance. Don't forget to check these sources.

Action: Talk with your high school principal or guidance counselor, visit your public library and ask your parents' advice for these sources.

VOCATIONAL LOANS

Another new government loan program is designed to insure loan programs for students desiring vocational training in business, trade, technical and other vocational schools. Washington State has many fine vocational schools, and they now have more complete information available.

A student attending an approved school may borrow up to at least $1,000 each year for a period of at least two years. The provisions of this program are similar to the government guaranteed loan program.

Action: Contact the director of the vocational school you plan to attend or your state education agency—the State Department of Public Instruction in Olympia.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Education opportunity grants

This program is new. It is a program of awards administered by each college to a limited number of its undergraduate students. Students across the country who have exceptional financial need may qualify for these grants to attend college. Grants range from $200 to $800 a year. They can be no more than half the total assistance given the student by his college. The grants are not made on the basis of academic attainment, but primarily on the basis of financial need.

Action: Financial Aid Officers have more information on this program. Grants are awarded directly by the colleges.

The National Merit Scholarship program

Four-year scholarships are awarded under this national program. They may be used in any accredited college or university in the U.S. by students selected on the basis of competitive examination. A limited number of generous scholarships are awarded each year to competing Washington State students.

Action: Consult your high school principal or gudance counselor or write: National Merit Scholarship Corporation, 1580 Sherman Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

OTHER OPPORTUNITIES

In addition to loans and scholarships, there are also programs of specialized assistance which we will briefly review here.

These programs can include such things as unemployment and special aid for young men and women whose fathers, now deceased, might have served their country in the armed forces.

Let's go through these programs.

College Work Study: This program of part-time employment for students has proven quite popular in recent years and provides federal support for student jobs to help pay college expenses. Under this work study program students may work up to 15 hours a week while attending classes full-time. They are paid for this work by the college or university which is reimbursed by the federal government for up to 90 percent of their earnings. During the summer or other vacation periods, students may work full time (40 hours per week) under this program. In general, the basic pay rate is $1.25 an hour, although up to $3.50 an hour may be paid for highly-specialized jobs. This could include work—for different students throughout the state—in a University of Puget Sound library, a laboratory on the Pullman campus of Washington State University, a dining hall at Western Washington State College in Bellingham, and maintenance work at Gonzaga University in Spokane. The work can also include off-campus jobs with public or private nonprofit organizations, including work in health, welfare and recreation programs.

Action: Contact the financial aid officer at your college.

SPECIALIZED ASSISTANCE

There are a wide variety of extra categories to cover the financial problems of potential college students. This is a partial listing of some additional opportunities you may care to explore.

ARMED FORCES ACADEMIES

A Congressman or United States Senator may mominate qualified men for appointment to Service Academies where they are able to prepare for a military career. Appointments are made to the Military Academy at West Point, New York; The Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland; the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colorado; the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New York, and the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut. There are not always vacancies in all of these academies at any one time. (For the Coast Guard apply directly to Academy.)

Action: If you are interested in further information on any particular academy, write to your Congress, or to me, Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Remember, these appointments cover four-year scholarships with living allowances. Only students living in the State of Washington, of course, are eligible for my nomination. You may wish to consult your Congressman who represents the district in which you live.

WAR ORPHANS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

Are you a son or daughter of a veteran who died from injury or disease or who was permanently or totally disabled during military service in World War II or the Korean Conflict? In addition, there are certain other conditions during the period of service which are covered by this program. Financial aid is given to attend colleges and universities and technical schools. You must be between the ages of 18 and 23 to be eligible.

Write requesting details to Veterans Administration Regional Office, Sixth and Lenora Building, Seattle, Washington 98121.

ARMED FORCES EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES

The Armed Forces offer education programs designed to assure our Nation a competent, trained officer corps.

1. The Army Reserve, Officers Training Corps (AROTC) will enroll male freshmen college student with a view to commissioning them as regular or reserve officers. For details write: Office of the Chief, U.S. Army Reserve and ROTC Affairs, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.

2. Likewise the regular Navy Reserve Officers Training Corps (NROTC) enrolls male freshmen for eventual commissioning in either the Navy or Marine Corps. Also, the Navy enrolls male freshmen in the Contract Naval Reserve Officer's Training Corps (Contract NROTC) for commissioning upon graduation in the Navy or Marine Corps Reserve. Details about both regular reserve officer programs may be obtained from any Navy Recruiting Station or the Bureau of Naval Department, Washington, D.C.

3. The Air Force also maintains a Basic Air Force Reserve Officer's Training Corps (AFROTC) for entering male students. For details write: Commandant, AFROTC Headquarters, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

4. The Coast Guard appoints, after competitive examination, qualified young men as Coast Guard Cadets. Upon completion of a four-year course at the Academy at New London, Connecticut, a student receives a Bachelor of Science Degree and an Ensign Commission. For details write: Commandant, Coast Guard, Washington, D.C.

5. Although the United States Merchant Marine Academy is not a component of the Armed Forces, it is often referred to as the "fourth arm of defense." Merchant Marine Cadet-Midshipmen can expect to be deferred until graduation when they will become eligible for the Naval Reserve Commission. Academy graduates who are commissioned as Ensigns, USNR, are deferred from normal Selective Service actions, however, they are subject to the orders of the Reserve Component.

A person admitted as a Cadet-Midshipman to the United States Merchant Marine Academy obligates himself to serve in the Merchant Marine upon graduation for a period of at least 3 years as a licensed officer.

Upon entering, Cadet-Midshipmen select either the Nautical Science or the Marine Engineering program. Upon graduation, you receive a degree of Bachelor of Science, a license either as third officer or third assistant engineer, and may be granted a commission as Ensign, USNR, by the Department of the Navy. Candidates are selected on the basis of merit. Requirements are rigid. Nomination and entrance is largely by Congressional appointment and examination.

6. The Air Force Central Welfare Education Assistance Program provides four-year financial assistance through long-term, interest-free loans for a limited number of dependent children of Air Force members. Details from Personal Services Officer, Portland International Air Force Base, Portland, Oregon.

7. Unmarried dependent children, male and female, of certain categories of Air Force personnel, both retired and deceased, are eligible for loans and grants under the General Arnold Educational Fund. Details from the Director, Air Force Aid Society, Washington, D.C.

8. The Navy Wives Club Scholarship Foundation awards scholarships to certain children of enlisted members of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. Details from the Wives Clubs Foundation, Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, D.C.

9. Army Relief Society offers aid to unmarried sons and daughters of deceased Regular Army Officers and enlisted men. Write the Society at 30 West 44th Street, New York, New York 10036.

10. Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act will provide benefits for veterans who have active military service after January 31, 1955. To be eligible for some of these benefits these veterans must have served more than 180 days and have been discharged under conditions other than dishonorable.

Veterans may enroll in courses of education in approved schools or colleges, including correspondence training. Eligible veterans receive entitlement for educational benefits at the rate of one month of entitlement for each month of active service after January 31, 1955, up to a maximum of 36 months of entitlement. While enrolled in full time training, the Veterans Administration will pay the veteran an educational allowance of $100 per month if single, $125 per month if he has one dependent and $150 per month if he has two or more dependents.

11. For more detailed information on the armed forces write me, for "A Guide to Services Responsibilities, Opportunities, and Benefit."

AID FOR HANDICAPPED

The Federal Government and the State of Washington administer a program of vocational counseling and training. For blind students, information is available from the Washington State Department of Public Instruction, Olympia, Washington.

Students with other than visual handicaps may obtain information from the Washington State Director of Vocational Rehabilitation. A booklet, Hope for the Handicapped, providing general information concerning opportunities for the handicapped, may be obtained from the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

SPECIAL COURSES

While graduate students have a wide variety of financial help open to them—made available because they are enrolled in a wide variety of special courses such as mathematics or Russian language study—under-graduates can, on occasion, qualify for special sources of financial aid.

Let's list a few examples to give you some ideas of additional sources of information. These include many government sponsored programs. A partial list follows:

Office of Education: Administers five fellowship programs. Three are on the graduate level. The first trains college teachers studying for a Ph. D. The second trains foreign language specialists. The third trains master's degree candidates preparing for elementary and secondary public school teaching. Still other smaller programs train teachers of the deaf and people who will train teachers of the mentally retarded.

Action: Consult your college catalogue. high school guidance counselor or write: Office of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW., Washington, D.C.

National Institutes of Health: This government agency supports a research fellowship program based on national competition, and one in which training grants are given to colleges directly, to be awarded by them to students. Both programs are for research and training in basic biological and physical sciences, in certain social sciences, and in medical studies.

Action: Write: National Institutes of Health, 900 Rockville Pike, Betheeda, Maryland, or contact your college counselor.

OVERSEAS STUDY

The Institute of International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017, administers a program of financial assistance and counseling for American students wishing to study abroad. Inquiries should be directed to the student financial aid officer of your college or to the Institute directly for information concerning its services.

GRADUATE STUDY

This booklet has attempted to list the major opportunities available to undergraduate students. If you are embarking on a four-year college career, it is never too early to plan a graduate program.

My office in Washington, D.C., has information on various fellowship opportunities and aids to advanced education, that is education beyond the normal four-years of college. Many programs, such as the National Defense Education Act loan program, are also designed to help graduate students. Again, your financial aid officer can be most helpful. If you have selected to pursue graduate study at the same institution where you will be doing undergraduate work, also contact the dean or director of the individual graduate school or college.

SPECIAL COURSES

If you have some special interest and plan to develop it in college, you may be eligible for specialized financial assistance.

For example, if you are a Science student you have a number of national scholarships available to you.

Here is a partial list of sources of scholarship information for science-oriented students:

Alcoa Foundation Scholarships, Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc., Committee for Education, 101 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York.

Elks National Foundation Scholarship Awards, 16 Court Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts.

Foundry Education Foundation Scholarships, Terminal Tower Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

U.S. Office of Education, Washington 25, D.C., will provide upon request "Selected Aerospace Career Scholarship Information" brochure.

Radio Corporation of America, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York.

Procter and Gamble Scholarship Program, P.O. Box 599, Cincinnati 1, Ohio.

Hattie M. Strong Foundation Scholarships, 409 Cafritz Building, 1625 I Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

An intriguing program for the extremely bright science-minded is a program of student research assistantships, principally in biology, physics and chemistry. Undergraduates, including freshmen, are eligible. The National Science Foundation, Washington 25, D.C., will send you upon request, details about its program offering scholarships for about 5,000 students. Also at the college to which you are admitted, professors may be working on government-financed research projects and often they hire undergraduates to help out.

These mentioned, remember, are just a few of a host of student financial assistance programs operated by religious, civic, labor, trade and fraternal organizations, as well as by State and national levels of government.

INFORMATION ON FINANCES—FOR GUIDANCE COUNCELORS, AND STUDENTS AND THEIR PARENTS

Facing Facts About College Costs. A Guide for Parents and Pre-College Students. Prudential Insurance Company of America, Box No. 36, Education Department, Newark 1, New Jersey. 1962. Free.

Financial Assistance for College Students: Undergraduate Richard C. Mattingly. United States Office of Education. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1962. $1.25.

How About College Financing? A Guide for Parents of College-Bound Students. American Personnel and Guidance Association. 1605 New Hampshire Ayenue, N.W., Washington 9, D.C. 1960. 30 cents.

Counselor's Manual for How About College Financing? A Manual for High School Counselors. American Personnel and Guidance Association. See address above. 1960. $1.00.

Lovejoy-Jones College Scholarship Guide. Clarence E. Lovejoy and Theodore S. Jones. Simon and Schuster, New York. 1957. $3.95, cloth; $1.95, paper.

The New American Guide To Scholarships, Fellowships and Loans. John Bradley. New American Library, N.Y. 1961. 75 cents.

Scholarships, Fellowships and Loans. S. Norman Feingold. Bellman Publishing Company, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts. Vol 1, 1949; $6.00. Vol. 2, 1951; $5.00. Vol. 3, 1955; $10,00. Vol. 4, 1962; $10.00.

Student Financial Aid: Manual for Colleges and Universities. Homer D. Babbidge, Jr., American Personnel and Guidance Association, 1605 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington 9, D.C. 1960. $1.50.

Need a Lift?, to Educational Opportunities, The American Legion, 14th ed. Indianapolis: The American Legion Education and Scholarship Program, Americanism Division, 1964, 100 pp. 25 cents.

Keeslar Oregon, A National Catalog of Scholarships and Other Financial Aid for Students Entering College, 2nd ed. Dubuque, Iowa: William C. Brown Company, Publishers, 1964.

Planning for College: A Complete Guide to Selection, Admissions, Financing, Margolius, Sidney, New York: Avon Books 1965. 304 pp.

Financing an Undergraduate Education, Office of Education, Washington, D.C., 21 pp.

Your College Education: How to Pay For It, Splaver, Sarah, New York: Julian Messner, 1964, 286 pp.

Complete Planning for College, Sulkin, Sidney, New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1962, 268 pp.

ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING SPECIALIZED INFORMATION

American Association of Junior Colleges 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

American College Testing Program Box 168, Iowa City, Iowa

American Council on Education 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

American Personnel and Guidance Association 1605 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington 9, D.C.

Association of American Colleges 1818 R Street, N.W., Washington 9, D.C.

Catholic College Admissions and Information Center Assumption College 500 Salisbury Street, Worcester, Massachusetts

College Admissions Assistance Center 41 East 65th Street, New York 21, New York

College Admissions Center 610 Church Street, Evanston, Illinois

College Entrance Examination Board 475 Riverside Drive, New York 25, New York

The Council for the Advancement of Small Colleges 1818 R Street, N.W., Washington 9, D.C.

National Merit Scholarship Corporation 1580 Sherman Avenue, Evanston, Illinois

GUIDES TO COLLEGE—FOR STUDENTS AND THEIR PARENTS

(NOTE.—Many, if not all of these publications, can be found in your High School or local library.)

Intercultural Affairs, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10036.

Study Abroad, UNESCO, Columbia University Press, New York, New York, $4.00.

Mapping Your Education—1966–1967 edition, a cooperative project of the High Schools and Collegiate Institutions of Oregon and Washington, Abbott, Kerns & Bell Company, 338 N.W. 9th Avenue, Portland, Oregon $2.95.

A Handbook for College Bound Students and Their Counselors. The Association of College Admissions Counselors, 610 Church Street, Evanston, Illinois. 1961–1963. $2.00.

College Ahead! A Guide for High School Students and Their Parents. Eugene S. Wilson and Charles A. Bucher. Harcourt, Brace & Company, New York. Revised edition, 1961, $4.50.

The College Handbook: 1961–1963. College Entrance Examination Board, % Educational Testing Service, Box 592, Princeton, New Jersey; or Box 27896, Los Angeles 27, Calif. $2.50. (Describes member colleges of the College Entrance Examination Board.)

Four Big Years; The Importance of Selecting the Right College. Richard W. Smith and Howard P. Snethen. Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., Indianapolis and New York. 1960. $2.95.

How About College? A Guide for Parents of College-Bound Students. American Personnel and Guidance Association, 1605 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington 9, D.C. 1959. 25¢.

College Entrance Counselor. Louis K. Wechsler, Martin Blum and Sidney Friedman. Barnes & Noble, Inc., New York. 1961. $3.50 (paperback).

College Entrance Examinations. Louis K. Wechsler, Martin Blum and Sidney Friedman. Barnes & Noble, Inc., New York. 1961. $1.95 (paperback).

How To Get Into College. Frank H. Bowles. E. P. Dutton & Company, Inc., New York. Revised edition, 1960. $1.15 (paperback).

How To Visit Colleges. American Personnel and Guidance Association, 1605 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington 9, D.C.

Lovejoy's College Guide. Clarence E. Lovejoy. Simon and Schuster, New York. Revised edition, 1959. $2.50.

The New American Guide to Colleges. Gene R. Hawes. New American Library, New York. 1959. 75¢ (paperback).

Which College For You? Edward Hodnett. Harper and Brothers, New York. 1960. $2.95.

Comparative Guide to American Colleges, Cass, James and Birnbaum, Max. New York: Harper & Row, 1964. 556 pp.

If you are not going to college, you may be interested in an apprenticeship program that can help prepare you for a career in the skilled labor field. The Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, Department of Labor. (Regional Office at 1809 Smith Tower Building, 506 2nd Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104) was created by the Congress to provide training opportunities for young people after they leave school. Since all apprentices are employed by the program sponsors (employer or area apprenticeship committee), interested high school graduates should contact the local employment service or a field office of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, who will be able to refer them to employers using apprentices in the fields that interest them.

MAPPING YOUR EDUCATION IN WASHINGTON

A major source of student financial assistance is the institution of higher education itself which often makes available a variety of aid programs. For further information write to the institution of your choice now.

1. Central Washington State College, Ellensburg.

2. Eastern Washington State College, Cheney.
3. Gonzaga University, Spokane.
4. Fort Wright College of the Holy Names, Fort Wright, Spokane.
5. Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma.
6. St. Martin's College, Olympia.
7. Highline College, 2634 S. 142nd Street, Seattle.
8. Northwest College, 11102 N. E. 53rd Street, Kirkland.
9. University of Puget Sound, Tacoma.
10. Seattle Pacific College, Seattle 99 (Camp Casey, Whidbey Island).
11. Walla Walla College, College Place.
12. Washington State University, Pullman.
13. Western Washington State College, Bellingham.
14. Walla Walla Community College, Walla Walla.
15. Whitworth College, Spokane.
16. Big Bend Community College, Moses Lake.
17. Centralia College, Centralia.
18. Clark College, Vancouver.
19. Columbia Basin College, Pasco.
20. Everett Junior College, Everett.
21. Grays Harbor College, Aberdeen.
22. Green River Community College, Auburn.
23. Seattle University, Seattle.
24. Lower Columbia College, Longview.
25. Olympic College, Bremerton.
26. Peninsula College, Port Angeles.
27. Shoreline Community College, Seattle.
28. Skagit Valley College, Mount Vernon.
29. Spokane Community College, Spokane.
30. Tacoma Community College, Tacoma.
31. Wenatchee Valley College, Wenatchee.
32. Yakima Valley College, Yakima.
33. Clover Park Community College, Lake Wood Center.
34. Whitman College, Walla Walla.
35. Edmonds Community College, Lynnwood.
36. Seattle Community College, Seattle, Wash.
37. Tacoma Catholic Junior College, Tacoma.
38. Bellevue Community College, Bellevue.
39. University of Washington, Seattle.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, perhaps James Fenimore Cooper expressed my thoughts best when he said, "Neither piety, virtue, nor liberty can long flourish in a community where education of youth is neglected."

Astronauts Tour of South America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, during the recent 3-week tour of Latin America by Astronauts Neil Armstrong and Richard Gordon, I think it is significant to note that they were welcomed in all the South American countries where they visited. There were no riots or civil disturbances. Members of the press of the South American nations were as friendly as the official representatives of the countries visited. The visit of these outstanding men was little noted by the American press and yet their visit was newsworthy not only because of the warm and friendly reception which our astronauts received but because of the indication of support and acclaim given our open national space program by our South American friends.

Astronauts Armstrong and Gordon visited 11 countries and 14 major cities talking with the public and officials of these countries. They participated in 14 press conferences and gave more than 25 lectures. Yet this significant effort received little or no attention in the press of this country. Mr. George M. Low, Deputy Director of the Manned Space Flight Center in Houston, accompanied Astronauts Armstrong and Cooper on this tour. A most thoughtful letter which he sent to me recently captures the significance and value of the efforts of our Astronauts during this visit with our South American friends. I commend this letter to your reading as an example of the value of our space program in gaining and maintaining international cooperation around the world, and include it herewith:

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION, MANNED SPACECRAFT CENTER,
Houston, Tex., November 10, 1966.

Hon. OLIN E. TEAGUE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR TIGER: I have just returned from a three-week tour of Latin America with Astronauts Armstrong and Gordon. During the tour I saw at first hand the tremendous impact that our space program has made throughout Latin America. In view of your personal interest in space, I thought you would like to get a report on the trip.

On the tour we traveled 15,000 miles through 11 countries and 14 major cities. In each country we met the President or Acting President, Cabinet members, Senators and Congressmen, Governors, Mayors, and other officials. We attended numerous luncheons, dinners and receptions. We held 14 press conferences, gave more than 25 lectures, and came in contact with literally thousands of people. Everywhere we went, people lined the streets and crowds rushed us, whether we were on foot or in our cars. The people were spontaneous, friendly, and extremely warm. They only wanted a chance to see the astronauts, or to shake their hands, or to get an autograph. Neil Armstrong's and Dick Gordon's unselfish friendliness and willingness always to extend themselves one more time in direct contact with the people, of course, helped create this over-all feeling of warmth.

In our official meetings we also found a great interest in the space effort and in the advancement of science, technology and education that has been brought about by space. The government officials we met were often well-informed and asked serious and probing questions. Of particular interest were our communications and weather satellites. The possibility of easier ,comunications among countries and the economic benefits of our weather satellites excited the imaginations of everyone we met. We mentioned that the Automatic Picture Transmission (APT) capability makes it possible for any country to get cloud pictures directly from our weather satellites as they pass overhead by merely installing a simple and inexpensive receiving station. We found that this APT capability was largely unknown to the people we came in contact with but intrigued all of them very much.

This brings me to the international aspects of our space effort. We talked about this in all of our press conferences and lectures and many of our discussions. The specific examples we cited and, even more important, the possibility of any country interrogating our weather satellites through APT, made the international scope as a reality rather than something we were just talking about. We also mentioned the possibilities of studying the earth's natural resources—mineral, water and soil—through manned space flights and described the possible economic benefits for all nations. These discussions were well received.

The legislative history of the Space Act was of interest in many places. The fact that a Select Committee of both houses of Congress established a space program for the United States which was for peaceful purposes and which had international aspects as well as domestic ones was little known but of great interest. People everywhere were pleased to learn that President Johnson had headed the Select Committee and was indeed the architect of our space program.

People in Latin America in all walks of life went out of their way to tell us that their country and, in fact, all of South America is really very friendly toward the United States and that any reports that we might have heard to the contrary come only from small elements within the country. We even learned that ships off-shore and passing airplanes, as well as local weather stations along the route, all sent messages of good wishes to the astronauts as we were flying over South America.

There seemed to be an especially warm feeling toward the United States in Ciudad Kennedy, a new city with a population of 120,000 today and expected to grow to 300,000 in the next several years. The city was started with a cornerstone laid by President Kennedy during his Latin American trip. The people here, as well as every place else we went, still demonstrated great love and admiration for President Kennedy and for the United States.

The press coverage of our trip far exceeded my expectations. Each paper in each city we visited devoted several pages of pictures and stories to the tour. They reported, generally with accuracy, every word that was spoken in the press conferences and each lecture that we gave. The same papers, during the previous week, might have had an anti-American editorial, but would write a friendly story or a friendly editorial toward the United States space effort during our visit.

We received many questions concerning a comparison of the United States and Soviet Union in space and found here a big plus for the United States by demonstrating, time and again, that ours is an open program with results that are meant to be shared with all people and all nations.

I learned that during a visit to South America by the Soviet cosmonauts, the heroic efforts of the cosmonauts in space were hailed; our visit, on the other hand, was looked upon as an official visit by a team of scientists as well as space heroes. This, perhaps, made little difference to the population in general but was noted by the scientific community, and the press. The difference was attributed in part to our opening statement at each lecture and press conference, where I pointed out that we were official representatives sent by President Johnson to share what we have learned from space; it was also due to the astronauts' complete ability to answer all questions and the realization that they were engineers and scientists as well as test pilots; and it was also a result of the medical questions answered by Dr. George Armstrong, Chief of the Manned Spacecraft Center's Space Physiology Branch, who was with us on the trip and participated in the press conferences and lectures.

The trip as a whole gave us a wonderful opportunity to see our Latin American neighbors in the light of the United States space effort. The impression I received was so spectacular that I am sure I will never forget it. I have no doubt whatsoever that our accomplishments in space have a profound influence on our relationships with South America and on how we are viewed by the South American people and their governments. This impact far exceeded my expectations and is perhaps a most powerful tool that the United States has in our international relations, pursued for the purpose of peace.

My reaction, I believe, was also shared by our Ambassadors in Latin America.

Sincerely yours,

George M. Low,
Deputy Director.

Fighting the Poverty War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JACK R. MILLER

OF IOWA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, one of my summer interns this year was an outstanding young student from Cedar Falls, Iowa, who attends Carleton College. In the October 20 issue of the college's newspaper, the Carletonian, he has written an article entitled "Fighting the Poverty War," based on his 2-week stay in New York City as a participant in Project Cornerstone. The article is an excellent report and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Fighting the Poverty War

(By Don Redfern)

During the past summer an experimental program called the "Cornerstone Project" was conducted in the Bedford-Stuyvesant slum area of Brooklyn, New York. The project was initiated by three University of Michigan law students. Approximately twenty students participated in each of the four two-week sessions. Most of the participants were from the Washington summer intern program. Male students lived together in a four story brownstone building in the ghetto. Housing for the women was provided by families in the immediate neighborhood. Participants worked in anti-poverty organizations during the day and attended seminars conducted by people of various backgrounds in the evenings. Governor Romney of Michigan and Mayor Lindsay of New York City were among those who endorsed "Cornerstone." All funds for the project were obtained from private sources.

Most of us upon our arrival in Bedford-Stuyvesant felt we had some knowledge of poverty and racial discrimination through exposure of books by Galbraith, Harrington, Silberman, and others. Some thought they were on a messianic mission to save our poor brothers of the ghetto. Yet instead of being the teachers we quickly found that we were the ones being taught.

This was the unique nature of the "Cornerstone Project." It offered the same exposure to poverty as VISTA, yet was able to attract many students who would never take a year off for such work. And unlike VISTA its emphasis was on revealing to the middle-class White to as many aspects of poverty and discrimination as possible and to encourage discussion amongst ourselves and with our ghetto neighbors. Not only were we given the chance to "observe" and "feel" but we were also provided an environment for stimulating academic inquiry. Thus, it was a program designed to educate those of us who will attempt to solve the problems of the ghetto in the future. And at the program's conclusion we all agreed that we needed that education.

The experiences afforded us at the project were varied and numerous. Just observing poverty close-up was of great value to some of us: trash-strewn streets, the stench of urine permeating homes, stickball games in the streets interrupted occasionally by the screech of brakes. Living here, however, allowed us to "feel" more deeply the life of the ghetto through personal contact with its people. We listened as a six-year-old Negro girl read to us from her first grade reader. Yet in contrast to her enormous curiosity and desire to learn we saw her older brothers and sisters living in apathy. A dope addict became our friend and revealed factors behind the kind of life he led.

What amazed us most was the desire for communication that these people possessed. After a few days of suspicion, many opened themselves up to us on subjects of all kinds. They spoke of their past and their hopes for the future, and they inquired about ours. We became better acquainted with their views on the anti-poverty war and civil rights. To many of us in the program who saw survival as the primary objective of the two weeks, the effort at verbal expression was indeed a surprise.

Another facet of the program with which none of us had experience was work in the War-on-Poverty. All participants worked in at least one organization under the Bedford-Stuyvesant Youth-in-Action or the Brownsville Community Council. Through these experiences we came into contact with the maze of problems confronting the OEO: personality and power conflicts within the organizations, problems of insufficient funds and the timing of their appropriation, maximum participation of the poor on one hand yet enough effective administrators and thinkers to operate a successful project. This experience stimulated us to ponder over the problems involved in the practical application of the War-on-Poverty and provided a format for discussion of more efficient operation.

Evening seminars added an academic flavor to the project. Where else could policemen, Negro school teachers, community action workers, militant leaders, merchants, and area scholars be brought under the same roof? Needless to say the participation of such a wide variety of persons provided for some very provocative seminars. And usually, over a mug of beer, there was an opportunity to talk personally with the speakers after each seminar.

All of us who attended the program felt it was one of the most enlightening and rewarding experiences of our lives. Some came back with a new sense of purpose and commitment. Many returned with totally new viewpoints, new facts, and opinions which caused major alterations in their views. One of the participants, Tony Newkirk of Dartmouth, expressed it in this manner:

"It is one thing to understand our American poverty through books and statistics, another to understand it through first hand experience. For the middle class white person, the second experience can only come through programs such as the 'Cornerstone Project.' Such programs should be required for all college students in the social sciences, perhaps even in other fields."

Whether we become teachers, government workers, politicians, lawyers, or businessmen, we will be making decisions that will affect those in our impoverished areas. The idea behind the "Cornerstone Project" is that it affords students the opportunity to become actively involved now in problems we will later be attempting to solve.

Then certainly such a program is congruent with the ideals of a liberal arts education. The existence of an active learning program off campus is somewhat a departure from the Carleton academic tradition. Yet if Carleton can send students abroad for their junior year or to Washington for a semester, it should be able to accept a program that would send students to the ghetto during the summer.

At the present time a proposal is before the Berkeley Academic Board to initiate a program on the Cornerstone model in East Oakland and possibly Watts. It would seem highly unlikely that Carleton, due to its size and financial resources, could establish its own program. However, the opportunity for participation in future "Cornerstone Projects" exists. Tentative plans are for projects in Bedford-Stuyvesant, Appalachia, and Birmingham next summer. Varying recruiting bases for these projects are desired.

Consequently the opportunity exists at Carleton for an academically accredited field study course which would utilize one of the "Cornerstone" centers. Under the supervision of one of the faculty (Mr. Will perhaps), a program of outside reading and a paper might be assigned in addition to living and working in the ghetto. The flexibility of the Cornerstone Project would allow the student to pursue some area of special interest—for instance the problems of funding from Washington down to the smallest organizational unit. A concrete proposal for a course of this type at Carleton will be presented sometime during the second term after final details are drawn-up by the Cornerstone Corporation for next summer's projects.

A program of this nature provides an excellent means for direct involvement and stimulation which are oftentimes missing in a self-contained educational institution. For a college that prides itself in preparing students to be the leaders of the future, direct confrontation with the "other America" would seem most essential. Such a program, if initiated in the Carleton curriculum, would mark it as one of the leaders in an area in which our colleges and universities will be playing an increasing role in the future.

Latvian Independence Day (November 18)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the Latvians constitute one of the smallest nationality groups in Europe. Today there are less than 2 million of them in the Latvian Socialist Soviet Republic. These stouthearted people have never been powerful enough to defend their freedom against ruthless invaders of their homeland in the Baltic. Most of their modern history has followed an uneven course, and during much of the time they have been subjected to alien regimes in their homeland. Since the late 18th century Latvia had been part of czarist Russia. And when that defunct regime was overthrown in 1917, the Latvians asserted their long-hoped-for freedom and proclaimed their national independence on November 18 of 1918.

From that memorable day on, Latvians enjoyed freedom and independence for about two decades, before they were brought under the detested Soviet rule. During the interwar years they worked ceaselessly and diligently in making their homeland a safe haven for themselves. They rebuilt their war-ravaged country, reconstituted their democratic institutions and lived happily under their own elected government. Unfortunately this relatively short and happy interlude did not last long. The rise of aggressive dictatorship in Germany in the mid-1930's, and the evil designs of Stalin on Latvia, threatened Latvian independence. Early in the last war Stalin carried out his plan. The Red army overran and occupied Latvia in mid-1940; then it was annexed to the Soviet Union as one of its constituent republics. Thus Latvia's independence came to an end, and then began the unhappy period in the contemporary history of the Latvian people.

Since the end of the last war the Kremlin has tightened its firm hold over Latvia, thus making it a province of the Soviet Union. The people suffered heavily under the Stalin-instituted regime. Fortunately, however, since the death of Stalin in 1953, there has been gradual relaxation, and today the people experience a limited degree of freedom in certain spheres. But they still yearn for full freedom, and pray for the arrival of the day of their deliverance from the Communist totalitarian regime. On this anniversary our thoughts and wishes are with the Latvian people. We hope that they will attain their independence and live in peace in their homeland.

The Right Way To Write to Washington

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WAYNE MORSE

OF OREGON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, in a recent issue of Grade Teacher there appeared a most perceptive article over the byline of Mr. Theodore Schuchat, entitled "The Right Way To Write to Washington."

If my own experience is typical, I feel sure that Senators would enjoy reviewing Mr. Schuchat's admonitions regarding the help that can be given through correspondence to school classes. I ask unanimous consent that the article to which I have alluded be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE RIGHT WAY TO WRITE TO WASHINGTON

Thousands of letters from school children pour into Washington every day. The nation's capital is a vast storehouse of information, and most government agencies consider answering letters from school children a vital part of their job.

Few teachers who suggest that their pupils write letters to Washington are aware of the great volume of information requests that government agencies must handle. The U.S. Public Health Service estimates that it receives 150,000 requests from students each year. School mail received by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration ranges from 4,000 to 14,000 pieces a month. There is usually an upsurge in NASA's mail after a space "spectacular" such as astronaut White's walk in space.

Part of knowledge is knowing how and where to seek information. A valuable research skill for teachers and pupils alike is to study and become familiar with the wide range of resources available. Learning the appropriate source in a given field will provide more meaningful information.

Officials in the federela government emphasize that school children should first explore all local resources before writing letters to Washington. The information that pupils are seeking can usually be found in books, periodicals, or encyclopedias in school and public libraries, or from local and state government offices. Some federal agencies distribute from regional field offices information that is more pertinent to local or state problems or conditions than can be provided by a central office in Washington. Addresses of federal agencies in your community are listed in your local telephone directory under "U.S. Government."

The U.S. Department of the Interior, through its bureaus of Indian Affairs, Mines, Fish and Wildlife, and National Parks and Forests, issues some materials of interest to students.

However, Interior Department officials point out that state government offices usually are better able to provide answers to questions about natural resources of a particular area than a Washington office. The same is true in the fields of agriculture, health and welfare, labor, and many other branches of state and local government.

BE SPECIFIC

If, after other resources have been exhausted, Washington is the only source of information to answer pupils' questions, there are some simple do's and don'ts that teachers and children should observe. Effective letter writing that will elicit satisfactory replies requires adequate teacher supervision. Teachers should instruct pupils to make specific requests instead of writing for "all the available information" on a subject, to include in their letters some indication of age or grade level so the addressee can respond appropriately, and to explain in their letters how they will use the materials they request.

Emphasizing that pupils be specific can spell the difference between their receiving a reply and not receiving one. Personnel at the U.S. Public Health Service frequently open letters from youngsters who ask only for "information on health" for a "project" they are working on. Without knowing more about the health project, the grade level of the letter writer, or his particular interest—which could be anything from air pollution to drug addiction—the Surgeon General's staff assistants can only guess at how to answer the letter.

Teachers should also discourage pupils from asking for models, equipment, exhibit materials, and photographs. The budgets of most agencies do not permit distribution of such materials.

The Atomic Energy Commission and the National Science Foundation receive many requests from science fair participants who want models, exhibits, and pictures to use in preparing their entries. Government agencies are not in the business of manufacturing or supplying models or exhibits for free distribution or for sale.

PLEASE SEND ME A ROCKET

Every day's stack of school mail at NASA brings such requests as "Please send me a rocket," "Please send me an X-15," or "Please send me some liquid oxygen." The space agency has received so many similar letters that they have been collected in a book, *Dear NASA*, published by Dutton.

Teachers should never assign an entire class to write to the same place for the same information. This involves a waste of time and taxpayers' money. When 30 identically worded requests for the same pamphlet reach any office, it is customary to select one letter at random and send the requested information to the writer for distribution to the entire class.

Pupils should also avoid writing to several federal agencies for the same information. Government mail is routed so that an inquiry on a certain subject is directed to one place for a reply, no matter how the envelope may be addressed. Most letters addressed to the President or to the White House, for instance, are sent to an appropriate federal agency for reply.

SELECT A SPOKESMAN

It is best if a teacher designates one pupil—the class secretary or chairman of a committee—to write for information. More pupils can share in the letter-writing experience if several write to different sources or levels of government for information on *different* aspects of the same study unit.

"Know your sources" is sound advice for teachers, too. The U.S. Office of Education receives requests on virtually every subject from school children. Teachers apparently are unaware that USOE publications concern educational research and are prepared for teachers, not pupils. Helpful directories you can obtain for a school library include the U.S. Government Organization Manual and a copy of your State Manual.

Letter writing can be a good exercise in penmanship, clear thinking, and composition. The pupil or class with a sensible and reasonable inquiry should take the time and care to write a good letter to Washington to insure a satisfying reply. Teachers can help by discouraging letters such as one recent inquiry from a child who wanted to know how many boxes of frozen string beans would equal the weight of the Empire State Building.

Basic Protections

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN C. KUNKEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, the genius of our system of Government rests in large part upon the free and constant vent it gives to the expression and implementation of all attitudes and interests. One key to this is in the protections afforded to individual rights and to the minority in every phase of our national life.

The U.S. House of Representatives is a place where this expression takes on full bloom. New problems in our society—new developments and new trends of thinking—all receive immediate attention and a sympathetic hearing in the House. Much of the reason for this stems from the frequent election of House Members. We must be constantly attuned and responsive to the rapid changes taking place across the country and, indeed, throughout the world.

With that in mind, it is with a feeling of great satisfaction that I call attention today to the demise, at least for this year, of proposals to lengthen the term of office of House Members—most notably the proposal enunciated by the President last January to extend the term from 2 to 4 years. This matter received hearings in the Judiciary Committee, but the committee did not act upon it.

Among other things, the frequent election of all House Members provides a restraint upon the majority and a curb against the abuse of power by the executive branch of our Government. The effect of it, in my estimation, is to protect the rights of the individual and of the minority in much the same way as do the first 10 amendments to our Constitution—the Bill of Rights.

In my newsletter of last January 27, I offered some of my views on the proposal for a 4-year term for House Members. This called to mind my newsletter of March 5, 1964, in which I discussed the ban on Bible reading in the schools in the context of the protections afforded to the minority by the Bill of Rights. In the thought that the interrelationships of these two discussions may be of interest, I submit for the RECORD my newsletter of January 27, 1966, and the relevant portion of my newsletter of March 5, 1964:

[News Letter No. 3, Jan. 27, 1966]

A FOUR-YEAR TERM?

(Congressman JOHN C. KUNKEL reports from Washington)

In my report to you today, I will discuss President Johnson's proposal to lengthen the term of office for Members of the United States House of Representatives from two years to four years. At the outset, I should make it clear that I favor retaining the two-year term. Perhaps I would best support my position by signing off right away with some kind of slogan like "Democracy is not advanced by holding fewer elections." However, the issue is far more complex than that. In fact, it may well be the most serious and far-reaching question that has confronted the country in many years—even more serious than the question of whom we elect as President or whether or not we pass this or that piece of legislation. For the decision we make on it could have a tremendous influence on the kind of government, as well as laws, we are to have in the years ahead. In that light, it deserves the widest possible discussion and argument.

When they wrote our Constitution in 1787, our Founding Fathers wisely attempted to create a system of limited government. They employed a number of checks and balances to insure its permanence. For example, they attempted to assure that the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government would remain independent of each other. They carried this idea of checks and balances over into the make-up of the Congress. They agreed upon representation of state interests in the Senate and upon lengthy terms of service—six years—for Senators. On the other hand, they agreed that the House of Representatives, as James Madison put it, "should have an immediate dependence on, and an intimate sympathy with, the people. Frequent elections," Madison added, "are unquestionably the only policy by which this dependence and sympathy can be effectually secured." Actually, the two-year term for House Members resulted as a compromise between those advocating a one-year term and those advocating a three-year term. So there is no magic in the number "two."

However, I submit that there is magic, or the closest thing to it, in the principle of "frequent" elections. That principle was important then and is important now. The Constitutional Convention gave no serious consideration to what President Johnson now proposes—that we elect House Members to four-year terms at the same time that we elect a President. That is a fact well worth noting.

Limited government depends greately upon the restraints placed upon the executive branch—upon the President. One of the most important restraints has been the requirement that all House Members be elected in the middle of each President's four-year term of office. In large part, this has given the people the opportunity to voice approval or disapproval of the policies of the Administration in power. If the electorate feel the President is going too far too fast in one direction they may wish to place a brake on him. They have an opportunity to elect to the House those people most likely to apply that brake.

Our Presidents should know from our history that they must proceed with caution and with careful deliberation. This is an additional restraint upon executive power. For in the 44 Congressional elections which have taken place in the middle of Presidential terms ever since 1790, the party in power has lost seats in the House of Representatives 26 times. In addition, twelve Presidents have suffered the even greater blow of losing majority control of the House to the other party in the middle of their terms.

These restraints would be removed if House Members were to be elected only every four years at the same time we choose a President. This change would greatly strengthen the President's hand for pursuing whatever course he desired for four years, regardless of public opinion. In some cases, with heavy majority control of both houses of Congress, he could assume practically dictatorial powers over a considerable period of time. You can see evidence of that right now and during the past year. Now it may be argued that under this system, the President's party would not necessarily control the House of Representatives—as the Republican Party did not during six out of Dwight Eisenhower's eight years in office. However, history tells us that this is a poor argument. In 39 out of our 45 Presidential elections, the party whose candidate won the Presidency also has obtained a majority of seats in the House.

This strong tendency for the President to carry House Members into office with him raises still other dangers. First, if Mr. Johnson's proposal were adopted, there would be less chance than there is now for a House Member to be elected primarily on the basis of his own qualifications and merit. This factor of individual merit—in addition to the electorate's judgment on Administration policies—has a fairly good chance of coming into play at the present time in our mid-term Congressional elections. It would be smothered if House Members were chosen only in Presidential election years.

Secondly, Mr. Johnson's proposal seriously narrows the public's choices and its ability to correct what it later finds to be mistakes. For example, a President may be elected not so much on the basis of his own popularity as upon his opponent's lack of popularity. Many people look upon the Johnson-Goldwater contest of 1964 as an illustration of this. Yet the complexion of the House of Representatives might be based for four whole long years upon just such a quirk of circumstance. If the independence of the Congress is not to be blotted out altogether, then the make-up of its membership must be based upon many factors and choices and not so much upon the single choice of a President.

In additon, a House Member put into office on the President's coattails may quickly prove to be a completely unsatisfactory public servant. As it is now, the electorate can replace him in two years. Under Mr. Johnson's proposal, the electorate would have to wait four years, and it is conceivable that this same House Member might squeak by again on the President's coattails.

But the really ironic thing—for those who advocate a four-year term as a means of promoting harmony between the Congress and the President—is that once in a while majority control of the House might fall to the party in opposition to the President. In that case, the obstruction and bitterness we have seen in recent times during two-year periods could extend over a period of four years, and do great damage to the country. There would be no mid-term election in which the President could attempt to win back control of the House. The President would be blocked for his entire term of office.

Our present system places restraints not only upon the President but upon the House Members themselves. While it is true that many Members owe their election in part to their adherence to a President, it is also true that they may have to deviate from that adherence at times or else face ouster from office. This is because, with an election facing them every two years, they must be immediately responsive to the needs and wishes of their districts. In my estimation, a four-year term would tend to make House Members less responsive and therefore, in many cases, much more likely to yield to pressures of the Administration in power. At least for the first two or three years of such a term, there would be much less urgency upon a Member to keep well informed, to perform his duties competently and to serve the needs of his constituents.

Certainly the figures relating to length of service indicate that the great majority of House Members are responsive to the people. The average Member is now in his tenth year of service, and 286 of the 435 Representatives have served more than two terms. By the same token, obviously the argument about Members needing more time to learn their jobs applies almost solely to the 88 Members who are now in their first term. The fact is that by the end of their second term, most Members have acquired sufficient competence that campaigning every other year becomes almost second nature to them and need not unduly interfere with the performance of their duties.

I wish there were time and space in this report to discuss some of the many other factors bearing upon this issue—also some of the alternatives to the four-year term as proposed by President Johnson. Probably there will be an opportunity to discuss a few of these things in future reports. However, for the most part, they are side issues, and many of them are quite inconsequential when measured against the central point. The real nub of it is the concept of frequent elections of House Members as a restraint upon executive power and as one of the keys to limited government.

In terms of serving and responding to the forces and conditions of our society which are changing ever more rapidly as time marches on, I believe our present system is the best yet devised.

[News Letter No. 8, Mar. 5, 1964]

BIBLE READING

(Congressman JOHN C. KUNKEL reports from Washington)

Many of the letters from my friends back home on the Supreme Court's Bible reading decision, ask questions like these:

How can nine men over-rule the majority of the people in the nation? Isn't this a Democracy where the majority rules?

These are penetrating questions. They should have an answer.

So let me take a few minutes to explain why the Supreme Court could not consider the wishes of the majority in deciding these cases and why the Court had to rule out any consideration of this point in its deliberations.

The minority in our country does not rule except in certain specific instances provided for in our Constitution. Our Constitution was finally adopted and ratified only on the promise that certain amendments to it would be adopted immediately thereafter. These are the first ten amendments. They are known as the "Bill of Rights". In the main, these ten amendments were designed to protect certain rights which our forefathers had fought and secured for themselves by blood, sweat, and tears. They held them to be inalienable possessions. They wanted to make sure that these same rights and privileges would forever remain the exclusive possession of every single one of their descendants forever. Therefore, they wrote it into the Constitution that these rights could not be taken away from any individual by either the President, the Congress, or by a majority, no matter how large that majority might be. Under the Fourteenth Amendmen, it was further provided that these same rights and privileges would be protected to individual citizens from any usurpation by State Legislatures, or by State action. If you will re-read the first ten amendments, I am sure you will agree that you would not like to have anyone or any huge majority able to deprive you of these rights. You would not give them up voluntarily. In fact, you would fight "tooth and toe nail" to retain them. The Bill of Rights is the keystone in our protection of personal liberty.

The courts were given the duty of deciding how far these rights and privileges evtended. The courts also were given the power to protect them and to define them. That is what the Supreme Court did in its decisions in the Bible ban cases. Whether the Court's decision was right or wrong, is clearly open to argument. You can contend that the Court construed the Establishment Clause too broadly. But the decision remains the law of the land until changed by the Court or by constitutional amendment. In any event, it is clear that the Court's decision had to be based on what the particular individual's right was and on whether prayer in the schools was an infringement of it. The Court, under our Constitution, could not take into account the wishes and desires of the majority. In *West Virginia Board of Education* v. *Barnette,* 319 U.S. 624, 638 (a decision in 1943), Justice Jackson stated this proposition very clearly.

"The very purpose of a Bill of Rights was to withdraw certain subjects from the vicissitudes of political controversy, to place them beyond the reach of majorities and officials and to establish them as legal principles to be applied by the courts. One's rights to . . . freedom of worship . . . and other fundamental rights may not be submitted to vote; they depend on the outcome of no elections."

I trust this little discourse on the subject will be of value in your thinking on this fundamental issue.

I am quite positive in my own mind that my friends who want a suitable amendment would be just as firmly opposed as I am to any impairment of the Establishment Clause. Such an impairment would open the door for a State-back religion. History has shown that a union of government and religion tends to destroy government and to degrade religion. In addition, whenever government has aligned itself with any particular form of religion, the result has been that it incurred the hatred, disrespect, and even contempt of those who held contrary beliefs. That same history shows that many have lost their respect for any religion that relied upon the support of government to spread its faith. Also, governmentally-established religions, and religious persecutions go hand in hand.

There are many established religions in various countries throughout the world today. The most glaring example is in the Soviet Union. Perhaps an established "irreligion" would be a more accurate term. It is atheism—the belief that there is no God at all. And under this, the Russians use the establishment to crush out all other religions and to do everything possible to prevent the recognition of God throughout the length and breadth of their vast domain. They persecute the Jews and the Christians and even the old, established Russian Orthodox Church. I do not want any established religion in this country. Consequently, any proposed amendment, in my judgment, should accomplish the dual purpose of providing for the recognition of God and at the same time should not in any way impair the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment of the Constitution.

The New Morality

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday October 22, 1966

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, some weeks ago, a sermon preached by Dr. William A. Benfield, Jr., of the First Presbyterian Church, Charleston, W. Va., had as its topic "The New Morality."

Dr. Benfield pointed out that—

> In the face of our present rebellion against law and authority, we need to be reminded of at least two biblical emphases. The first has to do with the state and civil government. According to the Bible, civil government is a provision of God in the natural order intended for man's good. According to the Bible, willful defiance is therefore disobedience to God and this inevitably brings us under judgment. According to the Bible, the state exists to uphold the right and overthrow the wrong. This emphasis implies that leaders shall discharge their responsibilities worthily and that citizens should obey them.

Included among Dr. Benfield's remarks were others which I feel contribute substantively to the widening national dialog on the morality of our times.

I ask unanimous consent that this sermon be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the sermon was ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

THE NEW MORALITY

There is a story of two men playing golf. On a particular hole the tee shot of one of the men was an extreme slice, the ball landing in a deeply wooded area. The two men searched for the ball. Finally the man who had hit the bad shot called out. "Here it is. I've found it." The other man walked over and saw the ball, sitting on a nice clump of grass and at a spot where his opponent would have a clear shot to the green. If you were the other man, what would you say to your opponent, if you had in your pocket the ball he really sliced into the woods?

The questions of what is right and what is wrong and what to do about it have always been with man. At least the Bible tells us so. "The Lord God took the man and put him in the garden of Eden to till it and keep it. And the Lord God commanded the man, saying, "You may freely eat of every tree of the garden but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil you shall not eat, for in the day that you eat of it you shall die." This drama of the opening chapters of the book of Genesis speaks figuratively, of course, but in its symbolism it says there are laws as old as creation which we were meant to obey and as sure as creation, if we disobey them, we shall be in trouble.

The earliest codes of laws about which we know are perhaps the Sumerian codes of Asia, fragments of which have been found from the Third Dynasty of Ur, dating back some five thousand years. The earliest code which has been extensively detailed is that of Hammurabi, about a thousand years older than Old Testament law. Some of the laws read:

"If a man has stolen ox or sheep or ass, whether from the temple or the palace, he shall pay thirty fold.

"If a man has stolen the young son of a freeman he shall be put to death.

"If a man has struck his father one shall cut off his hands."

The culture of our western hemisphere has been largely based on the moral law of God found in the Old Testament and centered in the Decalogue, familiarly known to us as the Ten Commandments. Until fairly recently they were taught in the home, studied in the church school, and recited in the public schools. Today public recitation is largely forbidden, study and interpretation such as contained in the Westminster Shorter Catechism is unheard of. And the trend seems to match, accidently or not, the immoral and amoral situations of the present day.

Indeed, it may well be that future historians, if there are any future historians, will characterize our day as the age of rebellion against law and authority. This rebellion is presently running the gamut of human experience—from the delinquent acts of children and youth to the approval by religious groups of acts of civil disobedience.

Look today in any direction and see how moral standards which once were held high are now flagrantly disregarded and ground to pieces—truthfulness, honesty, sex behaviour, obedience to civil law. Watch television for only a short time and you discover that today there are at least three or four brands of toothpaste, each of which will reduce cavities more so than any other brand; there are at least a half a dozen shampoos each of which creates more luster than any other; there are at least a dozen brands of cigarettes, each of which gives the most satisfying smoke.

Check the movies which are shown in downtown Charleston or any other city for a period of three months and see how many of them have scenes of half dressed women and love-play which lead to the sex act. Or go to some of the beaches during spring vacation and see how our college students, thousands upon thousands of them, the hope of the future, see how they conduct themselves. Or go to some of the local high school age parties and dances or to the drive-in theatres and see how many six-packs of beer are brought and consumed by under-age young people. And they have a sterling example set for them by parents and others who have found legal ways to buy whiskey-by-the-drink in their private clubs.

Stand out on the Boulevard sidewalk. Watch the cars go by and see how many of our good citizens obey the speed limit. In my own block on Virginia Street, where our children have to cross the street to get to enough yard space to have decent play, one of our respectable citizens was stopped and the other day after going 62 miles an hour in a 30 mile speed zone, and he thought the officer should have given him only a warning.

Spend a few days in our national capitol. Keep your ears and eyes open and hear and see what goes on. Try to get certain bills through any of our State legislatures and see how many "palms have to be greased".

And perhaps the most heart-tearing condition in the present situation is reflected in a newspaper column this week where a mother writes that she and her husband have turned over a room in their home for their unmarried son to use in sleeping with the women of his choice.

Commentary such as this could be greatly enlarged. And the situation, of course, is not a recent innovation. These moral and ethical problems are as old as man but in the present day the situation has become alarmingly wide spread and has found acceptance and respectability, even to the extent of being called the new morality.

To some extent, at least, the causes for our present predicament can be traced. Let me mention a few which, of course, cannot be fully developed at this time.

One is the repudiation of the biblical and traditional Christian doctrine of the sinful nature of man. The repudiation began in the nineteenth century with the rise of Biblical Criticism which attacked such things as the authority of the story of the Fall of Man. Here is an ancient myth, it was said, which has been treated as actual history. The story has no authority, it is an illusion which has done harm to human spirits. The doctrinal walls which Paul and Augustine and Calvin raised above the dark ground of this ancient story, so it is declared, have been the walls of a prison house in which generations have had to dwell among false shadows of fear and guilt and condemnation.

The new representation of man whose sinful nature is only an illusion received acceptance in the nineteenth century and has been widely welcomed in our twentieth century. And this cause has been powerfully reinforced by another, the rise of a new psychology which began with Freud's school of psycho-analysis and which claims the guilt complex to be public enemy No. 1. Twenty years ago a renowned psychiatrist lecturing in our Nation's Capitol, said, "We have been very slow to . . . recognize the unnecessary and artificially imposed inferiority, guilt and fear, commonly known as sin, under which we have almost all labored and which produces so much of the social maladjustment and unhappiness in the world . . . Misguided by authoritarian dogma, bound by exclusive faith, stunted by inculcated loyalty . . . bewildered by invented mystery, and loaded down by the weight of guilt and fear . . . the unfortunate human race, deprived by these incubi of its reasoning power and its natural capacity to enjoy the satisfaction of its natural urges, struggles along under its ghastly self-imposed burden. The results, the inevitable results, are frustration, inferiority, neurosis, and inability to enjoy living, to reason clearly or to make a world fit to live in."

A third cause for the present moral predicament may be traced to our scientific age and its encredible achievements in physical creations and in the conquest of space. This environment of technological progress tends to ridicule the idea that man is a fallen creature and to declare that man has only begun to rise. This environment tends to question the idea that there is a transcendent God out there who has sovereign power and ultimate standards under which man stands in judgment. This environment tends rather to speak of God as the goodness resident in men themselves and to assert that the better life comes as men are released from the bondage of primitive and antiquated religious concepts.

In many different ways each of these developments has worked its way, slowly but effectively, into the fabric of our present day life, each issuing the same calls of freedom from dogmatic definitions of good and evil, freedom from obsession with the notion of sin, freedom to let the spirit of man go free. And the effect is present today in every area—home life, the academic environment of secondary as well as higher education, in business and industry, in government, and yes, in religion and the churches.

Here we come to the heart of the matter for this particular sermon. For prominent in the picture of our contemporary moral predicament is the inadequacy of our testimony as Christian people to the faith we profess.

Earlier I indicated that the culture of our western hemisphere has been largely based on the moral law of God found in the Old Testament and centered in the Ten Commandments. This I believe to be true, and this I believe to be the heart of our trouble.

Now, do not misunderstand. I did not say that the moral law of God as revealed in the Old Testament should be abandoned. According to the Bible it cannot be abandoned. It may be ignored but it cannot be escaped. According to the Bible there are ultimate values in life because there is God. It is He who creates life and not we. We are a part of His creation, made to fulfill our destiny as God's creatures. We do not make the game and we do not make the rules. We only decide whether we will play the game as it is intended.

Indeed, in the face of our present rebellion against law and authority, we need to be reminded of at least two biblical emphases. The first has to do with the state and civil government. According to the Bible civil government is a provision of God in the natural order intended for man's good. According to the Bible willful defiance is there? fore disobedience to God and this inevitably brings us under judgment. According to the Bible the state exists to uphold the right and overthrow the wrong. This emphasis implies that leaders shall discharge their responsibilities worthily and that citizens should obey them.

The second biblical emphasis has to do with the moral law of God. It is given in the context of the covenant He offers to us, saying, even as He did to Abraham and to Moses and their descendants, "I am your God, the God of your creation, the God of your destiny. You are to be my people. You are to live with me. You are to live like me. And this is the way you are to live"—and so thus the way of Godlikeness, which we call the moral law of God.

In this context the moral law is seen for what it really is—the indicator of, the guide to the way of Godlikeness. In its essential nature it is ultimate, it cannot be changed to fit our whims, for this is the way of Godlikeness, and this is the way of our obedience if we are to be His. This is why the Westminster definition of sin is classical and always will be: Sin is want of conformity unto or transgression of the law of God. And the renowned psychiatrist, the humanist, and the atheistic existentialist can cry out forever against the idea of sin but they cannot change the nature of God and the fact that we were made to grow in His likeness.

But the Gospel has more to say. Our position as Christians is not merely obedience to the law but more significantly it is fulfillment of the law of God. This is what I mean by saying the heart of our trouble in the western hemisphere is found in the fact that our culture is largely based on the moral law of God found in the Old Testament. We need God's law. We must live by it. But we are not only to be obedient to it. We are to live the fulfillment of it. That is, we must realize the way of Godlikeness to which the moral law points.

Is not this what the Lord told us when He said, "Think not that I have come to abolish the law and the prophets; I have come not to abolish them but to fulfill them." This is the gospel—the Good News that the Father God in His gracious love has come to man. He, the life to which the law points, has come into man's life. In Christ there is obedience and fulfillment. When He lives in us there is for us obedience and fulfillment.

One of the most significant passages in the New Testament has been one of the most neglected. I read it now for it brings things into summary. Romans 13: 9, 10:

"Love is the fulfilling of the law! But not any kind of love! Paul here used a word which had never been used in a vocabulary of ethics. Agape—a Greek word which did not mean ordinary human affection—Agape, which did not mean ordinary human good will—but Agape—a divine gift—God's love, His grace—His Spirit. In the new creation which Christ can affect in a human life, in the new community which those who belong to Christ form, this love—Agape—is poured out upon us and possesses us, so that the love in us is not our own but God's. This is the New Morality and this is life eternal."

The Potential of Our Space Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Dr. George E. Mueller, Associate Director for Manned Space Flight of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, has recently discussed the activities and status of and the future of our national space program before the Treasurers' Club in Columbus, Ohio, the annual meeting of the Aviation/Space Writers Association in New York, and before the Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce in Milwaukee. Both his analysis and wisdom are derived from directing America's largest program of research and development which allows him to speak with authority of the potential benefits to be derived from our large national commitment in space.

As Dr. Mueller points out, we are on the threshold of not only great achievement in space activities, but are in a position to develop that capability for the benefit of people of our country and of the world. Included are excerpts from these three speeches which highlight the available, but as yet untouched, potential of our space program:

Excerpts From Address by Dr. George E. Mueller, Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Before the Annual Meeting, Aviation/Space Writers Association, New York, N.Y., May 26, 1966

It is still possible for the U.S. to achieve our National commitment of beginning the manned exploration of the moon with this decade, *provided* we have 100 percent success in every one of the large number of extremely difficult ground and flight tests which are now beginning. The schedule is very tight, with no margin for error. Trouble at any point, or any major setback, or any cut below the present austere level of funding, would require a complete reassessment of our target dates, and of our ability to meet the goal of a manned lunar landing.

I would like to emphasize at this time, however, that the lunar mission is only one of many possible missions using the capabilities which are being created in the Apollo Program.

One of the strange aspects of the space program is that we must begin to "go out of business" before we even fly our first operational vehicle. Our experience in the program to develop the Saturn IB launch vehicle illustrates this situation. Although the decline in manpower employed on this phase of the program has been under way for some time, the first flight did not take place until three months ago, and the first manned flight is not scheduled until next year. By the time manned flights begin, the employment level will be down to about half the level that it was at the peak, which occurred in 1965.

The same anomaly characterizes the overall program. The flights of the Apollo-Saturn V will begin next year after the program has begun its decline, and the manned flights will begin in 1968 after this decline has been under way for some time.

The engineering effort in Apollo is already going down, and manpower is becoming available for new assignments. Nevertheless, this team must be kept together for the solution of problems that have not yet developed during the Apollo missions. In addition, in the next year or so, the time will come for ordering long leadtime components destined for flight after the present program has been completed.

Our space capabilities cannot be mothballed. We must use them or see their value erode. The budget for the coming fiscal year permits NASA to hold open the option for a program to procure additional flight vehicles beyond those now programed, so as to employ the Apollo hardware, facilities and capabilities at least through 1971. If we do not exercise this option in the decision for the 1968 budget, we will have to begin a phasedown of the manned space flight activities and, in fact, start the "mothballing" of some of our facilities.

At a small fraction of the initial cost we can continue and we can expand our operations in space for the next ten years and more. These operations will have tremendous implications for our national security and for our position of world leadership, in addition to the benefits of scientific advancement and the betterment of man's life on Earth, which I have already discussed.

EXCERPTS FROM ADDRESS BY DR. GEORGE E. MUELLER, ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR MANNED SPACE FLIGHT, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION, BEFORE THE TREASURERS' CLUB, COLUMBUS, OHIO, FEBRUARY 23, 1966

I am also happy at the opportunity to meet with an opinion-making group such as this. We in NASA do not feel that the planning of our space programs is the prerogative of NASA alone. The magnitude of the investment in the Nation's space program and its importance to our overall national interest dictate that decisions regarding it be the subject of informed national debate. The participants in this debate should include men from all walks of life—national political and intellectual leaders, the business and agricultural communities, and all informed citizens—not just scientists and engineers nor those who are presently engaged in the space program. Such a national dialogue does require that all concerned must be informed about the space program and understand its potentials and opportunities.

Our objective, I believe, is pretty well understood. We are worknig to make the United States preeminent in space and to demonstrate that leadership before the end of this decade by landing men on the moon and returning them safely to earth. Even with this schedule, the competition is keen. Earlier this month, the Soviets reminded the world of their intentions in space by landing a spacecraft softly on the moon. Incidentally, the success of their effort was very helpful to us. The pictures assured us that there is at least one place on the moon where the surface is strong enough to support a spacecraft. Thus, we can proceed with greater confidence in our Apollo program to land a manned spacecraft on the moon.

Elsewhere in Europe, the industrial, scientific and engineering community has become increasingly concerned about the technical leadership they believe is accruing in the United States as the result of our space program. I spent several days in Germany last week and they are concerned about the technological gap that is developing. The launch of the second French satellite from their base in the Sahara Desert last Wednesday illustrates the European determination to narrow this gap.

There is evidence that this same desire for technological leadership—and through it *ideological* leadership—is causing the Soviet Union to invest resources that are of the same order as ours. As a result of these investments the pace of the Soviet space program has almost doubled in the last year, including the launching of a new booster of which we still do not know the full potential.

Next, let me turn to the returns from the heavy national investment in advanced technology, in addition to the accomplishment of program goals. Many examples come to mind. The use of computers is prevalent throughout American industry and government. Computers make it possible to produce more at less cost. This frees people from routine, time-consuming work to use to the fullest their ability to think and create.

Microminiaturization has revolutionized electronics.

Some elements of American industry can now produce valves that do not leak. We can also produce radios that will outlive the automobiles in which they are installed.

Space communication is a commercial enterprise being carried out by the Comsat Corporation.

Weather observation is being conducted from space on an operational basis.

All-weather navigation service is provided to the fleet by satellites.

And medicine has improved its understanding of the workings of the human body, particularly the well human body.

EXCERPTS FROM ADDRESS BY DR. MUELLER BEFORE THE WISCONSIN STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

[Thousands of residents of your state and hundreds of thousands of Americans from all 50 states are directly involved in the United States space program. In a larger sense, the lives and destiny of all Americans—indeed, of all men everywhere—are affected and influenced by the Space Age.]

[Every second of every day satellites and space probes are sending useful information to earth. The United States tonight has in orbit more than 200 satellites and probes. The Soviet Union has more than 50 satellites and probes in space.]

[Since the beginning of the Space Age in 1957, the United States has launched more than 420 satellites and probes and the Soviet Union has announced nearly 200 space launches.]

[Mankind is in space to stay.]

[Space exploration is a continuing and vital technological pursuit which affects us all whether we live in Milwaukee, Los Angeles, or Cape Kennedy. Messages from Milwaukee and Chicago are being sent to Europe by communications satellites. You have seen television pictures relayed from Japan and Europe by satellites. Weather pictures are being sent directly from space to stations around the earth, including one at the University of Wisconsin. The development of space technology and the exploration of space has profoundly influenced the education of your children, the development of your commerce, and the consumer products you buy.]

[Manned space flight is a vital and important aspect of mankind's effort to use, understand, and conquer that part of the universe beyond his own atmosphere. Unmanned satellites are operating longer and more reliably today than they did at the dawn of the space age nine years ago. They are more useful and more utilitarian. The same is true of man in space. Our first efforts in Mercury were aimed at finding out merely whether man could survive in space. When we knew that he could, we took the next step—flying for longer periods of time, having him control his spacecraft and giving him simple tasks to perform in space. Altogether, we flew 54 hours in Project Mercury—man's first tentative step in space.]

We have invested almost four billion dollars in building this capability. About two and a half billion dollars of funds appropriated to NASA have been used to acquire facilities and their equipment. We have been able to make use of ground facilities and plant worth $760 million established by the Department of Defense for missile and other programs. Beyond this, American industry has invested some $650 million of its stockholders' funds in new facilities and equipment required to do this job.

An entire group of potential applications is based on the use of observations and actions by human operators in space to make fuller use of the resources of the earth, considered on a planet-wide basis. These resources consist, of course, of the land, the oceans, and the atmosphere.

But it is important to emphasize that the first task to be performed, before benefits can be provided to potential users, is to learn to operate effectively and efficently in space. Before we can deliver people and equipment to the place where this work is to be done, we must investigate the conditions and the problems associated with operations in the weightless, vacuum environment. And we can learn to operate effectively in space only by doing—by spending time in space.

To employ Apollo flight hardware and capabilities beyond the manned lunar landing, and to extend the capability of the Apollo spacecraft would make efficient use of our national investment. Missions are available to make use of the equipment for flights in earth orbit, in lunar orbit, and to the moon's surface. Experiments are being defined to determine the value of such missions. Users have expressed interest in the results of such experiments. But first we must develop the ability to operate in space.

I hope that we are perceptive enough to profit from history and that we do fully use and exploit these machines we have developed at such a heavy investment of resources, and that we do allow ourselves the time and freedom to realize their—and our—full capabilities in space.

Hon. Milward L. Simpson, of Wyoming

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY M. JACKSON
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, it has been a real privilege for me to serve in the Senate with the distinguished Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON]. I had the good fortune of working closely with him on the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. While we did not agree on all matters coming before the committee, the Senator from Wyoming was always fair and forthright in his participation in the business of the committee. I always found him to be a man of great integrity, honor, and trustworthiness. I always found him to be completely reliable. We shall miss his presence on the committee and in the Senate.

Mrs. Jackson joins me in extending all good wishes to him and to Mrs. Simpson.

Memorial Plaque for 78 Brave Uticans of Italian Heritage

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ALEXANDER PIRNIE

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Speaker, recently I was privileged to share in a stirring and deeply moving patriotic ceremony in Utica, N.Y. The occasion was the dedication of a memorial plaque upon which are inscribed the names of 78 brave Uticans of Italian heritage who gave their lives—the last full measure of devotion—as the price of sustained liberty. World War II claimed them more than two decades ago, but what they did for us will not be forgotten.

Those of us who participated in the ceremony were greatly impressed by the spirit and pride displayed by all who attended the event.

As I addressed the gathering, I could see before me a vivid example of the great "melting pot" that is America. While those to whom tribute was being paid were sons of Italy—a generation or two removed—many nationalities were there represented. In a simple yet dignified ceremony, a community and its leaders, with heads bowed in reverence, paused to honor 78 valiant men who fell in line of duty that we might walk in freedom.

Particularly do I welcome the opportunity to bring this event to the attention of my colleagues because of my strong belief that a community which keeps alive its debt of gratitude to those who sacrificed their lives so that we might be free, does much to preserve and strengthen the democracy we so dearly cherish.

The Utica Daily Press carried an article, written by Michael J. Woods, describing the variety of activities that took place in connection with the plaque dedication and naming the many, many people who contributed toward making the program one which will long be remembered.

I am inserting the article in the RECORD with the hope that my colleagues and other leaders across the country will read it and become inspired to encourage similar such patriotic endeavors in their communities:

ARTICLE BY MICHAEL J. WOODS

"They will not grow old as we who are left grow old . . ., but at the going down of the sun, we will remember them."

Congressman ALEXANDER PIRNIE quoted these words inscribed in Westminster Abbey at a ceremony in the Memorial Auditorium yesterday afternoon honoring Uticans of Italian descent who were killed in World War II.

The occasion was the unveiling of a bronze plaque with 78 names to replace the old and deteriorating World War II honor roll that was razed at Chancellor Park. The new plaque will soon be permanently installed on the outside east wall of the auditorium.

Mrs. Filomena Bruzzese, of 533 Albany Street, and Mrs. Maria (Cecere) Cicone, of 518 Kossuth Ave., unveiled the plaque at the 3 p.m. ceremonies yesterday. Both lost two sons during the war.

Many of the crowd of 300, including 20 Gold Star Mothers, participated in a parade from Clinton Place to the auditorium where Rep. PIRNIE spoke of Utica's proud heritage.

"This roll of 78 names is a symbol of the greatness, sacrifice and dedication of those who were willing to pay the price of liberty," PIRNIE said.

"It will perpetuate the memory, from generation to generation, that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance . . . and that peace will be found in the last analysis on understanding fortified by the courage and dignity of brave men, not only on the battlefield, but in the family and community.

"We in Utica have much for which we can be proud—we have the spirit of happiness of sunny Italy, and we have the Italian spirit of selflessness," the Congressman said.

Nicholas Raimo, national commander of the Italian-American War Veterans, marched in yesterday's parade and spoke briefly at the auditorium. Raimo, from Bellville, N.J., heads a group of more than 66,000 veterans.

Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Malatesta, commanding general of the New York Guard, also marched and spoke briefly. Gen. Malatesta, an Albany lawyer, has been awarded the Bronze Star, Purple Heart and the Command Crown of Italy.

The idea for a new plaque to replace the one in Chancellor Park originated with members of the Pardi-Longo Post who formed a committee including Cesare Cerminaro, Post Commander Dominick Pacilio and Anthony DeFiore.

Later Mayor Dulan named Dino Franco to head an official plaque committee which included Cerminaro, Pacilio, DeFiore, Dominick Timpano, Anthony Tofalo, Daniel Martinelli, Bennie Graniero and Louis Barile.

Franco was chairman of yesterday's ceremonies along with his co-chairmen Cerminaro and Tofalo. Pacilio, commander of Pardi-Longo Post, was parade grand marshal. James O'Keefe, honorary grand marshal, was unable to attend.

When the parade reached the Soldiers and Sailors Monument at Oneida Square, there was a moment of silent prayer as Mrs. Cicone and Mrs. Bruzzese, accompanied by Gen. Malatesta and Utica Deputy Police Chief Pat Orsino, placed wreaths at the foot of the monument.

Participating in the parade were the Magnificent Yankees, the Starlighters, Knights of Columbus, Sheriff's Posse, Utica police and firemen, Utica Free Academy band, National Guard's 105th Military Police Company, Boy Scouts, Griffiss AFB color guard, Utica crossing guards, Ziyara Shrine motorcycle group, Utica Twirlers and all Italian-American veteran groups and auxiliaries.

Before the unveiling ceremonies at the auditorium, John Nave, past national commander of the Italian-American War Veterans, presented a plaque to Bennie Graniero, past commander of Pardi-Longo Post, for service through the years.

Others participating were: Mayor Dulan, State Senator James Donovan, Oneida County Budget Director William Cox, Rome Mayor William Valentine, State Assemblyman-elect John Buckley, Lt. Col. Ret. Anthony D'Amore, state senior vice commander, I.T.A.M.; Mrs. Cleme Marcelli, state president, I.T.A.M., women's auxiliary; the Rev. Peter Bortolazzo, pastor of Mt. Carmel Church; the Rev. Arthur Brindisi, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church; State Veterans' Counsellor Robert B. Thomas and Common Council majority leader Frank Andrello.

Girard Graniero sang the National Anthem and The Lord's Prayer accompanied by Mrs. Richard Taurisano at the piano. The ceremonies closed on a stirring note as a lone bugler, lit only by a spotlight, stood in the top row and played taps.

City Treasurer Louis Barile was master of ceremonies for the unveiling. Dominick Timpano and Dan Martinelli assisted in the arrangements. Refreshments followed in the auditorium lobby.

The Linwood Method

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES G. O'HARA

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, one of the most perplexing and, at the same time, most pathetic problems we face in the field of behavioral therapy is that of the emotionally disturbed child. There are so many unknowns in treating such children that it is difficult for the layman to comprehend the problem.

Fortunately, great strides are being made in the treatment of emotionally disturbed children. And some of the greatest advances of all are being made at Linwood Children's Center in Ellicott City, Md. So impressive has been the work of Linwood that the Office of Education has authorized the Institute of Behavioral Research to make a study to determine whether the Linwood method might also be applied to other centers involved in the treatment of emotionally disturbed children.

I recently read a very interesting article which appeared in the Psychological Record entitled "Behavior Therapy With Children." The article was written by Dr. C. B. Ferster, of the Institute of Behavioral Research, and Miss Jeanne Simons, director of Linwood.

I commend the article to the attention of my colleagues and include it as part of my remarks at this point in the RECORD:

BEHAVIOR THERAPY WITH CHILDREN [1]

(By C. B. Ferster, Institute for Behavioral Research, and Jeanne Simons, Linwood Children's Center)

(This paper describes the use of natural reinforcers to shape and create new behavior as contrasted with the usual operant paradigm modeled after food reinforcement procedures with animals. Procedures carried out by a therapist in the natural context of the ongoing therapeutic environment of the treatment center are described by a functional analysis of behavior.)

Even thought there is no widespread use of behavior therapy in clinics there have been many demonstrations in clinic settings of how to apply a functional analysis of behavior. For example, Wolf, Risley, and Mees (1964) dramatically changed the behavior of an autistic child by carefully arranging large parts of the child's total hospital environment. They made the environment specifically reactive to those behaviors they wanted to develop, and nonreactive to those behaviors they intended to weaken. Lovaas (1965) has carried out experiments which were essentially therapeutic procedures. In these he carefully measured the child's behavior in relation to its functional environment; he actually synthesized speech and social behavior by a graded series of reinforcement procedures carefully adjusted to each child. Experiments with retarded children, such as those by Girardeau and Spradlin (1964) and Birnbrauer and Bijou (1965) show how elements of a normal repertoire, such as reading and writing or eating with utensils and putting on clothes, may be created and maintained with reinforcement procedures. Other examples are nursery school experiments by Bijou's group (Harris et al., 1964) at the University of Washington and the classroom demonstration experiment by Zimmerman and Zimmerman (1962), who weakened primitive behavior in the classroom by making the teacher's attention occur as a result of productive school work rather than annoying behavior.

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[1] This research was carried out with a grant from the Aaron E. Norman Fund and the Office of Education, Grant No. 32-20-7515-5024, Division of Handicapped Children and Youth. The paper was delivered at the symposium on "An appraisal of operant techniques in the therapeutic modification of children's behavior" at the American Psychological Association, September, 1965.

Because it is difficult to control children verbally and because research in operant behavior has predominantly used food reinforcement, many of the clinical demonstrations with children (as well as psychotic adults) have also used food reinforcement. These food reinforcement procedures are often valuable because they develop performances that may be maintained in other places by direct effects on the environment, natural to the behavior and unrelated to getting food. The general case is illustrated in a recent talk by Skinner, who spoke of a normal child who memorizes the multiplication tables in class but later behaves arithmetically elsewhere because material reinforcers take control of the same repertoire. We know little technically of the conditions under which this transfer from one reinforcer to another takes place, but we know that it does. Lovaas, for example, developed speech and social behavior in autistic children with frosted cereal flakes as a reinforcer, but these same performances were maintained later, naturally, because the new performances made possible new experiments in the social environment.

To the extent that it is successful, much conventional therapy is behavior therapy. Some of the apparent difference between the activity of clinicians and behavior therapists comes from the frequent use of food as a reinforcer in behavior therapy. Whenever we have observed successful clinicians at work, we have seen them change verbal and nonverbal behavior and manipulate the environment, much as in behavior therapy. The potential contribution of behavior therapy comes when natural-science, laboratory principles are self-consciously applied to clinical problems. With such a natural-science approach to clinical problems, the objective and functional description of the environment makes it possible to describe what particular aspects of a complex interaction are having what particular effects on the patient. Hence new procedures can be developed, and old ones refined and their application intensified. With such a natural-science philosophy of human nature, the behavior of the therapist is constantly shaped differentially and reinforced by its effect on the patient.

Therapy with children gives many chances to reinforce behaviors by a natural effect on the environment, inherent in the performance itself, rather than food. Many of the performances and available reinforcers which are effective with children are easily applied without extensive control of the child's life, and the traditional treatment center offers many opportunities for many non-food aspects of the child's life. We speak of reinforcements as being natural when the other environments available to the child (such as the parental environment) would also reinforce the same behavior in the same way.

Our experiences at the Linwood Children's Center in Ellicott City, Maryland, provide opportunities to describe how the natural environment of a treatment center may be used to produce new behaviors. Jeanne Simons, the Director of Linwood, and Kathryn Schultz, Medical Director, are collaborating with Dr. John Cameron and myself in a project in which we are combining clinical procedures and a functional analysis of behavior. In many ways Miss Simons has manipulated the environment of the treatment center to change and develop children's behavior with a surprisingly large number of instances in which highly effective reinforcers were used which had no relation to eating or drinking.

Many reinforcers, special for each child, are discovered and applied on the spur of the moment. For example, one boy, Jackie, was reluctant to leave the room one day after Jeanne Simons had been swinging and tumbling with him. Instead of continuing to play with him or sending him away, she held him in front of a puzzle, put one piece in his hand and held his hand over the appropriate place until he dropped it. The puzzle was of the simplest form, so a slight nudge on his part jarred it into place. When he fit the puzzle into its exact place Miss Simons reacted instantly and enthusiastically. She led him to an open area where she roughhoused with him, but only for about a minute. They then went back to the puzzle, where this time he not only dropped it into the right place, but he nudged it into position without Miss Simons guiding his hand during the final maneuver. She approved immediately, as before, and played with him again for another minute. In each of perhaps ten such successive experiences (a total of about ten or fifteen minutes), she required a little more of the boy each time until finally he picked up a piece, put it into place, walked to where she had been taking him for play and lay on the floor with his hands up, wanting Miss Simons to play with him. We judged his puzzle activity was under close control of its reinforcer, the roughhousing with Miss Simons. On successive days the roughhousing activity was contingent on more sustained and complicated performance with the puzzles. Finally, Jackie assembled three or four different puzzles, some much more difficult than the first one, before being reinforced. The reinforcer was remarkably durable probably because some of its effect came from Jackie's relationship with Miss Simons and his other rewarding experiences in the room.

The puzzle itself is an example of a natural reinforcer. The difficulty of the puzzle specifies a schedule of intermittent reinforcement. Its physical design determines much of the behavior appropriate to completing it. In a very simple puzzle, almost any performance gets the piece in place and hence reinforcement is virtually continuous; but as the pieces become even slightly irregular, the child may need to make several attempts, only one of which will be reinforced. With more difficult puzzles, there are more possibilities of nonreinforced responses, and a graded series of puzzles is a convenient device for changing from continuous reinforcement to a difficult puzzle where some behavior may go unreinforced. Evenutally the reinforcement again becomes continuous when the child achieves an effective repertoire. Laboratory experience shows that such a graded experience from continuous to intermittent reinforcement is the best way to develop a persistent, durable repertoire. The small amount of restraint imposed on Jackie when Miss Simons held her arms around him the first time he was in front of the puzzle reduced the frequency of many behaviors which might be prepotent over dropping the puzzle into place. The actual reinforcer maintaining the puzzle activity was Miss Simons' immediate verbal response, which in turn derived some of its effect from the roughhousing. Eventually Miss Simons shifted the control to the puzzle itself, which later came to be the only event preceding the roughhousing.

A second child frequently played with a set of cups which stacked inside each other. These cups were used to reinforce puzzle activities as with the boy I just described. Initially the puzzle was of the simplest sort and all that was required of the child was to push the piece into its hole. The first response was chosen as one that was surely in the child's repertoire, so that almost all behavior could be reinforced. Without this careful successive approximation, the reinforcer would probably not have been durable enough.

Jackie had to be protected from some staff members who were disposed to swing Jackie "free" because they were reinforced by seeing him enjoy himself; others were inclined to let the second child play with the cups until he tired of them.

Even though a child may be strongly inclined to play on the rocking horse or dress himself, he may still need an adult to help him, because he cannot climb on the horse or put on or take off his clothes. Such sequences of performances leading to rewarding activity are a chance to increase the child's repertoire. For example, a child who enjoyed rocking was lifted up one foot on one stirrup, her hands held, and the final step of swinging one leg over was left to the child. The first approximation was carefully chosen to be clearly within the child's potential behavior and successive approximations resulted in the child taking responsibility for more and more of the behavior needed to get onto the horse until, finally, she climbed on herself. Being on the horse was the reinforcer and the therapist arranged how much on the child's part was needed to get on the horse. Each increment in the child's performance got him onto the horse, and slightly more was required on the child's part and slightly less on the therapist's part on successive occasions.

One time, taking off Kathy's sweater, Miss Simons stopped with one hand in the sleeve and said, "Now you take your hand out of the arm." Kathy withdraw her hand. This contingency reinforced undressing because it actually "took the sweater off." On later days Kathy did more as Miss Simons withdrew her support and Kathy acquired performances further back along the chain of behaviors leading to the sweater coming off. We do not know in this case why getting the sweater off is reinforcing. Kathy might be too warm; following Jeanne Simons' instructions might be becoming a reinforcer; the sweater might be restrictive; or she might take it off because in her experience with Jeanne Simons, nothing else could happen until she complied. Given the sweater as a reinforcer, the procedure was functionally parallel to animal training procedures where the last member of the chain is brought under the control of a reinforcer and the antecedent members added one at a time. In the present case, the whole chain of performances is executed each time, but only the last performance occurs under the control of the natural reinforcer. The earlier members, while not in the child's repertoire, are supported by the therapist as she "helps the child onto the horse."

Regular meals were used indirectly as a reinforcer by requiring all of the children to have a poker chip, sometimes of a particular color, to enter the dining room. The immediate events, reinforcing the behavior with the tokens, are social and outside the dining room, even though food ultimately maintains the performance. A staff person at the entrance admits a child only if he has a token of the correct color. Someone else, 15 feet or so from the dining room, gives out the tokens. If a child comes to the door without a token, he is sent back for one, but the procedures are adjusted for new children so that the requirement is clearly within their capability. In practice no child misses lunch but is simply delayed until all of the children have entered the dining room and the child's behavior can be supplemented by a staff member. Almost without plan, the requirement advances in tiny increments until all of the children are under close control of the token and its related procedures. Occasionally a child shuffles back and forth between the two people because he does not take or give a token, but this is the experience that subsequently conforms his behavior to the requirement of the token milieu. The procedure provides occasions for producive social interactions and the children conform to a controlled environment which we judge to be therapeutic.

Frequently Miss Simons will deprive a child of his freedom or an article of clothing and make their return contingent on a particular performance. One day when William, a verbal autistic child, screamed, kicked and in general thrashed about, Miss Simons first took his shoes off. Then she held him by a sheet around his waist, his arms free, so that she could hold him at arm's length without being kicked or bitten. As he calmed down, she loosened her hold and as he behaved primitively she tightened it until finally the conditions for going over to the sofa where he could get his shoes were that he walk calmly, holding her hand lightly. Another time when Miss Simons had also taken off his shoes, he demanded she put them on him. She compromised by putting his shoes on (after all, *she* had taken them off) if he put his socks on (which *he* had taken off).

Initially, William's tantrum was an aversive stimulus which strongly controlled the behavior of all of those around him. Adults around William either stepped out of his way as he attacked or they tried to stop the tantrum. When they stepped out of his way, William was controlling them by presenting an aversive stimulus which was terminated by their escape. When they remained and interacted with William's tantrum he was also controlling since the tantrum provided many aversive stimuli which they would have to terminate or escape from if they remained in the vicinity. Miss Simons first reversed William's control of her by taking his shoes off and restraining him. The restraint gave her a reinforcer which she could apply to some behavior of her choice. So long as the boy behaved primitively she held him tightly. When he relaxed, she released him. This experience provided a series of contingencies in which tantrum behavior was not reinforced (the sheet remained tight). Walking toward the sofa "voluntarily" was reinforced by escape from the restraint. His shoes served as a reinforcer probably because they were necessary before he could leave the room where he was under close and continuous control by Miss Simons. The procedures used in this episode reinforced productive social behaviors and extinguished tantrums and other atavisms. The environment was designed to weaken the primitive behaviors because the operants which were reinforced were incompatible with them. So long as the tantrum persisted, the restraint was maintained. The operant behavior of walking to the couch was reinforced by termination of the restraint.

A similar rearrangement of the environment was carried out with a 3½ year old autistic girl. Kathy had already developed a substantial relationship with Miss Simons and she had a considerable disposition to remain with her. The episode began with a reaction in pique when Jeanne Simons took away one of two cups from Kathy when she began banging them on the table. Kathy then took a plate with a half sandwich which she had not yet eaten and threw them on the floor. Within 15 seconds after Kathy had dropped the food and plate, Miss Simons began a set of procedures, lasting for approximately 27 minutes, during which she remained continuously with the child. She prevented any activity other than picking up the sandwich including completion of the lunch, further interpersonal reaction, or any kind of play. All of these restrictions precipitated a period of intense intermittent crying, foot stamping, and thrashing about. All this time, Miss Simons kept Kathy near the sandwich or the sandwich near Kathy. There was a steady verbal interchange in which she spoke of picking up the sandwich or remarks like, "No, no, you'll have your milk after you pick up the sandwich." The episode was terminated when Kathy handed the plate approximately four inches toward Miss Simons. This was a compromise and an adjustment of the criterion toward what Miss Simons thought Kathy capable of, but next time she would require more.

These procedures had several results. First, they provided an opportunity for extinguishing or weakening primitive ways of social action, such as screaming or crying. Second, there was an aversive consequence of throwing food on the floor which may have had some effect in weakening the subsequent disposition to throw food down. Third, the final result of the episode was the reinforcement of a social operant response, picking up the sandwich, under Jeanne Simon's control.

All of these behavorial episodes described behaviors and reinforcers which were natural. The behaviors were natural because many alternative environments could also support the same behaviors. Other sweaters in other places would reinforce the same behavior as in the treatment center. If a child will not spend its life in an institution, the most useful repertoire to develop in the clinic is one that will be effective in the home. If the parental milieu is at all adequate, the success of the child's repertoire lies in performances which meet reinforcers that the parents will ultimately supply. Conversely, for a new performance from the treatment center to continue in the home, the parents' repertoire may need to be changed to maintain the child's new behavior.

Even behaviors under the control of natural reinforcers depend on the parental environment to be of therapeutic help for the child. Ultimately it is the parental environment which must maintain the child's behavior. Performances which are generated in a treatment center will disappear if the parents' behavior or other aspects of the home do not provide contingencies to maintain it. Conversely, primitive behaviors such as tantrums or self destruction, which may be extinguished or weakened in the treatment center, will be reinstated if the parents continue to react to these performances as they did originally. It might be possible, however, that changes in the child's behavior from the treatment center will influence a change in the parents' practices at home. Whether the child's behavior will reinforce new parental behavior depends, in turn, on the particular ways the child's behavior provides reinforcers for the parents.

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Public Works Progress

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN C. KUNKEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, this 2d session of the 89th Congress has been a marvelously productive one for our House Committee on Public Works. I would be remiss if I did not express my gratification over the year's accomplishments and my deep appreciation of the fine work performed by all of my colleagues on the committee.

A number of measures of great importance to the future well-being of the Nation were produced by our committee and enacted into law. Those of most significance were in the fields of water pollution control and highway construction and safety. As enhancements of other programs of long standing in the public works field, these will contribute much of strengthening the foundations and further laying the structural groundwork so essential to a healthy economy and the future progress of the Nation.

Out of our committee also have come important measures to provide relief from the ravages of natural disasters, to continue the development of our water resources, and to enrich the cultural and educational assets of the Nation's Capital.

However, it was not so much the quantity of our committee's accomplishments this year as it was the quality in which I believe considerable pride can be taken. By not trying to do too much all at the same time, our committee, in my judgment, produced legislation of far higher caliber than that generally coming before the 89th Congress. A fine spirit of cooperation on both sides of our committee—and a willingness to listen to and to accept ideas proffered—largely accounts for this. In that connection, I wish to pay my respects particularly to our chairman, the gentleman from Maryland, GEORGE H. FALLON, and to our ranking minority member, the gentleman from Florida, WILLIAM C. CRAMER. My grateful thanks go to all members for helping to make my final year of committee work in the Congress a memorable and pleasant one.

In my estimation, one of the great landmarks of the 89th Congress will always be the Clean Waters Restoration Act of 1966. Really for the first time, through this act, the Congress gave due recognition to the immense building job that must be done to protect our sources of clean water. It did this by greatly increasing the authorizations of funds to be made available for sewage and waste treatment and disposal works—from a current level of $150 million to an average annual level of $850 million for fiscal years 1968 through 1971.

There are other aspects of this legislation of particular interest. It gives financial encouragement to basinwide pollution control planning. By increasing the Federal share where there is substantial participation in local projects by the States, it will stimulate a broader effort at all levels of government. It provides grants for experimentation and research in methods of treating industrial wastes. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to study and recommend ways of encouraging greater participation by industry itself in controlling industrial wastes. These could include such incentives as tax credits on control equipment. In this field, particularly, much remains to be done. There is a pressing need for this kind of program.

In addition to pollution control, the development of our water resources has required more and more of the time and attention of our committee. Normally in the past, projects in this field have been authorized only once every 2 years or so in an omnibus rivers and harbors bill. To keep abreast of the urgent needs, however, our committee went ahead and produced a $670 million measure including 40 projects only 1 year after the $1.9 billion Omnibus Rivers and Harbors Act of 1965. This year's enactment includes a breakwater and channel project at Elk Creek on the Pennsylvania coast of Lake Erie. It will save lives by providing refuge for small craft during storms.

As these needs for river and harbor development, flood control, and water conservation intensify, it may well be wise for the committee to act every year upon them. Indeed, we found it necessary last year, in order to keep up with construction schedules, to enact emergency authorizations for 10 river basins. This had my support, for otherwise work could not have been completed this year on the Curwensville Dam and Reservoir on the west branch of the Susquehanna River, and there might have been a 1-year delay in starting construction of the Blanchard Dam and Reservoir in the same basin. In combination with other west branch projects, these dams will greatly reduce potential flooding along the entire lower Susquehanna, including the Harrisburg area.

In the field of water resource development, it was a pleasure for me this year to see the first $1.5 million of construction money appropriated for a Pennsylvania project in which I have taken a great deal of interest. That is the Raystown Dam and Reservoir on the Juniata River in Huntingdon County. It originated in our committee several years ago. It will be some 4 years under construction. But when it is completed, it will provide a host of recreational opportunities for our people in central Pennsylvania, not to mention the protection it will afford against flooding along the Juniata and the lower Susquehanna.

The long-range planning necessary to the proper use of resources—including water resources—of the entire Susquehanna River Basin also is proceeding on schedule. That was assured this year by the appropriation of $590,000 to continue the Federal-State Susquehanna Basin study toward its anticipated completion in 1969. Altogether, it will have cost around $3 million. It will provide an invaluable guide for future public works endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, the 1966 session was marked by a cultural event of great magnitude for our Nation's Capital. This was the acceptance of the splendid art collection offered to our Government by Mr. Joseph H. Hirshhorn. As ranking minority member of our Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds, I was privileged to have an active part in the legislative effort culminating in authorization of a museum and sculpture garden for this gift. It is one of the great private art collections in the world and contains what is undoubtedly the largest assemblage of American art in existence. It will be housed on the Mall between the Capitol and the Washington Monument and will be administered by the Smithsonian Institution. Through Mr. Hirshhorn, Lady Fortune indeed has smiled upon our Nation and its Capital.

Our subcommittee also produced the bill establishing a Commission to study the need for a visitors' center and other facilities—including local transportation and parking—to better accommodate the millions of people coming to see Washington every year. The Commission is to make its recommendations next October. Our Capital's historical and educational possessions are in superabundance. But for the average visitor, there is far too little time in which to see them. Facilities providing information and expert guidance will help many visitors make the very most of every minute they are here.

Practically without exception, measures reported by our Public Works Committee this year found favor with me on final passage. A bill that did not was the one authorizing an official residence for the Vice President on the grounds of the U.S. Naval Observatory. The cost: $750,000. I agreed that establishment of such a residence is long overdue. But with a war going on, with heavy Government expenditures contributing to the inflationary spiral, this seemed to me to be one of those projects we could postpone as not being absolutely essential at this time. Even the Vice President was perfectly willing to get along without it. My position on this was upheld when the President, although he signed the bill, agreed there should be no money appropriated for it this year.

Certainly, the circumstances of this situation were far different from those surrounding the legislation last year authorizing a third Library of Congress building. That structure, to be known as the James Madison Memorial Building, is desperately needed now. Library services for the whole Nation are being adversely affected by the appalling lack of space and facilities for the Library of Congress. The circumstances also were far different in the case of the measure authorizing the Hirshhorn Museum. Either this had to be done or else our Government risked losing these art treasures, quite possibly to some other country. I have taken a great deal of pride in being associated with both of these projects through my service on the Public Buildings and Grounds Subcommittee.

It was in this subcommittee, by the way, where the authorizing legislation originated for the new Federal office building and courthouse in Harrisburg. The first project I undertook upon returning to the Congress in 1961 was that of gaining approval of the study which led to erection of this building. The $6.4 million appropriation for construction was voted last year. It is a great source of satisfaction for me to see this building starting to rise toward its place in the Harrisburg skyline. It will provide a central location and much better working space for a number of Federal agencies now scattered around the city. It will help greatly to improve Government services in central Pennsylvania. Also, it will go a long way toward assuring that Federal agencies now in Harrisburg and the immediate vicinity will remain there. There were always rumors and threats about removing some of these agencies to other cities up to the time this building was approved and construction was started.

Mr. Speaker, our committee also this year took a most important step toward rounding out the forms of Federal assistance available to communities and individuals when natural disasters strike. The Disaster Relief Act of 1966 extends and makes more effective the measures enacted piecemeal and under emergency conditions following the Alaska earthquake of 1964, the Pacific Northwest floods of winter before last, the upper Plains flooding and Midwest tornadoes of 1965, and Hurricane Betsy which swept across the South last year. All wrought extensive and severe damage. This year's act fills a number of gaps. It includes provisions for adjusting repayment of certain Government loans where extreme financial hardship for borrowers otherwise would result, for FHA-insured disaster loans, for assistance to unincorporated communities and to colleges and universities, for restoration of public facilities and for better coordination of efforts and warning of impending disasters. It ties together what will be an effective program providing a breather for careful study of future recommendations.

Two vital measures in the highway field were produced by our committee this year. One is the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1966. The major provisions of this act increase by $5.2 billion the authorizations for the Interstate Highway System through 1972 and authorize $1 billion as the Federal share for primary, secondary, and urban-extension roads and highways in each of the fiscal years 1968 and 1969. Besides the necessity of extending the time for completion of the Interstate System by 1 year to 1973, a matter of growing concern is the administration's continuing failure to make adequate financing provisions for completing the system on schedule. However, that is a matter for the Committee on Ways and Means. They raise the taxes. Aside from this problem, excellent progress is assured in most other fields of highway and road construction and repair under the 1966 act.

This session also saw the passage of a Highway Safety Act which hopefully will do much to reduce the toll of accidents and deaths and injuries on the Nation's thoroughfares. It authorizes $267 million over a 3-year period for assistance to the States and localities for such programs as driver education and testing, highway design and maintenance, accident investigation, vehicle inspection, and traffic control. Over the same period, it provides for $55 million worth of research and development in highway safety and accident investigation.

The roads and highways of this country are becoming more dangerous every day. They are now traveled by 90 million cars and trucks, and it is anticipated they will be clogged by 120 million vehicles by 1975. Last year, 49,000 people died in auto accidents in the United States. That is more fatalities in 1 year than our country suffered in battle in Korea in 3 years. It is estimated the annual death toll on our highways will mount to 100,000 by 1975 unless the tide is reversed by determined measures. Let us hope and pray that this year's act starts reversing it.

Night Driving

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES P. FARNSLEY

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, some time back a pioneer in the field of nighttime driving research, Dr. A. R. Lauer of the University of Iowa, did some extensive analysis of the causes and conditions involved in after-dark accidents.

Among the explanations advanced for the higher accident rate at night were greater driver fatigue, the use of intoxicants, improperly adjusted or maintained headlights or rear lights, fog or rain, and excessive speed. The evident difficulty with these explanations was that when the mishaps were thoroughly investigated, an unexplainable majority seemed to have happened for other reasons. In the final analysis it was determined that these accidents could be largely attributed to inadequate driver visibility due to darkness.

This conclusion should not come as a surprise. We know from experience that darkness sharply reduces visibility and that most of us overdrive our visibility at night. The majority of drivers are constantly gambling with what is ahead beyond their field of vision. All too often this gamble does not pay off.

Cities and States have spent millions of dollars on street and highway lighting. Unfortunately, thousands and thousands of miles of thoroughfares remain with little or no illumination. It is in these areas where our chance taking becomes a risk.

Some people contend that proper driver training will overcome the deficiencies of operating an automobile after dark. Others maintain that strict legislation and more rigorous controls will do the job. Experience tells us emphatically that this is only wishful thinking. People will comply with regulations up to a point, and then we will have evasion and open rebellion to unrealistic restrictions.

The obvious answer to all of this is to provide more illumination. Like signals or channelization, which provide positive controls, lighting is the final answer.

What about the cost? It will amount to about 1½ or 2 percent of the total construction figure. Naturally the initial outlay would be much heavier because of the great stretches of highways and numerous streets that currently are inadequately lit or have no illumination whatsoever. However, if this measure will save thousands of lives and provide comfortable and productive night transportation, the expense is secondary.

Statistical evidence is not the only proof that American motorists need help in order to see better after dark. A vast amount of research has been conducted in the laboratory and in the field which conclusively establishes the incontestible validity of proper illumination.

D. M. Fink, of the Institute of Transportation and Traffic Engineering at the University of California, states:

> Seeing conditions at night are among the most unsatisfactory and critical that the average person encounters. This one variable of driver visibility is outstanding in its influence on the unsafe operations of motor vehicles.

Dr. Lauer, director of the Driver Research Laboratory at Iowa State University, makes it even more emphatic:

> Regardless of what may be assigned as the ultimate cause of night accidents, the immediate origin is not seeing the hazard in time. Make it easy for the driver to see, and you will reduce his chances of accident by over fifty per cent.

I do not believe that the cost of installing or maintaining adequate lighting systems is prohibitive. Particularly not when measured in terms of greatly reduced fatalities and injuries on the streets and highways and vastly improved driving conditions for night operation of vehicles.

Personal Announcement Regarding Rollcalls

SPEECH

OF

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, I am not recorded on several rollcalls and wish to announce my positions with respect to each vote so that my record in the 89th Congress will be complete:

Rollcall No. 244 I would have voted "yea."

Rollcall No. 245 I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall No. 274 I would have voted "yea."

Rollcall No. 722 I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall No. 346 I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall No. 374 I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall No. 375 I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall No. 378 I would have voted "yea."

Rollcall No. 379 I would have voted "yea."

Rollcall No. 380 I would have voted "yea."

Rollcall No. 381 I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall No. 385 I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall No. 386 I would have voted "yea."

Space and Our Future Well-Being

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in recent speeches before a joint meeting of the Texas Radiation Advisory Board and the Texas Atomic Energy Commission in Freeport, Tex., and before the 75th Anniversary Conference of the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, Calif., Dr. George E. Mueller, Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, addressed himself to the future of our space program and of its contributions to the future health of our Nation. His remarks clearly indicate potential values which this Nation may gain from exploitation of the major investments we have made in our national space efforts.

Excerpts from his speeches are as follows:

Excerpts of Address by Dr. George Mueller, Before the Joint Meeting, Texas Radiation Advisory Board and Texas Atomic Energy Commission, Freeport, Tex.

First, however, I would like to discuss with you some of the aspects of these programs which are of particular significance to the future of our society. The implications, consequences and effects of recent advances in scientific and technological development are immense. These advances are not confined to space alone, but involve almost every known science and technology—physics, chemistry, electronics, biology, astronomy, geology, geodesy and cartography, heat studies, cryogenics, particles and fields, to name but a few. (Parenthetically, I might add that the space program, in its breadth, spreads across this entire scientific and technological spectrum.)

In this era of unprecedented change, new knowledge is a kingdom whose great wealth cannot be estimated, and a vital natural resource that can never be exhausted. Our reservoir of knowledge has thus become much more than a mere instrument for perpetuating our culture. It has come to be a prime index of our greatness, functioning not only as a source of our strength, but as a measure of our fitness to survive and grow as a nation. For today, knowledge, as much as guns and butter, measures the true power of modern states.

In like manner, it is not possible to evaluate the ultimate results of our exploration into the new environment of space. However, countless examples from history show that it does pay, often in the most unexpected ways, for man to satisfy his natural curiosity. There is absolutely no doubt in my mind that a dynamic space program will ultimately bring rewards in knowledge, wonders, and resources far surpassing the investment it requires in money, materials, and brainpower. Indeed the steps that we have taken to date have already moved us to new thresholds in many arenas.

It has been noted that space is actually a technological tapestry upon which we may embroider the outline of a new dimension of social, economic, cultural, and hopefully political progress. In this perspective, space exploration can indeed be one of the bases upon which we will build the future technological structure required to support a progressive, evolutionary society.

Why, however, is it so vital that the United States be pre-eminent in space? There are many reasons that can be cited. For example, it is imperative, in the Cold War arena, that the United States be first for reasons of national security, and for our position of world leadership.

Additional reasons include the benefits of scientific discovery; the stimulation of economic and social progress; technological advancement; and what has been called "the compelling urge of man to explore and to discover."

It would be presumptuous of me to forecast the eventual meaning of man's greater knowledge of the universe. A little closer to earth, however, the impact of space activities has already begun to show up in many areas affecting our daily lives.

For example, let us consider the economic benefits of space at a time when increasing emphasis is being placed on programs to better our country through elimination of poverty, and greater attention to human welfare.

In this connection, we should recall that the space program is being carried out on earth, in almost every portion of the country, and reaches into almost every corner of American life. It involves not only science and technology, but also almost every form or ordinary business and professional activity. In fact, only about 15 percent of the people working on the Apollo Program are scientists and engineers.

The space program has created hundreds of thousands of jobs. It has created and is helping to create new basic industries for our economy. The number of private companies and space research organizations participating in the space program has grown to more than 20,000. Thousands of companies in turn are selling goods and services to the space-program companies, and untold thousands more are selling to people whose paychecks come from these companies.

From the foregoing, the direct economic impact of the space program is quite obvious. Not so obvious, but nonetheless real, are the more fundamental contributions of the program to the economic growth of the Nation and its various regional components.

Economic growth is associated with three things: first, capital deepening, that is, an increase in the ratio of capital to labor; secondly, the existence of social attitudes and behavior that are conducive to industrial, scientific and intellectual ferment; and finally, technological innovation. The space programs have and will continue to beneficially affect these three interrelated aspects of economic growth.

The process of economic growth necessitates the rapid development, acceptance, and implementation of new technologies. In an economically developed nation such as ours, this is accomplished by invention and innovation. Thus, the Nation's efforts to push into the frontiers of space have accelerated materially a fundamental aspect of economic growth—the generation of new technology.

From this new technology spring new products as well as cost-saving techniques for the production of existing products. These developments in turn set the stage for capital deepening. Further as the program contributes to the promotion of educational and intellectual ferment, a strong new force is added for the maintenance and development of social attitudes and behavior so essential to economic growth. The latter possesses particular significance for relatively under-developed regions of the Nation.

It is thus apparent that the space program is not in conflict with efforts to end poverty and improve human welfare. On the contrary, it contributes to the fundamental solution of these problems by bringing about giant steps in economic and technological development, giving people the opportunity to help themselves through new economic activities.

Thus, it is clear that the challenges and opportunities to be found in space are virtually limitless. These challenges and opportunities will not be limited to space alone. The progress of America has been shaped in a vast open continent. One need only glance at the historical interpretations attributing our rise as a great nation to the influence of the frontier to find a striking parallel in the present era. The Space Frontier is already providing an unprecedented peacetime stimulus to science, to industry and to education. The very presence of this limitless frontier is a guarantee that man will never find himself without large motivations leading to great endeavors.

Truly, the potentials which the future holds for us are great beyond all expectation. Through the wonders of science and technology, the "impossible" of today will be the commonplace of tomorrow. The "unexpected" must be expected. If we can marshal our efforts to conquer the cosmos, then surely we can unite ourselves to the solving of other problems. We can rebuild our cities, revolutinoize transportation and communications, conquer disease and eliminate hunger, harvest the riches of the oceans, solve our social problems, and, hopefully, bring about a lasting world peace based upon a true and effective Order of World Law.

Address by Dr. George E. Mueller, Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Before the 75th Anniversary Conference of the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.

In this era of unprecedented change, new knowledge is a kingdom whose wealth cannot be estimated, and a vital natural resource that can never be exhausted. Our reservoir of knowledge has thus become much more than a mere instrument for perpetuating our culture. It has come to be a prime index of our greatness, functioning not only as a source of our strength, but as a measure of our fitness to survive and grow as a nation. For today, knowledge, as much as guns and butter, measures the true power of modern states.

In the very forefront of this "Knowledge Explosion," which is so radically changing our whole way of life here on earth, is man's exploration into space.

This new and dymanic force is a powerful creator of knowledge in many very tangible ways. Man's accomplishments in space have unlocked the human imagination; they have increased man's spirit of adventure and pioneering; and they have presented him with the greatest scientific and technological challenge of all time—the breaking away from the confines of his local planet.

Indeed the steps that we have taken to date have already moved us to new thresholds in many arenas. In this perspective, space exploration can indeed be one of the bases upon which we will build the future technological structure required to support a progressive, evolutionary society.

Yet, it is clear that a single, limited objective is not sufficent of itself to justify the expenditure of the resources that we are devoting to Apollo. The real meaning of our space efforts is far greater than the exploration of space, and the new marvels and discoveries to be found in space.

I would like to discuss this broad significance, first in terms of its current impact, and then in terms of the potentials for the future.

In the international arena our space program—and Manned Space Flight in particular—is considered a measure of our ability to compete with a formidable rival, and as a criterion of our ability to maintain technological eminence worthy of emulation by other people. Few people realize that the Russian space effort is absorbing two to three times as great a share of their gross production as we are devoting to space. There can be no doubt but that the Soviet Union considers space as a vital element in the spectrum of competition.

The influence of our scientific and technological progress and prowess is and has been one of the deciding factors in keeping the peace over the past 20 years. Scientific and technological capability constitutes a basic source of national power. Strength in this field is an important instrument in international relations, and influences our dealings with other nations involving peace and freedom in the world.

Further as the program contributes to the promotion of educational and intellectual ferment, a strong new force is added for the development and maintenance of social attitudes and behavior so essential to economic growth. The latter possesses particular significance for relatively underdeveloped regions of the Nation.

It is thus apparent that the space program is not in conflict with efforts to end poverty and improve human welfare. On the contrary, it contributes to the fundamental solution of these problems by bringing about advancement in economic and technological growth, giving people the opportunity to help themselves through new economic activities.

In addition, one of the most important of the earthly benefits being provided by the space program is experience in the management of large scientific and technological enterprises. The methods, skills and trained people thus being developed have great potential application to the solution of many of the intricate problems of modern life.

The state of California, for example, has initiated a program to evaluate these skills and techniques to help solve such problems as urban transportation, air and water polution, waste disposal, and paperwork and data management. Other areas of concern which may prove susceptible to these techniques include such matters as nuclear desalinization of water, water resources management, urban planning and development, and high speed transportation systems, such as the rail link planned between Washington, D.C., and Boston.

The most critical problems that confront these nations are famine, disease, over-population and the need for more and better education. The Nation and the world are attacking these problems on many fronts. One must perhaps let his imagination out a notch or two to see the ultimate possibilities of space technology in helping these underdeveloped nations. Nonetheless, through the creative use of the capabilities that we are building up, space may indeed be used as one of the many approaches to alleviate these problems, both by itself and as an adjunct to other methods.

In medicine, our space research has already made significant direct contributions to medical research and understanding. In a less direct manner, orbiting space stations could contribute greatly in reducing disease and pestilence, particularly in the underdeveloped nations. For example, a doctor in a remote region, with few diagnostic facilities at his disposal, would be able to "call" in a patient's symptoms, via satellite, to a computerized data bank at one of the world's great clinics. The doctors at the clinic could then "diagnose" the patient's illness—halfway around the globe perhaps—and advise what care and treatment are indicated. Utilization of communications satellites in this manner could significantly enhance the quality of medical care afforded to hundreds of millions of people throughout the world.

The applications of direct benefit to man on earth thus seem virtually limitless. The scientific values appear to be of equal significance. One of the most exciting aspects of any scientific investigation or discovery is that we never know just what we will learn. Therefore we cannot predict all of the benefits that will flow from the knowledge to be gained from our exploration of space. In this vast realm, we must certainly be prepared for some surprises.

The presence of man will be essential in all of these missions of earthly benefits and scientific investigations. Some missions will involve large space stations, manned by skilled investigators and scientists, while others will be unmanned, but will require periodic maintenance by highly-trained technicians and repairmen.

It is thus clear that the challenges and opportunities to be found in space are virtually limitless, and that these challenges and opportunities will not be limited to space alone.

Truly, then, the potentials which the future holds for us are great beyond all expectation. Through the wonders of science and technology, the "impossible" of today will be the commonplace of tomorrow. The "unexpected" must be expected. And there is one thing we know—that there is no status quo in the world today. Nations—and people—either grow or they shrink.

Today we have it within our power to fulfill the promise of greatness which Huxley saw for America. If we can marshal our efforts to conquer the cosmos, then surely we can unite ourselves to the solving of other problems. We can rebuild our cities, revolutionize transportation and communications, harvest the riches of the oceans, conquer disease and eliminate hunger, wipe out poverty and illiteracy, solve our social problems, and, hopefully, bring about a true and lasting world peace.

Resurgence of Nazism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, recent events in West Germany are profoundly disturbing. A neo-Nazi party is emerging as can be seen in the results of the Hesse elections. It is not unlikely that this same party will receive a significant vote in the Bavarian elections to be held soon. At the same time, the man selected by the Christian Democratic Party as the Chancellor-designate of the West German Republic, Kurt Kiesinger, is a man with an admitted record of long Nazi Party membership.

These actions reflect, at best, an insensitivity to the attitudes of hundreds of millions of people all over the world and, at worst, a resurgence of the despotism that created a reign of terror and aggression unparalleled in history. These events and trends cannot be ignored.

It is ominous that though West Germany bans the Communist Party it permits a neo-Nazi party to function freely. At a period in history when West Germany avowedly seeks the good will and respect of the free nations in the world these events undermine that effort. Though the United States gives no direct financial aid to West Germany, we have supported the defense of her territorial integrity and have helped to make West Berlin a secure symbol of freedom in Europe.

West Germany cannot claim that the resurgence of neonazism is the product of international tension or domestic reverses. West Germany's economy is booming; unemployment is virtually nonexistent; and the economic problems she faced within the Common Market are largely resolved. It remains for the leaders and the people of West Germany, anxious for the confidence and cooperation of free nations elsewhere, to take appropriate action to reverse what appears to be a dangerous trend.

For the Children of the Street

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES P. FARNSLEY

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, Canon Charles Martin, headmaster of St. Albans School, Washington, D.C., gave the following prayer at an assembly of the school a few weeks ago:

> O, Almighty God, grant us a vision of our city, fair as she might be: a city of justice, where none shall prey on others; a city of plenty, where vice and poverty shall cease to fester; a city of brotherhood, where all success shall be founded on service, and honor shall be given to nobleness alone; a city of peace, where order shall not rest on force, but on the love of all for the city, the great mother of the common life and weal, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

I thought it was so fine that I asked for permission to insert it in the Record. Canon Martin then lent me a book, "Prayers of the Social Awakening," by Walter Rauschenbusch, copyrighted in 1909. In this book I found the following prayer for the children of the street:

FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE STREET

(By Mornay Williams)

> Heavenly Father, whose unveiled face the angels of little children do always behold, look with love and pity, we beseech Thee, upon the children of the streets. Where men, in their busy and careless lives, have made a highway, these children of Thine have made a home and a school, and are learning the bad lessons of our selfishness and our folly. Save them, and save us, O Lord. Save them from ignorance and brutality, from the shamelessness of lust, the hardness of greed, and the besotting of drink; and save us from the greater guilt of those that offend Thy little ones, and from the hypocrisy of those that say they see and see not, whose sin remaineth.
>
> Make clear to those of older years the inalienable right of childhood to play, and give to those who govern our cities the will and ability to provide the places for play; make clear to those who minister to the appetite for recreation the guilt of them that lead astray Thy children; and make clear to us all that the great school of life is not encompassed by walls and that its teachers are all who influence their younger brethren by companionship and example, whether for good or evil, and that in that school all we are teachers and as we teach are judged. For all false teaching, for all hindering of Thy children, pardon us, O Lord, and suffer the little children to come unto Thee, for Jesus' sake.

Dedication to the Life of Higher Learning

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, within a very short time the recently installed president of Marquette University, the Very Reverend John P. Raynor, S.J., has established himself as an authoritative voice on the subject of higher education.

His reputation was given added stature recently when he delivered the principal address at the president's honors convocation at the university. His remarks on that occasion have been well received throughout the physical community of Milwaukee and the academic community at large.

Father Raynor's speech on that occasion dwelled upon the dedication to the life of higher learning. He examined this dedication carefully and provided revealing insights into its nature and purpose.

Believing that Father Raynor's speech will be of interest and value to my colleagues who are concerned about American education, I am inserting it in the Record at this point and urge that it be given careful attention:

REMARKS BY THE VERY REVEREND JOHN P. RAYNOR, S.J., MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY, PRESIDENT'S HONORS CONVOCATION, OCTOBER 12, 1966

> In the modern University, so complex that some term it the Multi-versity—the spectre of isolation and alienation haunts professor and student alike. The thought of being a mere statistic in the records of a vague and impersonal administration brings them both fear and concern. There is fear of such a nondescript existence, and there is active concern to affirm personal identity, to affirm professor or student self-awareness. Even if this fear were groundless, I as an administrator would at least be called upon to offer to professor and student alike encouraging words and reassurances. But the fear is not groundless.
>
> What has happened to the little man in the economic sphere—being swallowed up—is a real danger in the modern academic sphere. The danger is not just to this or that particular college or university, but it is a danger that pervades the very establishment of higher education itself, and it reaches down to the real people who make up these institutions—people like you students, you faculty, you administrators.
>
> Precisely because the university is becoming so complex, it is incumbent upon the professor and the student alike to resist the threat of being cut off, separated, and swallowed up.
>
> Precisely because the menacing impersonalism is a real threat and not the figment of an over-wrought imagination, the professors and the students must make every ef-

fort not to fall in with the "statistic syndrome," but constantly and courageously to seek new ways of affirming the personal character in their professional existence.

No, mere resistance to the threat is a luxury no longer afforded to you; if you are to capitalize on the opportunity given to you; if you are to exploit fully the chance given to you—in preference to the many millions of the educationally disadvantaged—

You must periodically and deeply review your dedication to the life of higher learning;

You must examine the principles governing this life;

You must renew your personal resolve and courage to pursue it to the fullest;

You must develop a new communal daring to exploit it for the benefit of all mankind.

This Honors Convocation seemed to me to be the time to reflect together with you upon the conditions and the demands of this life of higher learning. It is the one time given me as President of the University, to share with you some serious thoughts about these things. Hear them attentively, for I have never been more serious in what I wish to present for your reflection. Will the Faculty please excuse me for directing my words at this point more specifically to the students; for, in the interest of limiting my topic somewhat, I have kept the students in mind directly, though not exclusively.

All too often, it seems to me, people talk of Jesuit Education, as if it were something unique, something which possesses a mystique of its own. Some authors have spent much time and much ink in developing long lists of "distinctive characteristics" of Jesuit higher education. Oh, it's true that we have had a distinctive method and organization in our schools in the past; and we have given great emphasis to literature, to philosophy, to learning by doing (in the best sense of the words), and to a certain organization in our lower schools. These are all important, but, as I see it, they don't really touch the heart of the matter, and they don't really make our institutions distinctive at all. We are a university; but that is not distinctive. We are a Catholic university, and that is not distinctive. We have the same commitment to truth and to knowledge. We have dedicated our lives to the discovery, preservation, and communication of knowledge and truth. Our lives and our motivations are focussed sharply on our scholarly activities—our reading, our teaching, our research and publications. We know what we are and what we have to do. We are not a business enterprise, to turn in fat dividends. We are not a church or a retreat house—to convey, primarily and directly, sacramental action and ascetical formation.

But we are a university, we are committed socially, culturally, and historically to the life of knowledge and truth and through these to moral development—improvement of ourselves, our students, and the society around us. American higher education has always been concerned with moral development and character formation of the student together with his intellectual development, and we share this concern, although we may place a different premium than other institutions on this. So there's really nothing distinctive here. We share with others a common ideal of dedication to higher learning.

And yet it is important that we pose the question: What is distinctive about Jesuit Higher Education? I have an answer to my own question that is bound to draw smiles, but it is my honest answer. You will never understand a Jesuit university—Marquette or any other, unless you have some knowledge—not of some special mystique of the institution—but of the world outlook; some familiarity with the basic ideals and motivation of the Jesuits themselves. It is the Jesuit themselves; it is their basic outlook and motivation which gives the distinctive character to Jesuit Higher Education. Not the Jesuits alone, but they and the thousands of students and faculty members with whom they share the same outlook and motivation. And the relation of Jesuit Higher Education to the ideal of higher learning is as close as the Jesuits themselves actually approach the ideal they propose. The relation is as close as the Jesuits succeed in sharing this ideal with their confreres and students.

But to talk of sharing a basic outlook and motivation is to talk in excessively general terms. Father John Courtney Murray has guided me to spell out in greater detail what I am trying to say to you. When he addressed himself to the same question, he had this to say:

"When I was a graduate student in 1936, I heard Father Erich Przywara, S. J., lecture at Valkenburg in Holland on the growing crisis of the moment and on the role of the Society of Jesus in it. One statement has remained always in my memory. It is, he said, the calling of the Jesuit (and therefore, I presume, of the Jesuit University) to live on the borderline where the Church meets the world and the world meets the Church. And, he added, it is the function of the Jesuit (and therefore again of the Jesuit University) to interpret the Church to the world and the world to the Church. The borderline is ever shifting. Our first task is to locate it."

Murray's concept of the role of the Jesuit (and of the Jesuit University) in this tremendous effort to confront and mould and form modern civilization and culture surely aids our understanding of the Jesuit University.

But Danielou provides an even sharper focus in his treatment of the three fundamental intuitions which inspired Ignatius Loyola, the Founder of the Society of Jesus.

In the first place, the whole world is seen as sacred, charged with the grandeur of God, and constantly influenced by the action of God. Man can stand in admiration of the great works of God, and each person is called to a personal engagement in a history which is sacred.

Second, the goal of this personal involvement and of God's whole plan is the establishment of the Kingdom of Heaven, a Kingdom headed by the risen Christ who continues to work in and through His Church in an effort to form modern culture and civilization.

Finally, in Loyola's vision, history is not only sacred history (what God does, not what man does); nor only Christo-centric history (in which the sovereignty of God is sought), but also it is a dramatic history of conflict.

If God is making history and influencing civilizations, his adversary and the powers of evil are set against Him in strong opposition. The followers of God are engaged in an ultimate spiritual conflict against these powers of evil. Modern Marxism may claim to free man from economic captivity; but Loyola's dream was to free men first from spiritual captivity; and this surely involved conflict in history.

Granted such a world-view and outlook, the followers of Loyola have sought to respond to the grandeur of God with admiration and with a dedication which always yields first place to God. Moreover, seized by the grandeur of God, they wish to become practical instruments of God, freely seeking His will and actively cooperating with His designs and intentions to influence the course of history.

Finally, the Jesuit is expected to be a contemplative in action, a man who can find God in all things, who can be united to God even in the midst of his greatest activity, whether it be in teaching or speaking, in listening or eating or working. "To the heart filled with God, All things speak of Him."

Other men may have discerned an opposition, a conflict, between contemplation and action. But not Loyola, not his followers; they sought God in all things, and found a synthesis between contemplation and action.

I trust you will forgive me for having dwelt so long on the basic outlook which lies behind the members of the Society of Jesus. I have done so only because I wished to show you the roots of the distinctiveness which a Jesuit University does possess; and also because I wish to examine with you, now, the implication which this concept, "contemplative in action" has for you as students of Marquette University.

This is important, I believe, because all of us, as members of the University community, have a deep desire to excel in the pursuit of truth. We have at Marquette an outstanding opportunity to learn, to know, to create ideas and ideals. This privilege is given to us, only for a short time, and not long from now will cease. And yet, so much is to be done; so many opportunities exist to remake our world, to immerse ourselves in action and activity calculated to improve the world.

Do we have to choose between contemplation and action? Can we somehow create a personal synthesis between them?

I believe that Ignatius Loyola, in his life and in his writings, showed great genius in creating a synthesis between contemplation and action. One of the greatest of mystics, he was simultaneously a man of intense action, thoroughly aware of where the borderline is between Church and world, thoroughly active in influencing the world around him, and thoroughly cognizant of the ultimate significance, of all he was doing, for the honor and glory of God!

But let us go further. Let us look not at a man! Let us examine the vocation of the intellectual, the intellectual commitment, and let us judge for ourselves what conditions and what balance should guide our efforts as Marquette students.

Let me try to show you how this ideal of being a contemplative in action can be achieved in this University community.

Of course I realize that there are many motives which bring a man to a university. He may come to make money or develop marketable skills; he may come for social contacts; or he may have an overwhelming desire to acquire the knowledge and skills needed immediately to show compassion for others, to alleviate injustice, to reform our culture.

But we all know, perhaps deep in our heart, that all of these motives must be subordinated to our basic intellectual commitment, our desire to learn, our vocation as an intellectual.

Sertillanges, in his highly poetic and excellent little book, "The Intellectual Life," has written beautifully about the spirit and manner in which you should approach your education.

The intellectual vocation, he shows us, is a vocation, a calling, to more than just speculative knowledge. It surely includes a contemplation which is real knowledge, though not abstract, detached, or for its own sake.

Sertillanges explains the sacred call of the intellectual when he asks:

"Do you want to have a humble share in perpetuating wisdom amongst men, in gathering up the inheritance of the ages, in formulating the rules of the mind for the present time, in discovering facts and causes, in turning men's wandering eyes towards first causes, and their hearts towards supreme ends, in reviving if necessary some dying flame, in organizing the propaganda of truth and goodness? That is the lot reserved for you. It is surely worth a little extra sacrifice; it is worth steadily pursuing with jealous passion."

The intellectual vocation demands that a person resolutiely dedicate himself to such endeavors of the mind. But more is required: The Christian intellectual "must not yield to the lure of individualism, which is a distorted image of Christian personality." To be sure, solitude is life-giving, but isolation is paralyzing and sterilizing. Real life is a life in common, an immense family life with charity for its law. If study is to be an act of life, not an art pursued for its own sake and an appropriation of mere abstractions, it must be governed by the law of oneness of heart, a solidarity which binds us together with all men.

In this outlook, every truth is practical; every truth is life, direction, a way leading to the end of man. And the Christian intellectual, far from being like those people who always seem to be pall-bearers at the funeral of the past, must ask himself: "What have I to do for this present, palpitating century?" It is the here and now of our own time that occupies us.

Again, Sertillanges summarizes this beautifully:

"The man who is too isolated grows timid, abstracted, a little odd: he stumbles along amidst realities like a sailor who has just come off his ship; he has lost the sense of the human lot; he seems to look on you as if you were a 'proposition' to be inserted in a syllogism, or an example to be put down in a note book.

"In the inexhaustible wealth of the real, too, we can find much to learn; we must move in it in a spirit of contemplation, not keep away from it . . ."

This description of the vocation of the intellectual is certainly parallel to the vision of St. Ignatius.

Is anything more asked of you as you attempt to identify with this understanding of an intellectual, a contemplative in action?

Of many virtues and conditions which could be listed, I have singled out four for your consideration.

(1) First of all, the virtue of truth is demanded, the virtue according to which a man in word and in deed shows himself as he is. This trueness in word and deed goes by the name of integrity. It is a necessary condition for this synthesis of contemplation and action in the University community. It is a demand of modern life of which you are already aware, and it is a demand which you have already accepted. "By practicing the truth that we know, we merit the truth that we do not yet know."

(2) The second virtue asked of you is studiousness, a patient zeal in locating the ever-shifting borderline where Church and the world meet; it it not bookishness, but it is a virtue that is impossible to achieve without opening and critically reading books. It is threatened by negligence and dilettantism or vain curiosity.

(3) Integrity and studiousness in the Christian intellectual must be accompanied by the spirit of prayer. This does not mean that you are always on your knees, but that the spirit and atmosphere and direction of prayer permeate your day. "In all things, let them seek God."

(4) And lastly you must learn to safeguard the necessary element of action, the balance between silence and sound, between the life within and the life without. Father Sertillanges, well aware that the contemplative life and the active life have been considered as springing from contrary thoughts, says: "Action regulated by conscience prepares conscience itself for the rules of truth, disposes it for recollection when the time comes, unites it to Providence, which is also a source of truth. Thought and action have the same Father."

This combination of the four virtues will not be the same in each individual; the center of gravity may well be differently located in different temperaments. But all must, if they would be truly dedicated to the life of higher learning, to the life of an intellectual, to the spirit of the Jesuit University's contemplative in action, all must seek to achieve integrity and studiousness, a spirit of prayer and a balanced respect for and safeguard of the element of action.

With these virtues you will be eager for contemporaneity, for discerning where the action is, locating the ever-shifting borderline where the Church meets the world, and for adapting yourself honestly to the demands of your time.

Having said all this and believing that this is what the Jesuit University holds out to you, I recommend it for your consideration, discussion, and prayerful reflection. If there is one caution I have, drawn from the ferment of recent circumstances in the University community's dialog, it is this: don't be drawn into action for action's sake. Action and contemplation are not a dichotomy, but unless they are one knowledge, dominated by one attitude of love, by the "perspective of human relevance", they will be fragmented and be dissipated and you will use poorly the tremendous opportunity given you—to achieve higher education.

The threat to you as students is so to fear the ivory tower knowledge, the impersonal and irrelevant as to be driven to the opposite vice of the overengaged, the undiscerning, frivolous, unfruitful, and frenetic action. Your action must be suffused with your contemplation, and before that, based on your grasp of truth considered for itself.

Today, we are gathered to honor students who have heeded the call to intellectual excellence; students who have mastered such disciplines as mathematics, engineering, political science, and philosophy; students who have discovered the relevance of pure science and speculative knowledge for their own lives of action and effort.

Together, let us congratulate them, and let us renew, once again, our personal resolution to make the most of our precious opportunity to learn, and to learn in the perspective of human relevance.

Hon. Charles Weltner

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following editorial broadcast by KSL radio, October 10, 1966:

Charles Weltner

Here's to the Charlie Weltners of this world. May their number increase.

In case you missed it, Charles Longstreet Weltner is that Georgia Congressman who resigned his seat rather than support one member of his party's ticket, arch segregationist, Lester Maddox.

Charlie Weltner, along with other candidates for office, had been required to swear he would vote for and support his party's ticket. "I cannot vote for hate" said Charlie Weltner, "neither can I violate my oath." So Charlie Weltner resigned his seat.

Think of what he might have done. He might have argued that it was his "greater duty" to his state and constituents to keep his seat and seniority. He might have argued that the success of the extremist Maddox made it the more imperative he keep his seat. Or he might have quietly ducked the whole issue; said as little about Maddox as circumstances permitted, and in the privacy of the polling booth, voted his conscience.

But to Charlie Weltner, none of this was possible. He had given his oath to support his party's ticket. But his party gave him a ticket he could not support. So he resigned.

The tragedy is that the professionals in Washington, while secretly admiring the courage and integrity of Charlie Weltner, cynically disavow his act as impractical.

But Charlie Weltner made his point across the length and breadth of this land. We hope one day its message will prevail in American politics.

The Fabulous 89th—The Promising 90th

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, the coming holiday season signals the end of a busy, productive year for all Americans. It also heralds the start of a new year which promises to be just as busy and, we pray, even more productive; a year in which we find the secret of world peace.

This has been a year of furious activity for the Congress in seeking to fulfill the promises made to all our citizens. It has been a year of frustration, too; of higher prices, and of continuing crisis with the persistent tragedy in Vietnam overshadowing all our lives.

The 90th Congress, to convene in January, has a host of challenges to be met. As one who will be privileged to serve in that Congress, I renew my pledge to the people of the First Congressional District of Massachusetts and of the entire country to apply all of my energy and talents to the search for answers and solutions.

As we look forward to Christmas, we share in the joyous devotions of free, God-fearing people everywhere and we lift our hearts in prayer that 1967 will truly be the year of peace and prosperity, not only for America but for all the world.

Much was done in the last Congress to advance the cause of peace and to end the suffeirng and misery of the oppressed and underprivileged people of the world. The next Congress must do even more.

The 89th Congress will be remembered as one of the most remarkable in the first 200 years of our Republic. During its two sessions, every record was broken for legislation introduced and enacted, for votes and rollcalls taken, and for dollars spent.

New dimensions were added to the concept of Federal-State relations, especially in the fields of education and civil rights. Virtually every citizen, young or old, rich or poor, will feel the impact of the 89th Congress for generations to come.

Just a few of the highlights of what has come to be called the "fabulous" 89th include these accomplishments:

EDUCATION

Some 19 bills were passed in the field of education. Federal aid is now available in all phases of education, from preschool to postgraduate, and for both public and nonpublic schools. Some $9.6 billion was allocated for education by this Congress, almost twice as much as we spent in our entire 174-year history.

CONSERVATION

A number of landmark measures were enacted, especially in the field of water pollution, among the 20 major conservation bills passed by the 89th Congress. In line with proposals of my own, the Federal share toward the cost of community control programs has been increased and States will invest more. Coordinated programs for recreational and industrial development of waterways have also advanced, including a new study of the Connecticut River basin, a very scenic and important part of which lies in the First Congressional District of Massachusetts.

CIVIL RIGHTS

An important voting rights bill was enacted, setting up Federal safeguards against denial of constitutional suffrage guarantees. Safeguards against discrimination in hiring, recreation, and travel accommodations were also advanced.

LABOR

The Federal minimum wage was increased and a graduated scale set up for future increases. Increased benefits for social security were also approved.

HEALTH

Medicare was finally approved by the 89th Congress. In addition, some $8.2 billion was earmarked for various public health programs, health research, and medical care.

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

The Congress enacted our State technical services program, offering a State-Federal data bank program that will be a big help to all firms. Certain SBA loans programs were also improved and augmented, and the new coinage system—approved after a long and bitter struggle in which I was able to play a leading role—has already prevented a serious coin shortage and a crisis in our silver stockpile. The Treasury estimates that without the change to nonsilver coins, our present annual coin production rate would have required 1.1 billion ounces of silver—more than six times the total free world production.

TRANSPORTATION

A new Department of Transportation was established to deal with the Nation's mushrooming traffic problems. Several important highway and traffic safety measures were enacted, covering everything from auto design standards to aid for classroom driver training.

IMMIGRATION

A sweeping revision in U.S. immigration laws was enacted, eliminating the outmoded country-of-origin quota system, with emphasis now on individual qualifications. Special provisions were also enacted to help reunite broken families. Ellis Island was made a national shrine, in line with legislation I had introduced previously, and we took official recognition of the Polish millennium.

HOW MUCH IT WILL COST

The 2d session of the 89th Congress approved expenditures of $144 billion, giving a 2-year total of about $253 billion—a peacetime record by any yardstick.

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1967

The major issue again will be the continuing problem in Vietnam and southeast Asia. We must continue the search for a swift and equitable solution, while at the same time take steps to avoid an economic recession if our defense requirements are reduced too quickly.

The 89th Congress was the Congress of social progress. The 90th Congress must be the Congress of economic progress.

I am proud to have been a Member of the 89th Congress and I am proud that my record is not the least significant in the log of that Congress. Of the almost incredible 394 total recorded yea-and-nay votes taken on legislation before the 89th Congress, I was able to respond to 368, giving me a voting attendance record of 93.4 percent. This has helped me to maintain an overall voting attendance record of 94.6 percent on the 1,046 such votes in the House of Representatives since I was a freshman in 1959.

It has been an exciting, rewarding, historic year for us in this body. The 89th Congress, in many ways, has truly been fabulous. It will be up to future generations of historians to judge the propriety and efficacy of our actions. But no historian need tell us that we labored long and mightily, or that our labors were devoted solely for the good of our people, our country, and our world.

As Shakespeare said: "What is past is prolog." And, although we are justly proud of the record of the 89th Congress, it becomes now merely a new, high standard for us, a standard to be maintained and a record to be surpassed.

Some Important Business for Business

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, there has been growing concern in the business world about the lack of enthusiasm among college students for a business career. Particularly is this true of the top students in our schools today. Recent polls of students indicate that an antipathy to business is prevalent—and business executives are finding it increasingly difficult to recruit the college educated.

Mr. L. W. Moore, president of the American Oil Co., discussed this problem in a significant speech before the 13th Annual Petroleum Industry Conference in Chicago, Ill., on September 12, 1966. He emphasized the "urgent and compelling need to maintain in this country a social, political, and cultural environment in which business, as we know it, can survive." Mr. Moore's appraisal of this problem is penetrating and timely, and the points which he presents to the business community are worthy of consideration of all who are concerned with the role of business in our society today. I am, therefore, quoting several excerpts from his speech, which I believe are of special significance:

> We have noted a growing indifference on the part of young people to the economic system that brought us to our present state of civilization.
>
> The apparent growing apathy toward business careers, and a disturbing dearth of economic knowledge among young and old alike, has been commented on frequently in recent months by many prominent Americans. In most instances, their remarks have been prompted by one or another of various polls indicating a widespread and shocking ignorance of economics. This ignorance exists even among college students whose exposure to economic education should have enabled them to understand it.
>
> We need to back up and take another look. A dangerous attitude that is developing in an entire generation cannot be dismissed as simple immaturity, or evidence of indolence. We need, instead, to try to comprehend the environmental changes that are affecting young people, and accept our responsibility to help these youngsters understand some very important truths.
>
> We expect our children and their generation to think like us, to behave like us, to react and interact like us, but the plain truth is that they are not like us. Nor can they be. Nor should we expect them to be.
>
> If jobs seem less important to them than they did to us at their age, it should come as no surprise. We have lived in times when a job was every man's most prized possession—if he was lucky enough to have one. But most of this generation has never been compelled to think of work as an essential element of survival.
>
> We note with sorrow and sometimes contempt the attitude of some of our young people toward the struggle in Viet Nam. I don't condone their actions, but I think we should try to understand them. To do so we must remember that the wars of our youth were fought in order to survive. Victory, and our freedom, were the goals. This generation has never experienced a war fought in those circumstances; a war that both sides fought to win—one in which the threat was to their physical safety and the objective was the preservation of their fireside.
>
> Instead, they have known only bloody and endless struggles over abstract ideological notions about which even their leaders disagree. You can ask young people to die for an idea, but they need assurance that the idea is right, and we seem to have done a miserable job of convincing many of them.
>
> We lament the attraction of college graduates to careers that appear to offer strong personal involvement in the achievement of social and cultural goals—welfare work, the Peace Corps—and their disdain for business careers. We charge these students with seeking a life of ease, with having little stomach for competitive challenges.
>
> But, as we complain about their attitudes, what are we doing to help improve them? . . . What do we do to persuade them that business careers do offer challenge, intellectual stimulation, opportunities to help others? What are we doing to help them appreciate that since the Industrial Revolution began the market system—our form of competitive enterprise—has been and is the source of most social progress? What have we done to remind them that the very concept of individual dignity did not exist until the notion of competitive enterprise was born?
>
> We expect them to accept and revere competitive enterprise without really understanding what it is all about.
>
> Too often we expect young people to accept our standards—our values—without our having made any effort to prove their worth.
>
> We use the term free enterprise to describe a complex economic system that is far from free in many respects. It would be wiser to use the term "competitive enterprise," not only because it conveys more accurate meaning, but to avoid a phrase that has become to some an oft-scorned shibboleth.
>
> We know what this phrase means in terms of our own experience—but how effective have we been in conveying its value and

> meaning to our children? The hard fact is that we haven't even done a very good job of enlightening our own generation, much less theirs.

And in referring to the war on poverty, Mr. Miller pointed out:

> At the close of 1965, the total property, plant and equipment of U.S. manufacturing industries was valued at about $143 billion. This investment was providing so many job opportunities that less than 4 per cent of Americans were unemployed, and many of those were either unemployable, or not interested in being employed. Now, while we certainly must concern ourselves with the needs of the fraction who were not at work, I submit that substantial credit is due the economic system that is providing gainful employment for the other 96 per cent . . . unfortunately, the contribution of private enterprise to the economic progress that has been made in our country may be so obvious that it has become obscure. It may well have been taken for granted for so long that we have forgotten it is there.
>
> I do not mean to suggest that there are not further contributions that American business and industry can make to the elimination of poverty in our land. We can and we must provide more pre-employment and on-the-job training in our own companies. We should willingly contribute management skills to the administration of worthy government anti-poverty programs. We must increase our support for public and private educational institutions. We must study ways in which the systems management approach developed in industry can be applied to broad public problems. The proposal of 44 members of the House of Representatives to create a National Commission on Public Management may be a useful approach to this.
>
> But, as we search for methods that will offer hope to that fraction of our people who are enslaved by poverty, we must also work to insure the survival of the economic system that is already providing opportunity, comfort and even luxury for the overwhelming majority of our citizens.
>
> Whose responsibility is it to create an understanding of fundamental economics before this unenlightened generation is followed by another and another until no one is left with the knowledge, dedication, courage or desire to see that our system survives?
>
> I submit that it is my job, and yours, and that of anyone who now ocupies a position of leadership, at any level, in American business and industry.
>
> Too few of the nation's business and industrial leaders are recognizing their obligation to act effectively to insure the survival of the political-economic system that makes it possible for our businesses to exist at all. If business and industrial leaders have neither the ability nor the inclination to defend this system, who else will? Who has a greater responsibility to preserve our economic system than those who head enterprises that exist because of it?

Mr. Miller continues with concrete suggestions as to what business leaders can do, and concludes:

> We certainly should remind them that the market system is the mechanism that sustains and maintains our entire society. That business, agriculture, and industry are the working cogs in this vital machinery. That, if we value the progress that mankind has made, the problem of maintaining a strong, expanding and competitive business and industrial structure is the most important task we face.
>
> It is also one that deserves the attention, and will provide challenge, intellectual stimulation, and personal satisfaction to the finest talent our nation can provide.
>
> This is no easy task I have outlined, and we had better get at it. If we don't, some future generation may awaken to find that there are no business leaders, nor any business and industry to lead.

Lighted Streets and Traffic Safety

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES P. FARNSLEY

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the Record a letter I received from Mr. J. S. Saylor, director of the Department of Traffic Control of Dallas, Tex., summarizing the actions taken in that city to provide greater safety through traffic engineering. The letter follows:

City of Dallas, Tex.,
Department of Traffic Control,
October 21, 1966.

Hon. Charles P. Farnsley,
Representative in Congress,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Farnsley: With reference to your request for an indication of traffic safety measures which have been accomplished in Dallas during the past few years, itemized below are the various ways in which this department and other City agencies have attempted to improve safety conditions for both motorists and pedestrians from 1963 through 1965.

1. Construction of approximately 30 miles of six-lane, median divided, thoroughfare with separate left turn lanes at street intersections was accomplished. There are approximately 200 miles of such thoroughfares within the city limits. These thoroughfares have been constructed to meet the latest geometric design standards of safety and convenience to the driver.

2. In connection with new construction, traffic signal installations have been accomplished at approximately 50 intersections. These installations have frequently reduced the number of accidents by positive assignment of right-of-way and separate left turn movements. In addition to new installations, an equal number of signal installations have been upgraded to meet current standards by adding separate left turn movements, mast arm signal assemblies for better visibility, and actuated control for flexible operation. The total number of signalized intersections is 767.

3. Street lighting is another area in which much has been accomplished. Approximately 70 miles of streets have been lighted in the past few years in connection with new construction and upgrading providing a total of 557 miles of lighted streets. Some 60 isolated intersections have also been lighted to provide safer conditions.

4. School children safety is another area in which much attention has been directed. In 1963, the School Children's Safety Committee was organized made up of representatives of the Police, Traffic Control, Traffic Safety Education, and Public Works Departments, City Council, school administrations, P.T.A., and various civic organizations. The purpose of this committee is to promote vehicular and pedestrian safety in the vicinity of schools and to make recommendations concerning various safety measures to be incorporated. The committee has been directly or indirectly responsible for the installation of approximately 22 miles of sidewalks, installed for the safety of school children. Approximately 200 crosswalks have been added for the safety of children and numerous protective signs have been installed in the vicinity of schools. 164 salaried adult school crossing guards are provided by the City to aid in the protection of children.

5. Visibility obstructions of traffic control devices and other pedestrians and motorists have been investigated on a continuing basis with nearly 4,000 being eliminated during the past three years.

6. Safety conditions at railroad crossings have been improved with the construction of 6 grade separations and the installation of automatic signals at two other locations. There are presently 131 crossings protected by signals and 108 grade separations.

7. Speed limits are continually being checked to determine their compatibility with changing conditions. This department accomplished approximately 100 speed surveys of which over one-half resulted in a change in the existing speed limit.

8. Traffic signs and markings are continually being added and maintained to provide the motorist and pedestrian with better safety conditions in a variety of situations.

It is hoped that the above information will provide you with the summary of activities being accomplished in our city to provide greater safety through traffic engineering. Please feel free to call upon us again if you need additional information.

Very truly yours,

J. S. Saylor,
Director.

Healing Advanced by Orthotics and Prosthetics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, men, women, and children, as well as servicemen active in Vietnam are being restored to active and useful lives through the work of the members of the Orthotics & Prosthetics Association. Vice President Hubert Humphrey recently wrote of this healing work, as have the Los Angeles Times through Medical Editor Jack Nelson and the San Diego Union and Copley papers through Medical Editor Cliff Smith. Their remarks which should be encouraging to many of our fellow citizens follow below:

Text of Telegram Dated Washington, D.C., October 14, 1966

National Assembly of the American Orthotics and Prosthetics Association c/o Herbert B. Warburton, executive director, Holiday Inn-Riviera, 1600 North Indian Avenue, Palm Springs, California.

My personal interest in preventive medicine and in supporting the genius of American science in helping individuals who need equipment created by the members of the American Orthotics and Prosthetics Association has existed for many years. In the Senate I sponsored and worked on legislation to push forward the frontiers of medical knowledge. I am also very much aware of the need for preventive medicine and help for individuals seriously handicapped, especially our children.

Congressman John Tunney in whose district you are meeting and whose facilities you are using joins me I know in emphasizing the importance to our senior citizens of developing new skills and equipment to help men and women live more normal and happy lives after accident or illness. The genius of American medical technique has made this possible. I wish to encourage continued pioneering in helping people develop the strength and remedial attitudes needed for full participation in our society.

Hubert H. Humphrey.

[From the San Diego Union, Oct. 16, 1966]

Medical Group Opens National Meeting Today

Palm Springs.—A national meeting on medical advances for Viet Nam veterans and others suffering loss of limbs and bodily functions through injury, accident and disease opens here today.

The annual meeting of the American Orthotics and Prosthetics Association will continue through Wednesday at the Holiday Inn-Riviera.

Orthotists, prosthetists and orthopedic surgeons from France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan and Canada and the United States will conduct lectures and discussion on the latest developments in treatment and rehabilitation of amputees and the crippled.

Orthotists are medical technicians who design, build and fit braces (orthoses to support or correct musculo-skeletal diseases or deformities. Prosthetists are technicians who make and fit artificial limbs (prostheses).

The American Board for Certification in Orthotics and Prosthetics, Inc., will hold its annual convention in conjunction with the AOPA.

[From the San Diego Union, Oct. 17, 1966]

New Hopes Seen for Amputees—Recent Strides Result in Better Limbs, Panel Says

(By Cliff Smith)

Palm Springs.—New ways of rehabilitating crippled and disfigured war casualties were discussed here yesterday by some of the men best able to help them.

The American Orthotics and Prosthetics Association—medical technicians who make and fit artificial limbs and braces—is holding its annual meeting here through tomorrow.

Several leaders in the organization agreed at a press conference that today's wounded soldier has a far better chance for regaining a normal life than his predecessors.

MANY FORMERLY DIED

In the Civil War, they noted, there were 56,000 men with amputated limbs of whom 80 per cent died because of the high infection rate. The few that survived got virtually no rehabilitating aid.

Of the thousands of World War I amputees, "only about 5 percent received artificial limbs," a spokesman said.

Those few prosthetics available were crudely fashioned of wood and rawhide.

All were totally nonfunctional.

The panelists said surprisingly little progress was made in time to benefit the 24,000 American amputees of World War II. Artificial legs scarcely were more than sculptured, stiff blocks of wood. Fitting mostly was poor and uncomfortable and limbs were clumsy.

LATER VICTIMS

A 1945 GI missing a hand amputated at the wrist got a leather artificial hand, stiff except for a springloaded thumb, or a simple hook with a lever for grasping objects, the panelists said.

It took months to fit leg amputees to get them walking again.

Today, a Viet Nam veteran with a shattered leg wakes up in a hospital, in many cases with an artificial leg already fitted to the injured limb.

If the amputation was below the knee, he may be walking within 24 hours; if above the knee, within three weeks.

His artificial leg will bend naturally at the ankle and the knee and the artificial foot lifting at the toe with every step.

His artificial arm will be made of a tough plastic. It will bend and even rotate effectively.

MORE FLEXIBILITY

He can obtain an artificial hand with three moving fingers. It will be covered with rubberized skin, modeled wrinkle-perfect to his other hand. When the artificial skin wears out he can replace it with another cosmetic glove.

He quickly can detach the hand and replace it with more than 15 steel and aluminum tools more effective for many manual tasks.

Progress in prosthetics and orthotics in the past five years has surpassed that of the last 50, the panel told a reporter.

"But we really only have scratched the surface," said Dr. Claude N. Lambert, a Chicago orthopoedist. "A great many dramatic developments in the field are in the making because of technical progress".

Dr. J. Warren Perry, dean of the school of health and rehabilitation professions at the State University of New York, said the federal Vocational Rehabilitation Administration initiated recently a $5 million annual research project to adapt the technology of the U.S. space program to the needs of amputees and cripples.

[From the San Diego Union, Oct. 18, 1966]

Normal Lives for Amputees—Doctors Tell of Gains in Treating Children

(By Cliff Smith)

Palm Springs.—Twenty years ago the typical child without one or more of his limbs received large doses of pity but little help in preparing for a normal life.

Society tended to give him a sheltered existence, education in special schools apart from normal youngsters and plenty of "crutches" that dissuaded triumph over his handicap.

Two pioneers in the modern rehabilitation of children here yesterday told their new formula: no expressed pity, plenty of clinical help in achieving physical independence and a firm shove into the world of normal people.

But Drs. Alfred B. Swanson and Claude N. Lambert also complained that some elements of society still are "discriminating" against child amputees with pseudosympathy really aimed at segregating them from normal children.

Swanson, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Lambert, of Chicago, are orthopedic surgeons. They have been the leading clinicians at the nation's first two child amputee clinics since their founding. They were in Palm Springs to address the annual meeting of the American Orthotics and Prosthetics Association.

Both agreed in an interview that there is every reason to integrate crippled and amputee children as soon as possible into normal life and seldom any excuse not to.

Both doctors like to cite the athletic achievements of their patients as evidence for their argument.

"One of our clinic boys with a unilateral, below-knee amputation has been an All-State center on his high school team for three years," said Lambert.

"Then last February the Illinois State Athletic Association adopted a regulation banning amputees from football. The association acted on a recommendation from the American Medical Association sports committee, which held that possible contact with a prosthesis endangered other players.

"As a result of the regulation, our handicapped Waukegan boy will be unable to accept a college athletic scholarship because it is contingent on his playing the last year of high school ball.

"Some of the things these kids can do is astounding. We had another boy, for instance, with one leg amputation above the knee and the other off below the knee. He played tackle on his high school team and also was named to the all-state team.

"Taking youngsters like this out of normal activities is simply discrimination—that's all you can logically call it."

Swanson told of an Iowa boy without hands who learned to throw a baseball so hard he became outfielder on his high school team. He said another patient, a 14-year-old boy born without hands or feet, recently asked for permission to play organized football.

"I know he expected me to say no but I surprised him and agreed," Swanson said. "I fully realize that he will never play competitive football but he will get to wear the uniform and he will feel a little more normal for it.

"We have had more than 1,000 juvenile amputees at the clinic since it was opened and nearly all of them have participated in sports. As much as possible, we send them to regular schools.

"To do anything else is to segregate them from society.

"Our whole philosophy is based on the concept that opportunities for amputees to be rehabilitated economically and personally will be greater if they compete with normal people and that there is no reason why the average amputee cannot compete effectively."

The clinic in Grand Rapids was founded in 1948; the Chicago clinic in 1952.

[From the San Diego Union, Oct. 19, 1966]

Mending of Broken Bodies Is Speeded—Expert Cites Needs

(By Cliff Smith)

Palm Springs.—Roy Snelson thinks of himself as a businessman employed by a county hospital and an engineer among broken human beings.

To Snelson, rehabilitation means inventiveness and free enterprises get-up-and go techniques. He is determined to keep his hospital section from becoming "a dumping ground for patients."

Snelson is chief orthotist-prosthetist at Rancho Los Amigos Hospital of Downey, a 2,000-bed chronic disease unit in the Los Angeles County Hospital system.

He is an example of more than 300 nonphysician medical specialists attending the annual meeting of the American Orthotics and Prosthetics Association here.

Yesterday in an interview Snelson told how he and some 1,100 colleagues in the United States are working overtime to bring their fast-improving skills to the aid of growing numbers of patients in a multitude of categories.

"A lot of county hospital units like ours are more like poor farms and dumping grounds for difficult patients," Snelson said.

"I don't think there is any good reason for this. I think it's better for the patient and cheaper for the taxpayer to spend $65 a day per patient and restore his independence than to let him linger in the hospital at a cost of $9 a day."

Snelson said the impact of federal medicare is tremendous at his end of medicine.

"A great many amputees today are geriatric patients who have lost limbs because of diseases like diabetes and atherosclerosis," Snelson said. "The current average rehabilitation period for a geriatric amputee is 7½ months. But if you put a 70-year-old patient to bed for that long he's going to die. We have got to find more and better ways to get them active again. It's both a medical and economic necessity."

Broken thigh bones in adults over middle age pose a similar problem, Snelson said, in that it takes them up to six months to mend when immobilized in a conventional cast.

Snelson invented a cast hinged at the knee for such patients who are put through the motions of walking a few days after the break.

"Walking on the bone makes it heal faster," he said. "By this method we can get a person back to light work in one month. And he will never suffer any of the knee stiffness that long immobilization creates. We have treated 25 cases like this in the last four months and all were successful."

[From the San Diego Union, Oct. 20, 1966]

BUSINESS SUCCESS: HANDICAP TURNED INTO ADVANTAGE

(By Cliff Smith)

PALM SPRINGS.—When you meet Jerry Leavy of San Jose he gives you a big smile and boldly offers a cold, steely "handshake" with one of his hooks.

Jerry has stumps for arms. But save your sympathy. He wouldn't trade places with any of you.

At 39, Jerry is the model of a successful businessman except for his handicap. He is co-owner of the A. J. Hosmer Corp. of Campbell, Calif., the largest U.S. manufacturer of artificial limb components.

He was in Palm Springs to exhibit his products at the annual meeting of the American Orthotics and Prosthetics Association which concluded yesterday.

Seeing and talking with Jerry is inspiring. He is optimism personified and his skill in manipulating his mechanical hands and arms is fascinating.

"WOULDN'T TRADE PLACES"

"I wouldn't trade places with anyone," he assured. "The way I look at it, I wouldn't have been nearly so successful without my handicap. I just tried to turn it in my favor and it worked."

Jerry whipped out his wallet and deftly produced pictures of his pretty wife and their three handsome children.

They live very comfortably. Jerry drives his own car and flies his own Cessna Skymaster. He takes frequent fishing trips, manipulating a spin-casting outfit with no trouble at all.

"I do just about every thing the average man does," he said. "And I never have trouble handling hot plates or losing gloves. The only special tool I normally use is a kind of button hook handy for buttoning my shirts."

Sometimes his handicap even turns up a bizarre advantage. On a recent Canadian fishing expedition, Jerry's companion was George H. Lambert of Baton Rouge, La., seated yesterday as the new president of AOPA.

Lambert has artificial legs. In the process of equipping for their trip, Lambert and Leavy, who are about the same size, bought two-piece long underwear. Lambert wore the tops and Leavy the bottoms.

Leavy fell out of a tree at the age of 14 and broke both arms severely. Wounds made by broken bones became infected and amputation of both limbs was necessary.

HOOKS FAVORED BY PROSTHETIST

A prosthetist urged Jerry's parents to equip him with hooks rather than cosmetic artificial hands, because they are more useful.

"My parents said 'No, we don't want those ghastly things,' " Jerry recalled. "Later when I tried the hooks I threw away the hands for good."

Jerry said it took him five years to develop full independence. One of the hardest things he had to learn was tying his shoe laces.

"It's tough trying to get people to leave you alone," he said. "Many people still are way off base in their thinking about amputees. Most of them still think of us as being helpless.

"Today there are clinics where a person can learn the degree of skill I had to acquire on my own. It takes only about a year now."

Jerry can tie a fancy windsor knot in his necktie and change the lures on his fine fishing line in jig time. He can change a flat tire, operate most of the machinery in his plant and he is great at two-finger typing.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Oct. 23, 1966]

REMARKABLE PROGRESS IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS TOLD

(By Harry Nelson)

Spurred by an increasing number of Vietnam war amputees, Medicare and revolutionary new rehabilitation concepts, the designers of artificial limbs are engaged in a frantic burst of activity to meet new needs.

Some of the new devices and concepts were shown last week in Palm Springs where the American Orthotics and Prosthetics Assn. held its annual convention. Among the new research presentations were:

1—A Canadian modification of a Russian artificial hand which is operated partly by electricity generated by the patient's own muscles, partly by battery power.

2—Powered arm braces for paralyzed patients who can not feed themselves and perform similar arm movements for the first time.

3—Reports that fitting certain leg amputees with artificial limbs while they are still on the operating table—rather than waiting months as at present—produces amazing results and saves considerable money.

TECHNIQUE CALLED IPOP

The latter technique, called the immediate post-operative procedure (IPOP), not only enables an amputee to walk sooner, but apparently reduces pain considerably and has very great psychological benefits to the patient, according to authorities at the meeting.

The chief beneficiaries seem to be youngsters and healthy young adults, such as Vietnam war casualties, according to Dr. Claude Lambert, professor of orthopedic surgery at the University of Illinois.

But other experts, including Roy Snellson, chief of orthotic and prosthetic services at Rancho Los Amigos Hospital, Downey, said IPOP is a reasonable way to handle elderly patients, also, particularly diabetics who must have leg amputations because of complications that arise from the disease process.

Snellson said that 40 patients, most of them elderly, have received the IPOP procedure at Rancho during the past year. Rancho Los Amigos is a county hospital that specializes in the rehabilitation of patients with chronic diseases.

WALKS DAY AFTER DAY

Nationally, it is customary for a patient to wait an average of 7½ months after an amputation before being fitted with an artificial limb. Snellson said the IPOP patient is walking on his new limb the day after the operation and home within a week. Ordinarily, he said, a diabetic could be expected to be hospitalized about a month after amputation.

The artificial limb installed immediately following surgery is a temporary device. It is replaced with a permanent artificial limb in about a month or six weeks.

"When we tell a patient about to be amputated that he will be walking tomorrow he doesn't believe us," Dr. Lambert said in an interview. "But you should see the smile on his face the next day when he is walking on his new limb."

Bert Titus, director of the prosthetics department at Duke University, Durham, N.C., said 43 IPOP cases—all leg amputations—have been done at his center, ranging in age from a 2½-year-old child who had been run over by a car to a 72-year-old man with insufficient circulation in the legs.

The Canadian artificial hand was described by Dr. Gustave Gingras, executive director of the Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal. Strictly experimental, the device to date has been installed on only 12 persons in the United States and Canada.

At present the hand can be made to perform only one movement—open and close the four fingers against the thumb—but plans call for a wider range of movements including wrist motions and shoulder movement.

The present model, demonstrated by H. M. Hague, an ex-colonel who lost his arm in World War II, is suitable only for below-the-elbow amputations. Dr. Gingras said he eventually intends to design a full-length artificial arm.

The Russians were the first to develop a prosthesis that gets part of its electrical power from the patient's own muscles. Electrodes are placed on top of the muscle which is to be the source of power. When the patient flexes the muscle, electricity is generated and carried by wire to a transistor, which amplifies the energy 10,000 times. It then goes to a tiny electric motor inside the arm. Rechargeable batteries supply additional power.

Flexing the muscle one time causes the fingers to close. Flexinfi it again opens the fingers.

"For the first time I am exercising a limb that really is not there," Hague said.

Also on display at the meeting were several powered braces designed at Rancho Los Amigos for patients with paralyzed arms.

The braces are ingeniously designed to allow the patient to use what function he still possesses to control the movement of his arm to feed himself and do other chores.

For example, one nearly completely paralyzed patient controls his arm movements by touching the tip of his tongue to various switches arranged in front of his mouth. The switches activate motors which move the braced arms.

According to Titus, there are only about 1,200 certified orthotists (brace makers) and prosthetists (limb makers) in the United States, and the number being trained is not keeping pace with the need. Titus heads the board which certifies these professionals.

He said that general prosperity, the Vietnam war and Medicare are adding greatly to the demands for services. The Medicare program will pay for new devices or repair old ones if a physician deems it necessary.

Association officials said no one has any idea of the number of Americans who have or need such devices. The only concrete figure available is 80,000 amputations a year, mostly due to accidents.

Information About Legislative Matters

SPEECH

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I am sure most of our colleagues receive as many letters as I do asking for information about legislation and issues.

These requests in large part are so general in nature as to require hours of time for research, if we were to attempt to answer them.

I am sure most of these people would try to be specific in their requests if they realized the volume of business transacted by the Congress.

The 89th Congress compiled a CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that will contain approximately 55,326 pages up to the date it closes on October 22, 1966, exclusive of 12,242 pages of the Appendix.

A total of 26,566 measures were introduced in both Houses of Congress, of which 21,999 were introduced in the House of Representatives.

The House passed 2,148 bills and resolutions and the Senate passed 1,968.

There were 145 conference reports filed in the House.

There were 794 public laws and 367 private laws enacted.

Ten bills were vetoed by the President and no vetoes were overridden by Congress.

These figures indicate how important it is for our constituents to be definite and specific when they write to us about legislative matters.

When L.B.J. Drops in for Lunch

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Harley B. Grimsley, the veteran editorial writer for the Jackson (Mich.) Citizen Patriot, of the Booth Newspaper Syndicate, recently added to his reputation for sound and spirited journalism with a series of dispatches relating principally to the United Nations, but including as well such diverting commentary as "When L.B.J. Drops in for Lunch." I read these four articles with great interest and with much personal benefit and I wholeheartedly recommend them to the attention and reflection of my colleagues.

The columns are as follows:

[From the Jackson Citizen Patriot, Oct. 11, 1966]

When L.B.J. Drops in for Lunch

(By Harley B. Grimsley)

What happens when the President of the United States drops in for lunch and to make a speech on a few hours notice?

Pandemonium! Or would you believe bedlam?

It happened last Friday to the National Conference of Editorial Writers, assembled in New York City for their annual meeting. I wouldn't have believed it if I hadn't been there.

To "background" the situation, as we say in the language of the trade, the NCEW issues a more or less standing invitation to the Man in the White House to address its gatherings. We almost had President Johnson at Milwaukee last year. He made the commitment, then came the gall bladder ailment which forced him to cancel.

This year our program cochairmen felt rather fortunate to book Secretary of State Dean Rusk as the speaker for our Friday luncheon, which was held at the Foreign Policy Association headquarters just across the street from the United Nations.

Between 2 and 3 p.m. Thursday the program chairmen were notified by the White House that Mr. Johnson had decided to come to the conference and to speak in place of Mr. Rusk.

The New York police department presumably was alerted about the same time.

What was booked as a quiet little luncheon turned into a major national news event. New York, where national conventions and conferences come at about three cents a dozen, suddenly discovered that we were there.

When we arrived at the building on United Nations Plaza for a 9 a.m. meeting, the place already was hip-deep in police and Secret Service men. Police barricades had been set up. We got through the lines only by virtue of our conference badges.

Estimates of the security forces present ranged all the way from the 1,000 published in the New York press, to the 3,000 which my wife learned from a Secret Service man. And that didn't count the 300 security officers who were inside the building, checking on every employe, arranging to guard every door and hallway, and putting chains and locks on every fire door.

The President's car, plus the Secret Service car which carries more armament than a Sherman tank, and a string of black limousines for dignitaries, already were parked in front of the building on 46th St.

What had been planned as a buffet luncheon was converted quickly to a sit-down meal. The room was small, but places had to be made for the White House staff members, the working press, radio and TV broadcasters and, of course, the inevitable security men. The buffet luncheon on a plate looked like something from Joe's Diner (at $8.50 per copy, yet including pre-lunch refreshments. New York food prices are murder. In the words of Wilbur E. Elston, editorial page editor of the Detroit News and president-elect of the NCEW, "never have so few spent so much" I think he really meant to add: "for so little").

My wife picked up a rumor at the U.N. that offers of $100 were being made for tickets to the luncheon. Unfortunately I didn't meet up with a buyer. And I doubt that I would have sold had I done so.

We were ordered to be seated before 1 p.m., the hour of the President's arrival. We were and he was exactly on time.

There is magic in the office of the presidency. A South Carolinian at our table, who takes a dim view of LBJ, remarked:

"There isn't a more blase audience in the world than a bunch of editors and editorial writers, but there is electricity in this room today."

He was right and he stood and joined enthusiastically in the applause when the President walked in.

The President's speech was a sober one, totally devoid of politics. More about that tomorrow.

After the luncheon ended, we faded to the outside of the building, fascinated by the sheer logistics and mechanics of guarding and moving a president. The cars still were in place. The barricades were up. The Secret Service men were scanning every window of the high-rise apartments across the street. We were told there were security men on every roof in the neighborhood. A group of bearded beatnik anti-Viet Nam War demonstrators had been isolated by the New York police. They were caught by surprise, too. They still were painting their picket signs when the President appeared.

A fairly large crowd was gathered across U.N. Plaza, hoping for a glimpse of the President. They were rewarded.

As he left the building, Mr. Johnson was supposed to enter his car for the short drive to the United Nations headquarters. Instead, he did a sharp left turn and walked into the street to greet the crowd. While Secret Service men and police quietly went mad, he "pressed the flesh", as the Washington newsmen call handshaking. He insisted on walking a block down the street to the United States U.N. mission before he entered his car to go to the U.N. and to greet the Secretary-General U Thant. And thereby hangs another yarn.

During the luncheon, U.N. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg left the table, returning in a few minutes. I found out later that the President had sent him out to call U Thant and tell him to expect a visit from Mr. Johnson, also unscheduled.

Later I learned that when the call came from the President, bedlam came with it to the U.N.

The official in charge of security has 150 guides under his control. I don't know how many actually were piloting parties of citizens around the palace, but plans had to be made to halt and hold the parties in corridors and rooms where they would be sealed off from the President's route. Moreover, the security force had to be rallied and dispersed so as to provide the maximum of protection for the President. The news accounts told of the meeting of Mr. Johnson and the secretary-general. The confusion behind the physical arrangements for the visit did not show.

"Unpredictable Lyndon" is the way Washington newsmen refer to the President.

It must have been a rough day all around for employes of government. Ambassador Goldberg showed up late for his own party, at which he was the host to the editorial writers in the U.N. Mission Bldg.

Be not shook up, gentle taxpayers. It didn't cost you a cent. The NCEW has a rigid rule against free-loading on anyone, and most especially on government agencies. The mission furnished the hall and the dignitaries, we furnished the refreshments.

The consensus was that the ambassador probably had gone somewhere to have a good cry. But when he showed up he was in good humor. By that time the President was well on his way by jet to the ranch. The New York police were relaxing and the Secret Service men probably were trying to get the lunch they must have missed as they guarded the President in Gotham.

[From the Jackson Citizen Patriot, Oct. 12, 1966]

L.B.J. Seeks Trade Route to Peace

(By Harley B. Grimsley)

President Johnson was deadly serious and spoke in carefully measured phrases as he made what was billed as a "major foreign policy address." He permitted himself no levity and none of the folksy Johnson style of talking.

Speaking last Friday before the National Conference of Editorial Writers in New York, the President extended a handful of new olive branches to the Soviet Union and its satellites in Eastern Europe.

I am certain that many in the crowd shared my own thoughts as I listened:

Why is the President offering a hand of friendship and cooperation to the Soviet Union at the very moment that Communists, aided in some large measure by Russia, are killing Americans in Viet Nam?

I think we learned the answer in the course of the address and in a series of studies of foreign affairs, including a speech, the following evening, by George Brown, Britain's deputy prime minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs.

I don't know that I agree with the President, I don't know that he is right. History tells me to be skeptical of the Communists of whatever strain and to put no faith in the word of the leaders of the Soviet Union.

But neither do I think that Mr. Johnson has gone soft on communism or is being advised by pinks or worse. Rather, I think, he is trying to achieve the goal of all American presidents of our times. That is to be the man who brought lasting peace to the world and healed what he called "the wound in Europe which now cuts East from West and brother from brother."

The wound is most plainly seen in the Berlin Wall where those who attempt to escape from the Communist paradise likely are to be gunned down in cold blood.

The President's olive branches included such items as increased trade with the East, credits for nations such as Poland, expanded cultural exchanges and a commercial air agreement with the Soviet Union.

A number of obvious factors are behind the President's thoughts and words.

One of these is that military force never will heal the wound. Other methods must be found to effect the cure. Talk of "liberation" of the captive nations is unrealistic. Germany never will be reunited by arms or by revolution.

Regardless of Russia's role in Viet Nam, the schism between the Soviet Union and China, if it is real, can be closed only if they join hands to face a common enemy.

Many of the ancient divisions in Europe have been wiped away by trade. Mr. Johnson's reasoning seems to be that if commerce between East and West achieves such proportions and create such benefits for both sides, that military action becomes unthinkable, then a basis will be found for lasting peace.

In the long gone, but not lamented, days of Western colonialism it was said that "trade follows the flag." This still is true to a large degree of the new and more deadly brand of colonialism practiced by the Communist powers.

Today it might be said that "peace follows trade." What the ambitious rulers of Italy, Germany and Japan tried to gain by military might in World War II has been achieved through channels of commerce. Only the Communists have not learned the painful and expensive lessons of that great conflict and the years that followed.

In speaking of the commercial aspects of his offer, the President said: "This is good business and it will help us—help us to build the bridges to Eastern Europe that I spoke of in my address at V.M.I. only a few months ago."

He also said:

"We want the Soviet Union and the nations of Eastern Europe to know that we and our allies shall go step-by-step with them just as far as they are willing to advance."

The President obviously believes—and events of recent years prove—that the Communist regimes of Eastern Europe will not fall of their own weight. Neither will they be defeated in a military way. The Bomb makes war unthinkable, even if our allies in Europe, who are doing well in their own trade with the Communist bloc, had the stomach for a "war of liberation." Or even if Americans did.

Viet Nam and Eastern Europe are two different kettles of fish, as are Peking and Moscow.

The President's plan then, appears to be to build the commercial and cultural bridges to the East—the Communists willing—and strengthen them to the point where lasting peace and mutual understanding will become necessities for both sides. He would create conditions in which the Soviet Union, if forced to make a choice, would have to side with the West instead of its big and belligerent comrade in Red China.

He seemingly hopes to make commerce between East and West so appealing and permanent that the armies on both sides of the Iron Curtain and the Berlin Wall can be reduced.

The President carefully pointed out that his new offers were not made from weakness. He reminded all who heard him that the American people and their government do not believe that might makes right; that they have been tested and not found wanting in the Marshall Plan, the Truman Doctrine, NATO, SEATO, Berlin, Korea, the Dominican Republic, and even today in Viet Nam. His were not the words of a dove.

But neither were they the remarks of an unyielding hawk.

He sees trade and exchanges of all types between governments and people as the only practical lasting way to peace.

He reminded us that his general policy is the same as that followed by the four presidents who preceded him. That is true. Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy, all in their times, tried to build the bridges in one way or another. Their gains were small.

President Johnson now is risking his place in history on the hopes that conditions now are right for a new effort to follow the trade route to peace.

Is he right?

I don't know. Pray that he is, but we, as a people, have been disappointed so many times.

[From the Jackson Citizen Patriot, Oct. 13, 1966]

MANY FEEL U.N. USEFUL, EVEN AS A "DEBATING SOCIETY"

(By Harley B. Grimsley)

I went back to the United Nations Friday and re-discovered the truth of the French proverb: "The more things change, the more they are the same."

On both of my trips to the big glass house on the East River in New York I traveled with the VIP's. The first visit was in March of 1961 as a member of an American Press institute seminar. The second was last Friday as a member of the National Conference of Editorial Writers meeting in New York.

In both cases they rolled out the red carpet. We were taken behind the scenes and given every opportunity to assess the work of the world organization.

No one becomes an expert on the United Nations or foreign affairs in two visits. The best a working newspaperman can do under these circumstances is report impressions; to pass along what the real experts have to say.

I deliberately looked for contrasts, for changes, perhaps for proof of my own conviction that the U.N. has been sliding down hill in the past five years from the status of a powerful force in the world to that of a debating society.

I might have been right.

On my first trip—the date was March 15, 1961—the member of the United States U.N. Mission staff who conducted the briefing told us that we would see history made in the Security Council.

The late Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson was presiding as chairman of the council. He was at his best—witty, urbane, dedicated.

The issue before the body was the complaint of Angola against Portugal. Remember that dispute? Probably not. It has been so overshadowed by events the intervening years. In brief, Angola, the colony, had a grievance against Portugal, the imperialist.

We were told that for the first time in history the United States would cast a vote in favor of an African country against a European colonial power.

That happened late in the afternoon of March 15, 1961.

The proposal before the Security Council called for a United Nations investigation of Angola's complaint. The motion was lost, but five of the 11 members, the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Arab Republic, Ceylon and Liberia voted "yea." Six nations, including France and Britain, abstained.

At that time, the Congo was in a state of turmoil. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold was only a few months away from the plane crash which took his life while he was on a mission of peace in Africa.

The wheels of history have made many revolutions since that mild and pleasant day in March of 1961. The second-guessers say that the United States was wrong in throwing its weight to the side of the natives in Africa, that this was the first of a long series of mistakes.

For all that, the vote of the United States on Angola, the crisis in the Congo and the manner in which the U.N. was attempting to meet it, created an atmosphere of hope and courage around the headquarters in New York.

There is no doubt that the power and the prestige of the U.N. have declined in the past five years.

More and more the world organization has become a "debating society." The peskiest peace problem on the face of the earth, which is the war in Viet Nam, has not even been brought before the "parliament of man," to use Tennyson's phrase.

The Cuban crisis has come and gone without UN action. The Berlin Wall is not even recognized by the organization.

Prominent member states have refused to pay their share of the expenses of the various peace-keeping operations conducted by the UN.

The predictions of the pessimists seem about to come true. They say, and I often have been inclined to agree, that the UN has become a great exercise in futility. As a force for world peace it is a flop.

But the experts whose opinions I must respect disagree.

They radiate hope. They rationalize the happenings in the UN.

They point out that, despite its failure to live up to the letter of the charter, it provides a place for debate, for negotiation and for executive action, a forum for 119 nations of the world.

One of the experts who briefed us cited a specific example in connection with the Cuban missile crisis. On that occasion, he said, the foreign offices of very few nations believed the statement by the United States that the Russian missiles were in place in Castroland.

Pictures of the missiles, shown at the UN proved to 119 governments in one day that the United States was telling the truth. It would have been all but impossible, he said, to have reached each of the nations individually and in so short a time.

"Having a framework for negotiation is helpful," he added, then listed examples.

This same expert also pointed out that the United Nations, is, first, last and always, a political body, not at all unlike a local board of supervisors, a city commission or a state legislature. Unanimous agreement on any given issue is impossible, but debate is possible and compromise is not out of reach.

"We must recognize its limitations as a political body," he said, "but we have to take the pragmatic view. The United Nations won't go away. We must live with it and make it work for us."

Has the United Nations a future?

The consensus of the experts is that it does, regardless of how we skeptics may feel.

And so the hope that I felt in 1961 still is present in 1966.

The more things change, the more they are the same.

[From the Jackson Citizen Patriot, Oct. 14, 1966]

DOES U.N. REALLY SERVE AMERICA?

(By Harley B. Grimsley)

"Get the United States out of the United Nations and the United Nations out of the United States!"

This is a battle cry, or a slogan for a crusade, in certain American circles.

"We are tolerating a nest of spies in the U.N.! Red China must be kept out! The U.N. works against the American national interest!"

And so it goes. In weighing the future of the United States in the U.N., a key question must be asked and answered:

"Does the world organization serve our national interest?"

Members of the National Conference of Editorial Writers meeting in New York last week heard the answer, put in various forms, from a variety of experts. These included Secretary-General U Thant, who presented the global view, U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg and a panel of authorities made up of—

Dr. Richard N. Gardner, professor of law and international relations at Columbia University and senior advisor to the United States delegation to the U.N. General Assembly.

Dr. Hans J. Morgenthau, director for the Center for Study of American Policy and professor of political science at the University of Chicago.

Dr. John G. Stoessinger, executive officer of the Ph. D. program in Political Science, Hunter College, and member of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace.

Their titles and their backgrounds probably entitle these men to be classed as "intellectuals" or even "eggheads." We found them able to speak in a down-to-earth and pragmatic manner.

We also heard from George Brown, Britain's deputy prime minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs who currently is in the United States on a mission to propose and push a plan for bringing peace to Viet Nam.

Brown is a brilliant, loquacious, witty, gregarious man and one who says what he thinks without hesitation. He had the courage to stand up before an audience of American editors, many of whom thoroughly disagreed with him, and say that Red China ought to be admitted to the United Nations. Then he added: "So they can have some of the troubles we do."

Judging from the skillful manner in which he fielded questions, many of them loaded, from the American and Canadian editorial writers and London newsmen who were following him about New York, he must be a terror in parliamentary debate.

But to get back to the key question stated above, here, in essence, are some of the answers we heard:

"The United Nations has served America's national interest. For the first ten years of its existence it largely was an appendage of American foreign policy.

"The atmosphere has changed with the admission of so many new nations, but U.S. interests still are being served."

One speaker cited as an example the world population explosion which has become a matter of universal concern. He said, in effect, that it is in the American national interest to aid in population control, but that it can't do so alone. Rich, prosperous, white America cannot tell the backward nations that they should produce fewer children but the United Nations can do so.

With respect to the refusal of nations such as France and the Soviet Union to refuse to pay their share of the cost of peacekeeping operations and to literally defy the U.N. on many matters, this is the consensus of the experts:

"No nation will vote against, or will pay money to work against, its own national interest."

As hypothetical examples, they cited Cuba and Viet Nam. If the U.N. had sent a "peacekeeping" force to stop the invasion at the Bay of Pigs, or should flatly tell the United States to get out of Viet Nam, this country would flout the will of the world organization.

Another example: What would the U.S. have done if Kasavubu had been assassinated and Lumumba, the tool of Russia's national interest, had survived to rule in the Congo?

As for the constant violations of the letter of the charter, particularly on the matter of dues and assessments, the experts point out that when Ambassador Goldberg "surrendered" on the matter of dues, he reserved to the United States the right to take a similar attitude when and if it felt that such action was in its own national interest.

We heard much about the strength of the U.N. lying in the flexibility which is being accorded the charter.

Dr. Morgenthau pointed out that Stalin and others had the idea that the purpose of the U.N. was to provide a method by which the five great powers would run all the affairs of the world. It hasn't worked out that way so the letter and the spirit of the charter have been altered by custom and agreement to keep the organization alive.

Although they didn't say so, I gained the impression that their thinking is pretty much the same as that which is applied to the interpretation of the Constitution of the United States.

Rightly or wrongly—and I think in many instances wrongly—the Constitution has been interpreted in ways not at all envisioned by the Founding Fathers. The excuse for so doing is that the basic law must be adapted to the needs of the time. Thus is the flexibility in the application of the U.N. Charter defended. Hew to the letter, so the authorities say, and the U.N. will die. They feel it is important to keep it alive.

Again quoting Dr. Morgenthau: "The United Nations had added a new dimension to world power politics."

His thesis, and all others seem to agree, is that the success or failure of the U.N. lies outside the world organization—in the realm of world politics. This and every other power will work outside the U.N. when it suits their purpose. Again, Viet Nam and Cuba are two of the prime examples.

Touchy questions in power politics often are kept outside the U.N. because the U.S. does not want to force Russia to vote against us—or we do not want to risk a defeat in the General Assembly. This same philosophy is followed by other powers, large and small.

The matter of relative power and voting is one of the worst questions facing the U.N. It is a fact that nations representing 10 per cent of the world population can swing a two-thirds vote in the General Assembly. (There is something for those who consider the one man, one vote theory sacrosanct to chew on.) The experts see no easy solution to that one.

Should Red China be admitted? Not only Mr. Brown but most of the experts believe that it should so that the United Nations will "represent the world as it is."

The provision in the charter limiting membership to "peaceloving nations" was lost from the very beginning because the Soviet Union not only was a charter member but was granted one of the permanent seats on the Security Council.

But would Red China join, even if given the chance?

That's a good question, one which our experts could not answer definitely. The chances are that the Communist power would lay down so many preconditions to membership that even its most ardent friends in the U.N. would not be able to accept them.

Summing up, the experts seem to agree that, for better or worse, the U.N. will remain and will serve a useful purpose. The flexibility which so many Americans abhor enables it to survive where other world organizations, such as the League of Nations, failed.

It supplies a forum for 119 nations and should, they say, represent all human beings on the face of the earth. It provides a vehicle for instant negotiation and diplomacy.

It had added, as Dr. Morgenthau says, a new dimension to world power politics, but really has not changed that institution. It is not the world government that its early advocates hoped for and it cannot impose its will on any government against its national interest.

That it has survived 21 years to become of age is something of a miracle.

These opinions are not my own. This is what persons close to the U.N. scene believe.

They may be right. I hope they are, although a deep strain of skepticism remains.

To take the negative view, it must be admitted that the U.N. has created no real disasters, for America or for the world. Perhaps it has done much good.

And the punch line its friends always employ is this: Maybe the world would not be worse off without the United Nations, but who wants to find out?

I don't believe I do.

Maryland Partners of the Alliance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARLTON R. SICKLES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. SICKLES. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Albert Berney, executive secretary of the Maryland Partners of the Alliance, 10 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md., recently attended, as a delegate, the Second Inter-American Partners of the Alliance Conference in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. In connection therewith she wrote a most interesting and stimulating report describing the events of the Conference and graphically illustrating the value of the Partners of the Alliance program in general and the Maryland Partners of the Alliance in particular. I urge all of our colleagues to read Mrs. Berney's remarks, which follow:

The first stop on my trip was Miami where delegates of the 31 North American Partner-states met to discuss the formation of a National Association. Latin American States had done so a year ago. The discussion was lively as no state wanted a second bureaucracy set up in Washington, nor spend money in paying dues.

But the vote for such an organization was unanimous, the reasons were several. Jim Boren, the director, explained that an association such as this could accomplish many things in areas, where his hands as a government employe would be tied. Through a National Association we will be able to apply for foundation grants; we shall also be able to deal with airlines as a large group to get reduced airfares for our exchanges of goods and people. The organization would be a clearinghouse for communications among ourselves and new ideas.

AID has tentatively promised 130,000 dollars to set up this office, and Edward Marcus of Dallas was elected chairman. This organization should start to function by January 1, 1967.

Now to Rio. Dr. Tayback and I were fortunate that the Estado do Rio was only a 20 minute ferry ride away from the Hotel Gloria. So we had split personalities, spending part of each day in both locations. Most of the work at the Second Inter-American Partners of the Alliance Conference was done in committees. There were official speeches to the entire body, but they were kept at a minimum.

Our Rio delegates, Dr. Tayback and I split to be represented at each of the committees, that ranged from "Business and Industry," Agriculture, Human Resources, Public Health and Preventive Medicine to Organization and Projects. I participated at the last one.

To summarize:

Emphasis was given again and again that our partnerships remain purely private, person to person, without governmental interference and we shall only ask for government help if absolutely necessary.

Our interchanges should concentrate more and more on Youth, as our future citizens. Instead of having Latin American specialists come to the U.S. for further training, we should send our technicians down there to train these people in their own surroundings. Too often American-trained Latins have returned to their home bases and found their new learning was not applicable to their home environment. Also, this suggested reverse flow, of training might deter the Latin American "Brain Drain," which is considerable.

The South Americans stressed that they can teach us, too. In getting us acquainted with their ancient and modern cultures, their good race relations, their solid family life, which keeps juvenile delinquency to a minimum. Several told how these partnerships had changed their image of the "gringo." Formerly they only knew the wealthy tourist or the ruthless businessman. Now they realize the large number of middle class Americans. People like themselves, sharing similar problems, specifically in education, law enforcement, slum clearance and getting better people into their governments. I was struck by the complete empathy between our different groups. I was also fascinated how the U.S. states work on their partnerships. Leaving out Texas and Florida—who are not in a class with the rest, having huge sums at their disposal—Maryland shares common problems with the others. Hospital shipments, medical help, cheaper air rates, etc.

But let me brag a little. The other states were very impressed by our project implementation and will follow suit. The Estado do Rio is the only one to have the donees of project sign an agreement to use our money for a specific self help undertaking in a specific time span.

Also our sister school program is the most widespread and our student exchange the largest. Our direct communication via radio phone served by hams will set up a pattern for other states.

We do lag in art exchanges, in collecting tools for vocational and training schools, in exchange-professorships at University level and in establishing Portuguese language courses.

Now away from the Gloria to Niteroi. Our counter committee meets every Tuesday evening and I attended one of those. To say those meetings are lively is an understatement. We discussed many topics. Their philosophy, which is important to them and with which I agreed is to stress the Maryland-Rio relationship, leaving out the U.S. They display the Maryland flag at all their functions and have really done a great job of making the word and the meaning of Maryland a popular one. They are very anxious to revitalize our sister school program which had started with such a bang and is somewhat dormant now. I hope for great things with our new school program chairman here, Miss Stidham. The Rio program wants to de-emphasize moneyed projects—except in the school building programs—and have us concentrate more on exchanges and Equipment. Hospitals more than ever need practically everything and there is a crying need for all kinds of small tools. Dr. Evaldo, our Agricultural expert, suggested sending over a Maryland prize bull to be exhibited at the State Fair and then auctioned off. I had lengthy talks with various committee members about setting up a kind of United Campaign in Niteroi. We had approached this idea a year ago and found our committee much more receptive this time. I suggested they find and send up here a dynamic, English speaking organizer for a course in setting up a Community Chest agency down there. They and I know that the citizens of Niteroi could implement many of their own projects this way. When the Governor elect Fontes visits Maryland in 4 weeks, they suggested that we take his wife on a tour of Red Feather agencies.

Now the high point of our trip. Just so you don't think we worked for 10 days straight through. We were taken by our committee on a two day trip to the Southern tip of the Estado do Rio. There lies the fishing town of Parati. This ancient place is the pride of Brazil. By law nothing is allowed to change the charming colonial architecture of the place. We were shown two recently built modern houses, but to the owners grief, they have to be torn down as they don't conform to the rest of the buildings. To get to Parati we were treated to a wild and wooly boatride from Angra dos Reis. Our intention was to land first at the island of Ilha Grande, to present the $1400 check from the Talbot County school system for finishing a large grammar school there, but the ocean was too rough to even get near this island.

I could talk forever of this region of extravagant beauty, green mountains descend to white beaches, the huge bay—much larger than our Chesapeake—is dotted with picturesque islands, the water has colors from turquoise to deep blue, well a veritable paradise. Dr. Tayback and I tried to project into the future, fill the bay with sailboats, the beaches with sunbathers and surfers, the mountains with hikers, at present there is complete solitude, the tourist potential is really tremendous. The whole area is inhabited by fisher folk, who are desperately poor and unable to eke out a decent living, in spite of the abundance of delicious shrimp and fish.

We arrived in Parati, drenched to the skin, but soon warmed by the enthusiastic welcome we received. I think we were the first Americans to visit there. We toured the school and oh what pretty teachers! and the hospital where a young and earnest doctor is trying to take care of the whole county.

e left reluctantly the next day, this time by jeep, the roads were as bumpety as the ocean, but the state is making a tremendous effort to build a highway, so that tourists from Sao Paulo in the South and Rio in the North will be able to get to Parati and bring some money into this area. e stopped off in Barra Mansa, but that is Dr. Tayback's province and I shant trespass, we tarried every place so long, just could not seem to leave, that we arrived at the Rio airport as the last passengers to board the plane back home.

Polish Independence Day (November 16, 1918)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the birth and growth of an independent and sovereign state at the end of the First World War was the culmination of the Polish people's struggle for freedom. It also marked the attainment of a supreme goal for which all freedom-loving Poles had worked ceaselessly for more than 100 years.

Since the last partition of Poland at the end of the 18th century the unhappy Poles were subjected to alien regimes in their homeland. Under the autocratic rulers of Austria, Germany, and czarist Russia they lived as restless and discontented subjects. And whenever they tried to regain their freedom, they were powerless against their ruthless and powerful foes, and so their efforts ended in disasters and utter defeats. Still these stouthearted and gallant people were not disheartened and despondent; they looked forward to the day when their next effort would succeed. And their best chance came toward the end of the First World War. Late in 1918, as the defeat of the Austrian-German forces seemed certain, and as the czarist regime in Russia was already gone, the Poles were in a position to take their fate into their own hands and be masters of their own national destiny. That was the intent and spirit of the proclamation of Poland's independence by the Polish leaders on October 7, though the newly formed government notified the other sovereign governments of the existence of a free Polish state only on November 16. Since then, for 48 years all Poles have celebrated the anniversary of that day as their independence day. Even though the independence thus attained was lost in 1939, and at the end of the last war the Poles did not regain it, they still celebrate their independence day as the most memorable event in their modern history.

Dr. Charles B. Huggins, of the University of Chicago, 1966 Nobel Laureate

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as Representative from the Second District of Illinois, I have been inspired by the quality of my constituents. They are in the forefront of leadership in culture, the professions, business, and labor.

Twenty-six Nobel laureates have been associated with the University of Chicago. The 26th is Dr. Charles B. Huggins, the William B. Ogden distinguished service professor and director of the Ben May Laboratory for Cancer Research. He was notified of his selection on October 13, 1960.

The enclosed article from the University of Chicago Magazine is brought to the attention of my colleagues and the Nation because it illustrates two facts: First, the secret of genius is hard work; and, second, the keynote of greatness is modesty and humility:

DR. CHARLES B. HUGGINS: 1966 NOBEL LAUREATE

On the morning of October 13, the Huggins household near the University campus was awakened by a telephone call. Dr. Charles B. Huggins, the William B. Ogden Distinguished Service Professor and Director of the Ben May Laboratory for Cancer Research, was informed that he was to share the 1966 Nobel Prize for medicine. His reaction was surprise and incredulity.

"We were admonished," Dr. Huggins later told newsmen, "that the phone might start ringing. That was the understatement of the year." Receiving a Nobel Prize, he says, is "like having your house burn down—it's terribly exciting. It's a very great honor, of course. Although it's not one of the great events of life—such as birth or marriage or death—it's of inestimable value to have favorable recognition of one's work by colleagues, to have them say, in effect, 'not too bad, not too bad at all . . .' But I hope that this will not make me proud."

Dr. Huggins and his wife, Margaret, live at 5759 Kenwood Avenue. They have two children, Charles E. Huggins, a surgeon at Harvard Medical School, and Emily, a housewife. Dr. Huggins has been here for forty years and is the twenty-sixth Nobel laureate to be associated with the University.

The prize will be shared with Dr. Peyton Rous of Rockefeller University, a man Huggins refers to as "my hero in medicine." Dr. Rous discovered in 1911 that a germ—since proved to be a virus—could cause cancer in chickens. Dr Huggins showed in 1941 that advanced cancer of the prostrate could be controlled by hormone therapy. Dr. Huggins described his research, after receiving word of his award:

"I've worked for thirty years with a deep conviction that everyone has within himself some potential to restrain the growth of cancer. This potential is seldom fully realized." In a person with no natural defenses, Dr. Huggins said, cancer may cause death in six weeks. Yet, in an average case, a person with cancer will live for three years. This means that the body, by some tumor/host balance, is able to defend itself to some extent.

"Our work has been to study the role of hormones as restraining agents. Now hormones are extremely powerful substances, but they are not toxic. So if they do no good they also may do no harm. This offers an important advantage, because in experimental medicine one must always follow the Golden Rule. In the investigation of disease, one may do only those things acceptable for himself or his family.

"Our research was proven in animals first. As in most successful research, we experienced wonderfully good fortune. We first became interested in prostate cancers while doing some biochemical studies in dogs. Now, of all the creatures on the face of the earth, only the dog and man are known to have prostate tumors and cancers. In our experiments it was inevitable that sooner or later we would get an older dog with a prostate tumor. The first time this happened, being engaged in highly esoteric studies, we found it vexatious. But then we encountered another, and we asked ourselves, is nature trying to speak to us?, is nature saying study this? So we deliberately sought animals with prostate tumors, and we quite quickly found ways to shrink them. Then we were very, very fortunate in being able to transpose the techniques to human beings.

"From our studies of hormones and the tumor/host balance we were able to establish a paradigm consisting of three extremely simple principles. They're simple, I believe, because nature works very simply indeed—because if nature needed complicated schemes, much more would go wrong in the physical and biological world than does at present."

The first principle is that cancer cells differ utterly from the target cells in which they arise. Because of this basic difference, cancer cells and normal cells react quite differently to their hormonal environment. The second principle is that certain cancer cells will die when certain hormones are withdrawn, while normal cells only become dormant in this unfavorable climate. The third principle is that certain cancer cells will die when certain hormones are introduced in excessive amounts.

Dr. Huggins' treatment for cancer of the prostate involves either withdrawal of male hormones—by orchiectomy, or removal of the male reproductive glands—or administering large doses of female hormones. This type of therapy is limited to cancer of the prostate only, Dr. Huggins emphasizes; it is a "modality of treatment," to be used like surgery or X-ray for a specific type of cancer.

"Until this morning I have lived a completely uneventful life. I've been busy and happy doing experiments. This is entrancing in its fascination. It's a lively way to spend one's life, because one pits his brain and his hands against nature—which is a just judge, not an imperfect one, as people might be. Nature does not care who you are. If you ask the right questions, you'll get the right answers. Nature cannot lie or be unfair.

"In our work, creativity and originality are everything. It's the same as in the arts. Where at first there was nothing, we work, and then there is something. It's creativity that makes a man do what he has no right to do—work a seven-day week, endanger his health, neglect his family. So great is its delight."

Dr. Huggins was asked, on the morning of the announcement, what his plans were for that afternoon. His immediate reply was, "I'll be back in the lab."

Street Lighting Fights Crime

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES P. FARNSLEY

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD an excellent article by Mr. Charles F. Petersen, chief of police of Western Springs, Ill., and president of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police, which he presented at a street lighting conference in Chicago in 1962:

STREET LIGHTING FIGHTS CRIME

(By Chief Charles F. Petersen, department of police, Western Springs, Ill.)

A good place to start any discussion is with a little history. It is a bit easier to understand how we reached the pinnacle upon which we now stand—or how we got in the mess we are in—if we understand where we were before we got where we are today.

We are reminded, in discussing the subject of light, that very early in the Scriptures, it is recorded that God said, "Let there be light." An examination of Bartlett's Familiar Quotations would doubtless reveal numerous pithy comments on how men have valued the light. The ancient Persians worshiped a God of light. Traditionally, darkness has represented evil and ignorance to men. The term enlightenment, on the other hand, is practically synonymous with progress.

Getting a bit closer to the subject of the relationship of municipal lighting and police work, probably most of us today take it for granted that police departments always existed in our country pretty much as they are today.

Actually, except for the traditional offices of sheriff and U.S. Marshal, U.S. police forces originally consisted of glorified night watchmen. In some places, it was even originally the citizen's duty to take a turn at standing watch at night. Then, as now, most crimes against property, and some crimes of violence, took place at night.

Pretty soon, the citizen decided that it was preferable to pay someone else to stand his watch, all alone in the dark for him, and the U.S. police profession was born.

In the daytime, in the good old days, it was assumed that the community was relatively safe, and the "police" force went home to sleep. There wasn't much property to steal—except horses and money—anyway.

In those days, before centrally generated electric power and the electric light, it was universally assumed that a sensible person would not go out on the streets when it got dark. So everyone went to bed early, and they rolled up the sidewalks at 10 p.m.

Granted that a "police" force equipped mainly to guard community property and to raise the alarm in case of trouble might not have too much deterrent power—there were other types of deterrence. Malefactors were sometimes run out of town on a rail, or an angry citizenry burned down their establishments. Sometimes, vigilance committees were formed, as in San Francisco in 1851, and the wrongdoers—or suspected wrongdoers—were strung up to a near-by tree. Quoting the "Encyclopedia Britannica," in 1851 and again in 1856, "altogether more than 8,000 reputable citizens served on vigilance committees." The need for a greater deterrent in this period of poor policing is perhaps illustrated by the treatment accorded horse thieves.

In those days, even a city like San Francisco was not very big, and crime was more a rural matter.

Today, we have the greatest concentration of people in history in our metropolitan areas. We also have the greatest number of reported crimes in history—and the crime rate is growing faster than the population. According to the FBI Uniform Crime Statistics of March 1, 1961, major U.S. crime increased 12 per cent in one year—from 1959 to 1960. Population is increasing, but not at the rate of 12 per cent per year.

Crime repression, deterrence, and prevention have traditionally been treated as local problems in our country, as they should be in most cases. Criminals are made in the home and in the community, and only the home and community can effectively make good citizens and deter bad citizens. Certainly nobody in Washington can do this job. However, the local character of crime perhaps has made us tend to think of crime in rather narrow local terms.

The fact is that growing crime rates are a world-wide development. Police in London, England, have noted similar increases in serious crime similar to our own. The same is also true of other highly industrialized, seemingly advanced countries.

What has this to do with street lighting? Why are we having this upsurge of crime, and what can we do about it?

Probably one reason for the growth in crime is the growing mobility of the population in industrialized countries, and the consequent loss of roots and the increasingly disorganized home and social and religious life in big cities. These all help encourage crime. This growing mobility, of course, also means more strangers wandering about the streets, more predominantly transient areas in our big cities, where strangers can readily come and go without being recognized by anyone. It is especially easy for strangers bent on mischief to move about if the street lighting is inadequate, as it is in the majority of U.S. cities today.

Another reason for the growth in crime is probably the growth in material wealth. We like to talk about the growth each year in industrial productivity, family income, and gross national product. A growing gross national product, among other things, means more automobiles and television sets and golf clubs and fancy luggage and clothing and other property to be stolen.

Take autos, for instance. Today there are two and a half times as many autos on U.S. streets and highways as there were in 1946, the first year after World War II. By 1975, it is expected that there will be about three and one half times as many. There have also been many more auto thefts. I suspect that the number of autos available to be stolen have something to do with auto theft rates.

With all this property lying around, we need extra precautions to prevent its being stolen.

OPPORTUNITY VERSUS DETERRENCE

Now let's look at some of the figures on crimes against property and see if we can find any connection between larceny and the amount of illumination that exists.

There are official government figures that demonstrate conclusively that certain types of crime regularly increase in the winter months, when there are more hours of darkness. According to FBI crime reports, for instance, reported robberies may be 25 per cent higher than the monthly average in December, which has less daylight hours than any other month. From May to October, on the other hand, robberies may be 10 to 15 per cent less frequent than in the average month.

There are comparable increases in burglaries and other larcenies, but the biggest increase is in robbery—a street crime.

Let's take another type of crime, negligent homicide. Because of careless or drunken driving negligent homicide may jump as much as 50 per cent above the year's average in December, partly because of negligent driving, of course, but partly because of bad weather and lighting conditions in the winter months, making an accident more likely.

I think I have already suggested that the physical environment alone—and street lighting is part of the environment—is not the sole factor in crime. First there has to be a predisposition to commit crime. "Hard core" delinquents and criminals must first have acquired bad behavior habits and bad codes of behavior. Trying to develop good citizenship and good codes of behavior is the business of a crime prevention program.

The intent to commit a crime, as lawyers know, is an essential part of the legal definition of a crime. The other aspect of a crime is an overt illegal act. To some extent we can prevent overt illegal acts by programs of deterrence. Traditionally, police activity has principally concerned itself with repressing and deterring illegal acts.

Police patrol, afoot or in squad cars, is one means of deterrence. If a criminal is uncertain whether a squad car will suddenly appear on a non-scheduled, routine check of a neighborhood, he may think twice about perpetrating a crime.

If the neighborhood in question is well lighted, he may think that the risk of detection is a great deal greater. Not only will the criminal fear police, he will probably fear citizen detection. More citizens will be found walking on a well lighted street at night if there is something in the neighborhood that invites walking, such as shops, community centers, theaters, etc.

Along this line, recently Harper's Magazine had an interesting article, entitled "Violence in the City Streets." The article was an excerpt from a recent book, "The Life and Death of Great American Cities," by Jane Jacobs, who is an editor on an architectural magazine.

Mrs. Jacobs argues that police alone, essential as they are, cannot assure the safety of city streets. "The all-important question is," she says, "How much easy opportunity does any city street offer to crime?"

"There must be eyes upon the streets," she says, "eyes belonging to what we might call its natural proprietors." And she says: "The sidewalk must have users on it fairly continuously." The more street light there is, and the more settled the neighborhood, the more aware the neighbors will be of what is going on in the street. A stranger who enters the area bent on some mischief will immediately arouse suspicion and watchfulness.

Mrs. Jacobs is interested in much more than street lighting, but she does say that "Bright lights do give some reassurance to people who need or want to go out. Thus lights induce these people to contribute their own eyes to the upkeep of the street. Moreover, as is obvious, good lighting makes the eyes count for more because their range is greater. Each additional pair of eyes, and every increase in their range, is that much to the good."

Mrs. Jacobs says that streets should not be predominantly full of transients, and that they should have some feature about them—such as shops and other legal centers of activity—that encourages a lively neighborhood "street life." With these provisos, it is not unfair to say that she sees good street lights as essential aids to crime prevention.

EXPERIENCE OF POLICE ADMINISTRATORS

Preparing for this talk, I asked the Illinois Crime Prevention Bureau if it could furnish some information on the effectiveness of street lighting as a crime prevention measure. Dr. Lois L. Higgins, Director of the Bureau, wrote various police departments, asking for comments.

"The only available analytical data we have," wrote Clarence M. Kelley, Chief of Police in Kansas City, Missouri, "is derived from the annual computations of crimes by time of day. A preliminary survey of this data indicates that approximately 42% more Part I offenses are committed between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. than are committed during the equal twelve hour period of daylight. There are, of course, other recognized factors which contribute to the increase of crime during the hours of darkness; however, the fact that the perpetrator of a crime when operating in the dark has more freedom of movement and risks less chance of detection and identification probably constitutes the greatest of all the factors causing crime to increase during the hours of darkness."

Robert Welz, Assistant Chief of Police, Cincinnati, commented: "In our city, better lighting was installed in two areas in an effort to lessen offenses against the person. One area surrounded our Union Terminal Railroad Station, and the other area involved a hospital facility. Increased lighting provided better visability for patrol and lessened the opportunity for the offender. The effort did bring about a decreased crime incidence."

Major J. C. Goodman of the Charlotte, North Carolina, Police Department, said: "Adequate street lighting certainly has a deterrent effect on night-time crime. Here in Charlotte, a six-lane boulevard, well lighted, was recently completed which literally split our worst crime area. As a result, crime in this area seemed to disperse with the darkness."

Said Charles H. Morgan, Chief of Police, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania: "Lighting is a great deterrent to criminal activity; certainly to deter is a function and objective of all enforcement agencies. The umbrella of poor lighting is one of the great elements of crime. Encouragement of good street lighting can never be overemphasized in police department operations."

Assistant Chief of Police Sam S. Manning, of Memphis, Tennessee, said, "In areas here in which modern street lights have been installed there has been a marked decrease in the number of offenses mentioned."

Captain Joseph J. Cummings of Boston, Mass., wrote, "The Peabody Square area of Dorchester, until a short time ago, was illuminated by gas lamps, and the number of women and girls that were being molested there necessitated the placing of plainclothes officers. . . . Since replacing the gas lamps with electric lighting, this problem is gone. It is a perfect example of what good lighting can do to assist a police department in its work."

The most detailed reply came from Herbert W. Hart, Commissioner of Police of Detroit, Michigan, who wrote:

"In the summer of 1959 this department was directed to select areas of the city which might show a reduction in crime incidence through the installation of proper lighting. The object of the program was to determine whether street crimes committed against persons could be reduced. Three areas which were poorly lighted and presented exceptionally acute policing problems were selected. The program called for the installation of adequate lighting in the streets and alleys within these areas and the trimming of trees to derive the maximum benefit from the lights.

"A comparison was made of the total crime incidence in these areas before and after the installation of the improved lighting. The limited testing which had been conducted indicated that it was possible to reduce crime through the improved lighting. During the 1958–1959 fiscal year, the areas where the test was conducted had a crime incidence of 1.58 per month. During the period in which the additional lighting had been in operation in these same areas, the monthly average dropped to 1.29, decline of 18 per cent."

Commissioner Hart concluded: "The alleviation of the crime problem in these areas might have been more pronounced except that for a time in the most troublesome of the areas hoodlums made a practice of breaking some of the lights. The program has been extended into a number of areas."

Report on the Activities of the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DANTE B. FASCELL
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, it has been my custom to report on the activities of our subcommittee at the end of each congressional session.

The following is an account of the subcommittee's activities during the 2d session of the 89th Congress, which I hope will prove informative to the Congress and to the public.

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES LEGISLATION

Since 1962, the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements has conducted a continuing study of the U.S. ideological offensive in the cold war. An outgrowth of this study, and particularly of the subcommittee's concern with the role of the social and the behaviorial sciences in the formulation and implementation of U.S. foreign policy, was the introduction, in June 1966, of three far-reaching legislative proposals. The three bills proposed, respectively, first, the appointment of a commission to prepare the groundwork for a White House Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences, H.R. 15457; second, the establishment, in the Executive Office, of an Office of Social Sciences, H.R. 15458; and, third, the creation of a National Social Sciences Foundation, H.R. 15459. All three of these were referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor.

In introducing this legislation, I expressed my hope that the three bills would provide a starting point for a dialog between the U.S. Government and the academic and professional communities regarding ways and means of curing the disorder which presently troubles us in these fields. I would hope that in this manner in we can accomplish a thorough assessment of the status of the individual social and behavioral sciences, appraise the contribution which they can make to the furtherance of U.S. foreign policy objectives, and strengthen the role which these sciences play in the formulation and execution of our foreign policy.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION YEAR

In the fall of 1965, I had the honor to head the official U.S. House of Representatives delegation to the White House Conference on International Cooperation, held in Washington. Subsequent to the conference, the delegation's report on U.S. activities in the International Cooperation Year was published by our subcommittee. See committee print, "Report on Activities of the International Cooperation Year," June 1966. The report summarized the nearly 400 recommendations which emanated from the White House Conference and urged that the executive branch establish the necessary machinery to check on the implementation of these recommendations. In August 1966 the President appointed a special White House committee consisting of Budget Bureau Director Charles Schultz, Presidential Assistants Walt W. Rostow and Joseph Califano, and Mr. Raymond D. Nasher, of Dallas, Tex., to perform this task. The subcommittee plans to hold followup hearings on this subject next year.

UNITED NATIONS FINANCIAL SITUATION

One of the continuing concerns of the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements has been the difficult financial situation which the United Nations has experienced over the past several years. As of February 8, 1966, the funds due the United Nations from its members for assessments imposed through the end of calendar year 1965 amounted to $154,601,162. Of this sum, $29.4 million was due in assessments made to finance the U.N.'s regular budget and Working Capital Fund. The remainder of the arrearages—$125.2 million—was attributable to the refusal of a handful of nations—notably the Soviet Union, other members of the Soviet bloc, and France—to pay their share of the U.N.'s two major peacekeeping operations: the United Nations force in the Middle East—UNEF—and the United Nations Operations in the Congo—ONUC.

In order to facilitate consideration of these issues and of related legislation, I directed the subcommittee staff to prepare, in an abbreviated form, first, a report on the financial condition of the U.N. and prospects for financing future U.N. peacekeeping operations; second, a summary description of the origins of the article 19 controversy; third, a chronology of its evolution; and, fourth, an outline of the U.S. Government's position with respect to this problem.

In an effort to shed further light on this subject, and to consider several major political issues confronting the U.N., our subcommittee held hearings in March and April of this year during which we received testimony from Hon. Arthur J. Goldberg, U.S. representative to the United Nations, and Hon. Joseph J. Sisco, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs.

The staff report described above, together with the record of our hearings, was published by our subcommittee as House Report No. 1564, entitled, "United Nations Financial Situation: Background and Consequences of the Article 19 Controversy Over the Financing of U.N. Peacekeeping Operations."

The larger question of the financial structure of the entire "U.N. family" of international organizations is presently being studied by a committee of 14 nations which was appointed by the last U.N. General Assembly, as well as by appropriate officials in the U.S. Department of State. At a later date our subcommittee will report on the outcome of those studies.

LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In addition to its continuing studies, the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements held hearings and acted upon a number of legislative measures. A brief description of each of these bills follows:.

THE 1972 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES IN UTAH

Last year the U.S. Olympic Committee recommended that the State of Utah be designated as the site of the 1972 winter Olympic games. In March of this year, the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movement held a hearing on Senate Concurrent Resolution 71, to approve the selection of the U.S. Olympic committee and to support its recommendations. The resolution was endorsed by the entire Utah congressional delegation, as well as by the Department of State.

The subcommittee agreed to report the resolution favorably. The measure was subsequently approved by the Congress and brought to the attention of the International Olympic Committee in Rome. The latter committee approved the selection of Utah for the 1972 Winter Olympics. For background, see Senate Concurrent Resolution 71 and House Report No. 1386.

HEMISFAIR

In 1965 the subcommittee considered and the Congress approved a bill—Public Law 89–284—to provide for U.S. participation in the HemisFair, 1968, International Exposition to be held in San Antonio, Tex.

On May 13, 1966, the President forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives an executive communication transmitting the recommendations of the Secretary of Commerce on the manner in which and the extent to which the United States should participate in the HemisFair, 1968, Exposition.

Legislation embodying these recommendations was considered by our subcommittee, reported favorably, and approved by the Congress. The necessary funds were subsequently provided by the Congress to pay for the construction of the U.S. pavilion, and for the preparation of the exhibits, at HemisFair. For background, see Public Law 89–284, executive communication 2399, H.R. 15098, House Report No. 1740, and Public Law 89–685.

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS YEAR, 1968

In December 1963, the General Assembly of the United Nations unanimously adopted a resolution designating the year 1968 as the International Human Rights Year to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the universal declaration of human rights.

On that occasion, and again in 1965, the General Assembly called on member states of the U.N. to join in that observance.

Also in 1965, the Committee on Human Rights of the U.S. National Citizens' Commission on International Cooperation recommended that a committee be appointed to undertake advance planning for the observance by the United States of the International Human Rights Year, and to carry through a program of activity at the State, local, and national level.

On August 11 and 17, 1966, the subcommittee held hearings on some 20 resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives, authorizing the appointment of a U.S. Human Rights Committee to plan and coordinate the observance by the United States of the International Human Rights Year.

On August 17, the subcommittee favorably reported the text of a bill proposed jointly by Representative PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, and myself. See H.R. 17083. The measure was subsequently approved by the full Committee on Foreign Affairs but failed to be considered by the House of Representatives before the adjournment. For background, see H.R. 17083 and House Report No. 2050.

WATER FOR PEACE

Water is one of mankind's most precious resources—and it is becoming one of the scarcest. Expanding population, climatic changes, and certain developments in methods of land utilization and cultivation are exerting increasing pressures on the available supply of potable water. Unless solutions are found to the resulting problems, relations between nations may become increasingly marred by conflicts over water.

In an effort to begin the search for such solutions, President Johnson proposed that the United States sponsor the first international conference on water problems. As chairman of the subcommittee, I was pleased to sponsor legislation embodying this proposal—House Joint Resolution 1169. Our subcommittee held hearings on this resolution, considered it in executive session, and reported it favorably to the Committee on Foreign Affairs which concurred in our recommendations.

Prior to the adjournment, both the House of Representatives and the Senate approved this legislation, clearing the way for U.S. sponsorship of the Water for Peace Conference in Washington, D.C., in May of next year. Some 1,200 delegates from nearly 100 countries, and about 2,800 observers, are expected to attend this meeting with the vast majority of them paying their own way and contributing their time and knowledge free of charge. For background, see House Joint Resolution 1169, Senate Joint Resolution 167, and House Report No. 1742.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION CONFERENCE

Prior to adjournment, our subcommittee also held hearings on House Concurrent Resolution 1032 and its predecessor, House Concurrent Resolution 440, proposing the convening of a wildlife conservation conference under the auspices of the United Nations.

The need for such a conference, held at a governmental level, has long been recognized. National and regional wildlife conservation groups, stressing the need for greater governmental interest in wildlife preservation, have repeatedly recommended the holding of such a conference.

As a result of our hearings, the subcommittee favorably reported House Concurrent Resolution 1032, with amendments. Unfortunately, because of the lateness of the session, and the pressure of other legislation, neither the full Committee on Foreign Affairs nor the House of Representatives had an opportunity to consider this legislation.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Speaker, this, in brief, is my report on the activities of the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements during the 2d session of the 89th Congress.

It has been a great privilege to serve as chairman of that subcommittee and to direct its work. I deeply appreciate the cooperation and assistance which I received in the discharge of those tasks from my able colleagues, members of the subcommittee: Hon. L. H. FOUNTAIN, Democrat, of North Carolina; Hon. OMAR BURLESON, Democrat, of Texas; Hon. DONALD M. FRASER, Democrat, of Minnesota; Hon. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, Democrat, of New York; Hon. EDWARD R. ROYBAL, Democrat, of California; Hon. H. R. GROSS, Republican, of Iowa; Hon. PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN, Republican, of New Jersey; and Hon. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI, Republican, of Illinois. They have done an outstanding job, which merits the gratitude and the respect of our citizenry.

I shall look forward to working with them in the next Congress.

"Justice" and the Supreme Court

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include two newspaper editorials which further reflect on recent Supreme Court decisions that do not help our law enforcement agencies and only abet the offenders.

The recent editorials which follow, "Supreme Court Bypasses Social Question," and "This is Justice?" appeared in the Buffalo Courier-Express, Buffalo, N.Y., and in the Washington Star, respectively:

SUPREME COURT BYPASSES SOCIAL QUESTION

In view of the U.S. Supreme Court's recent decisions which strongly protect the rights of the individual, it seems strange that the Court refused to hear an appeal which would have a direct bearing on thousands of other such unfortunate cases throughout the country. The case in question was that of a 56-year-old California resident who had a record of more than 40 arrests for public drunkenness.

His lawyers argued that he was a compulsive drinker and by no means a criminal who should be punished by jail sentences. This view also is held by many physicians who contend that chronic alcoholism is an illness and should be treated as such. Their contention is borne out by the fact that many prominent persons in all walks of life have been addicted to alcohol but by virtue of their positions have never been arrested as they might have been had they been less prominent.

In a dissenting opinion Justice Abe Fortas contended that "Punishment of alcoholics does society no good . . . The use of the rude and formidable weapon of criminal punishment of the alcoholic is neither seemingly sensible, neither purposeful nor civilized." His opinion also is shared by District of Columbia courts which held that chronic drinkers cannot be convicted of drunkenness.

Justice William O. Douglas, who joined in the dissent, pointed out that in 1962 the Suprem Court held that a narcotics addict could not be punished as a criminal.

Which causes one to ask "Then why can't such a ruling be applied to those who have become addicted to alcohol? Admittedly the High Court's refusal is not an affirmation of the previous convictions but its action leaves the entire question unresolved from a legal standpoint at least. However, other such cases will be presented in the years to come and perhaps then we will get the answer that is too long overdue.

Meanwhile, many communities, such as Buffalo, are taking a humane view of the matter and are setting up facilities to aid such unfortunates who certainly are neither criminals by inclination nor conviction. They have passed the point of personal responsibility and must be aided by an intelligent society of which they are a part. Jail sentences should have no part in treatment and hoped-for rehabilitation.

THIS IS JUSTICE?

A 17-year-old youth, according to a statement he made to the police, set fire last December to the Jewish Community Center in Yonkers. He was seeking a "thrill." Twelve persons died in the fire, and the youth was indicted on a first degree arson charge and for first degree murder. But it looks now as though he may go free.

Judge Robert E. Dempsey, sitting in Westchester County Court, has ruled after listening to tape recordings of the interrogation that the police did not give the suspect the warnings spelled out by the Supreme Court's 5 to 4 decision last June in the Miranda case. Of course the warnings were not given. How could the police have known in January, when the questioning took place, that the Supreme Court would drastically change the rules in confession cases some six months later?

Nevertheless, Judge Dempsey, having no choice, has ruled out the confession. One "fragment" of evidence remains. The youth also made admissions to a private citizen. But Judge Dempsey, although he will hold a further hearing on the question, has indicated that these, too, may be thrown out. He suggested that these admissions might be "derivative evidence," evidence growing out of the confession to the police, and that they would have to be suppressed under the "fruit of the poisonous tree" doctrine.

Unhappily, this also is according to law. So there is a strong likelihood that the youth will go untried and unpunished.

This is what passes for justice today in these United States. To our way of thinking, the Miranda decision and the results which will continue to flow from it are a travesty on justice. But there is, perhaps, one small consolation. If this thrill-seeker beats the rap, the 12 people who were burned to death in the Yonkers fire will never know the difference.

Pittsburgher Helps Americans in Distress Abroad

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, a young Pittsburgher, Philip B. Heymann, occupies a key position in the Department of State. Under leave to extend my remarks I include a Pittsburgh Press article about him, as published August 14, 1966, at this point in the RECORD:

KEEPER OF THE KEYS—PITTSBURGHER LETS 'EM IN, OUT OF UNITED STATES—HELPS STRANDED TRAVELERS, TOO

(By Douglas Smith)

WASHINGTON, August 13.—If an American finds himself broke, sick, arrested or otherwise in distress in a foreign country, he probably will look for the nearest American consulate.

The man back in Washington who is responsible for helping such Americans stranded abroad, and for various other activities of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, is a young Pittsburgher, Philip B. Heymann.

IN JOB SINCE MARCH

Mr. Heymann, 34, has, since March, been acting administrator of this bureau of the State Department, which includes the Office of Special Consular Services, the Visa Office, the Passport Office, and the Office of Refugee and Migration Affairs.

He had no idea he would be doing this when he was growing up in Squirrel Hill and attending Shady Side Academy, or even as an undergraduate at Yale.

He thought of becoming a lawyer, which he did, or of teaching philosophy, which he still might. He spent a year studying philosophy at the Sorbonne in Paris on a Fulbright Scholarship.

SERVED AS LAW CLERK

After graduating from Harvard Law School in 1960 he spent a year as law clerk to Justice John M. Harlan of the Supreme Court, then joined the staff of the solicitor general.

He went to the State Department only last year, as depuy to Abba Schwartz, and succeeded to the administratorship when Mr. Schwartz resigned in anger upon learning that the department planned to reorganize him out of his job.

That probably will hapepn to Mr. Heymann. The reorganization plan is still in the works and may be sent to Congress next year. But Mr. Heymann doesn't seem disturbed.

"I'm sort of a wandering lawyer," he says.

REPORTS ON REFUGEES

Refugees are an important responsibility of Mr. Heymann's bureau and he recently made a comprehensive report on the subject to a Senate subcommittee.

Cuban refugees are still arriving in the U.S. at the rate of 4000 per month under the special air-lift arrangement, and there have been about 300,000 altogether.

Mr. Heymann hopes the immigration law will be amended to permit the Cubans to become permanent residents and eventually eligible for U. S. citizenship, without having to leave the U.S. and re-enter.

This country has not admitted a great many refugees from the Communist countries in Europe or from Red China, since our immigration law limits such admissions to 10,200 per year.

However, starting in 1952, the U.S. has aided some 500,000 of those in Europe to reestablish themselves in other free countries and has spent some 52 million dollars in doing so, Mr. Heymann noted.

LARGEST PROBLEM

Now we also are helping feed refugees from Red China, and have allocated two million dollars to aid the 60,000 Tibetans who fled their homeland after the Red Chinese took it over in 1959.

Mr. Heymann points and that the Chinese are the largest single problem in the refugee world.

One million have fled to Hong Kong since the 1948-49 revolution, and they and their children now compose half Hong Kong's population.

The U.S. probably will admit some Chinese refugees, as well as Tibetans and Palestinian Arabs, Mr. Heymann says.

Mr. Heymann's wife is also a Pittsburgher. She's the former Anne Ross of Oakland.

The Heymanns visit there often. His parents are Sidney and Bessie H. Heymann, who live on West Woodland Road.

His sister, Mrs. Howard Goldfarb, lives in Washington, Pa. The youngr Mrs. Heymann is the step-daughter of Leon Falk Jr., a Pittsburgh industrialist.

She is doing graduate work in anthropology at Catholic University here and they have two children, Stephen, 10, and Sally Jo, 6.

Adequate Street Lighting

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES P. FARNSLEY
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, adequate lighting helps reduce the night traffic acident rate. It deters would-be criminals. It enables police to do a better job of crime detection. Yet the benefits which good lighting can bring are not being used to full advantage. On too many miles of our Nation's streets and highways, the motorist is forced to rely only on the headlights of his car for illumination. Too many sections of our Nation's cities afford the nighttime burglar or car thief a convenient cover of darkness.

Many believe that the cost of installing adequate lighting makes it an unrealistic solution, but too little attention is given to the staggering cost which crime and traffic accidents impose upon both their victims and to society as a whole. These are costs which could be dramatically reduced by lighting. For example, lighting engineers conducted a study of night accidents on boulevards in Chicago's park district and concluded that there was a 70-percent reduction in night accidents after Michigan Boulevard was relighted in 1949 to conform to the American Standard Practice for Street and Highway Lighting. Fatal and injury-producing acidents alone declined by more than 80 percent.

Relighting Chicago's boulevards cost $50,000 per mile—$24,000 for lamp posts and luminaries and $26,000 for cable and rebuilding of the underground wiring system. Had Chicago used an aboveground wiring system, expenses would have been considerably lower. If the cost seems high, consider this: accident costs are also high. The dollar figures used in determining accident "costs" represent only such readily measurable items as wage losses, medical expenses, insurance costs, and property damage. There is no way of calculating in exact economic terms the pain and suffering of one injured in an auto crash or the grief and loss felt by the family of one who has lost his life in an accident. Even so, this limited measure of costs averaged $22,600 per death, $1,250 per injury, and $190 per property-damage accident according to estimates made by the National Safety Council in 1954.

In the 12-month period before Chicago's boulevards were relighted, there were 40 fatal, 1,290 nonfatal, and 4,365 property-damage accidents on them at night. Using the National Safety Council's figures, the total cost of these accidents was $3.3 million. Had there been adequate roadway lighting, there would have been a 70-percent reduction in night accidents and a $2.3-million reduction in accident costs. Relighting the 205 miles of boulevards cost $50,000 per mile or $10.25 million. In other words, the $2.3 million annual reduction in accident costs paid for the initial cost of the relighting program in less than 5 years.

Reduction of accidents is a dramatic benefit, but it is not the only one. When a highway is lighted, the safe driving speed at night can be 10 to 20 miles per hour higher than when it is not. If the speed limit on a highway which carries 2,500 vehicles at night is raised from 45 to 60 miles per hour the economic value of time saved amounts to $6,000 per mile per year based on a very conservative estimate of 2 cents per vehicle minute. The highway's capacity is increased in other ways also. Motorists can make better use of passing opportunities and headways; driver performance on multilane highways and freeway interchanges is improved. In general, the driving task is made easier. There is less driver fatigue and less muscular and nervous tension. In addition, when roads are lighted they are used more at night. Nearby business realize an increase in patronage.

In short, the expense involved in installing adequate lighting should not be used as a justification for not doing so. Budget limitations and the high initial expenditure required may seem to make good lighting impracticable for all but the most heavily used freeways. But a beginning can be made toward lighting all roads, two-lane and four-lane, urban and rural, which carry substantial amounts of traffic. In great Britain, for example, researchers have reported favorably on a lighting system designed for two-lane rural highways which departs from standard practice by using lamps spaced 270 feet apart, insteal of the usual 120 feet. This spacing produces a pattern of alternating light and dark patches on the pavement which is enough to make larger objects visible to the approaching driver. The cost of this experimental system: half the normal cost.

Another productive approach is to begin by lighting areas where the accident exposure is comparatively great. Herbert A. Friede, an engineer formerly with the District of Columbia Highway Department, has recommended that at minimum the following "critical areas of driver decision" be lighted:

Freeway entrances and exits;
Interchanges and intersections;
Bridges, overpasses, and viaducts;
Tunnels and underpasses;
Guide sign locations;
Dangerous hills and curves;
Heavily traveled sections in urban and rural areas or where entrances, exits, or interchanges occur within 1 mile or less of each other;
Rest areas and connecting roads;
Railroad grade crossings; and
Elevated and depressed roadways.

Each of these approaches is relatively low in cost. Their value is increased by the ease with which they can be expanded into full lighting programs.

The time has come to abolish night on our highways. As a key part of our national effort toward traffic safety, let there be light—and let there be life.

Achievements of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to call to the attention of the House the outstanding accomplishments of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries during the 2d session of the 89th Congress. This has been a tremendously productive session, and one in which we can all take pride.

As the House is aware, this is the first full session I have had the honor of serving as chairman. Our former colleague, Herbert C. Bonner of North Carolina, served as chairman from the beginning of the 84th Congress in 1955 until his death in November of 1965. His able leadership will long be remembered.

First, I would like to extend to my colleagues on the committee my appreciation for their fine cooperative efforts in making this session so successful. I sincerely believe that they are deserving of the gratitude of the entire Congress for devoting untold hours to the business of the committee, while carrying on their heavy everyday duties of their congressional offices.

May I further express my deep appreciation to my subcommittee chairmen who gave of their time and energy to achieve these outstanding accomplishments; namely, the very effective and hard-working gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation; the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], who devoted long, arduous hours as chairman of the Subcommittee on Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Navigation; our most capable ranking majority member, the gentlewoman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN], who has faithfully served as chairman of the Subcommittee on Panama Canal; our hardworking and efficient colleague from North Carolina [Mr. LENNON], who has most capably directed the business of our Subcommittee on Oceanography; and the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. DOWNING] who diligently and faithfully directed the affairs of the newly created Subcommittee on Maritime Education and Training. To all of these gentlemen I express my sincere thanks.

During the second session of this Congress the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine carried on its traditional role of striving to strengthen the American merchant marine to enable it to better serve our national interest in its dual capacity as a vital link in our transportation system and as a military and naval auxiliary in times of emergency.

Comprehensive hearings were held by the subcommittee to build a clear record as to the adequacy of the American merchant marine to meet the military support requirement of the war in Vietnam and the needs of our waterborne foreign commerce. Other important matters involved the status and future of the American merchant marine.

Other matters of considerable importance were accomplished by the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation, such as the 12-mile exclusive fishing rights legislation, S. 2218; the fish protein concentrate legislation, S. 2720; and the endangered species bill, H.R. 9424.

During the first session of this Congress one of the most significant pieces of legislation reported out of the committee was the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act, considered by the Subcommittee on Oceanography. It was not until the second session that this legislation was enacted into public law, on June 17, 1966. This legislation would provide for the first time the development, encouragement, and maintenance of a comprehensive, long-range and coordinated national program in marine sciences. In connection with this legislation, the subcommittee reported H.R. 16559, which would amend the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act to authorize the establishment and operation of sea grant colleges. This piece of legislation became public law late in the second session, on October 15, 1966.

Other matters of considerable importance were considered by the Subcommittees on Panama Canal; Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Navigation; and Maritime Education and Training. With respect to the latter, the subcommittee held lengthy hearings to look into the matter of manpower shortages in the American merchant marine, not only to the extent of the shortages and possible means of alleviating them, but also to inquire into the entire subject of education for sea services.

I have attempted to mention only a few of the highlights of the constructive record of the second session of this Congress. The committee staff is now preparing a detailed activity report which will be printed as a committee print in the near future.

Gonzalez Publishes Complete Voting Record for 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have already inserted in the RECORD my voting and attendance records for 1965 and for most of 1966. With this installment, my published voting record is complete for both sessions of the 89th Congress. It follows:

Roll-call No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
367	Oct. 17	Quorum call	Present.
368	Oct. 17	S. 3675, bill to amend the International Claims Settlement Act to provide for determination of claims of U.S. citizens against China. On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed 249 to 3.)	Yes.
369	Oct. 17	S. 985, Fair Packaging Act, adoption of conference report. (Passed 242 to 6.)	Yes.
370	Oct. 17	S. 2947, bill to improve the Federal Water Pollution Act to strengthen the act, adoption of conference report. (Passed 247 to 0.)	Yes.
371	Oct. 18	Quorum call	Present.
372	Oct. 18	Quorum call	Present.
373	Oct. 18	H.R. 18381, supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1967, motion to recommit. (Passed 167 to 121.)	No.
374	Oct. 18	H. Res. 1060, resolution to approve contempt citation by HUAC against Milton M. Cohen, motion to recommit. (Failed 90 to 181.)	Yes.
375	Oct. 18	H. Res. 1062, resolution to approve contempt citation by HUAC against Jeremiah Stamler, motion to recommit. (Failed 54 to 182.)	Yes.
376	Oct. 18	H. Res. 1062, resolution to approve contempt citation by HUAC against Jeremiah Stamler. (Passed 174 to 37, but no quorum.)	No.
377	Oct. 19	Quorum call	Present.
378	Oct. 19	H. Res. 1062, resolution to approve contempt citation by HUAC against Jeremiah Stamler. (Passed 219 to 69.)	No.
379	Oct. 19	H.R. 5688, District of Columbia crime bill authorizing interrogation of suspects without benefit of counsel. (Passed 208 to 70.)	No.
380	Oct. 19	H.R. 18233, Public Works Act, motion to recommit	No.
381	Oct. 19	S.J. Res. 167, joint resolution to enable United States to hold an International Conference on Water for Peace. (Passed [illegible] to 70.)	Yes.
382	Oct. 19	Quorum call	Present.
383	Oct. 19	Quorum call	Present.
384	Oct. 19	Quorum call	Present.
385	Oct. 19	H. Res. 1013, resolution creating Select Committee on Standards and Conduct, without proper safeguards, motion to lay on the table. (Failed 24 to 238.)	Yes.
386	Oct. 19	H. Res. 1013, resolution creating Select Committee on Standards and Conduct, as amended to correct defects. (Passed [illegible] to 0.)	Yes.
387	Oct. 20	Quorum call	Present.
388	Oct. 20	Quorum call	Present.
389	Oct. 20	S. 3708, Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, adoption of conference report. (Passed 142 to 126.)	Yes.
390	Oct. 20	H.R. 15111, bill to amend Equal Opportunity Act, the war against poverty, adoption of conference report. (Passed 170 to 109.)	Yes.
391	Oct. 20	H.R. 18233, Public Works Act, on agreeing to Senate amendment relating to projects in Illinois and Missouri. (Passed 261 to 0.)	Yes.
392	Oct. 20	H.R. 13161, Elementary and Secondary Education Act amendments, adoption of conference report. (Passed 185 to 76.)	Yes.
393	Oct. 20	H.R. 17607, bill to suspend temporarily the business investment credit, motion to recommit conference report. (Failed 57 to 184.)	No.
394	Oct. 20	H.R. 17607, bill to suspend temporarily the business investment credit, adoption of conference report. (Passed 161 to 76.)	Yes.
395	Oct. 20	H.R. 13103, bill to provide equitable tax treatment for foreign investment in the United States, motion to recommit conference report. (Failed 95 to 127.)	No.
396	Oct. 20	H.R. 13103, bill to provide equitable tax treatment for foreign investment in the United States, adoption of conference report. (Passed 171 to [illegible].)	Yes.
397	Oct. 21	Quorum call	Present.
398	Oct. 21	H.R. 14644, bill to amend Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, adoption of conference report. (Passed 222 to 13.)	Yes.
399	Oct. 21	H.R. 18381, supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1967, motion to concur with Senate amendment. (Passed 129 to 102.)	Yes.

Hon. Leverett Saltonstall

SPEECH

OF

HON. TORBERT H. MACDONALD

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. MACDONALD. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a great privilege to have this opportunity to pay tribute to one of the great public men of our time. Senator LEVERETT SALTONSTALL's long service to the people of Massachusetts, and to the country—beginning over 46 years ago as alderman of Newton, then in the Massachusetts Legislature, next as Governor, and finally as Senator—was of the highest order—unselfish, dignified, and noble.

The people of Massachusetts recognized these qualities in him, electing and reelecting him to office even in times when the opposition party was sweeping other offices. People of all political persuasions were proud to have LEVERETT SALTONSTALL as their spokesman.

We shall miss him, his devoted and dedicated service, when the 90th Congress convenes in January 1967. I believe that the highest tribute any man in any work can receive is the acknowledgement by his colleagues that his has been a service of excellence. Senator SALTONSTALL has earned this. I sincerely hope that we shall not see the end of his service after he retires from the Senate and I hope that he will continue to give all of us the benefit of his wisdom and counsel.

Award of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation to Dr. Charles A. Brind, Counsel, University of the State of New York

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEO W. O'BRIEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I insert the formal presentation speech of Dr. Herman A. Bayern, American Provost of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama on Thursday afternoon, September 8, 1966, in the executive offices of the foundation in New York City.

Capt. Maurice M. Witherspoon, U.S.N., retired, delivered the invocation. He then introduced Dr. Bayern who made the presentation speech conferring the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and diploma on Dr. Brind. I ask unanimous consent that Dr. Bayern's remarks, the investiture speech of former chief judge of the Court of Appeals, the Honorable Albert Conway, and a translation of the diploma from Spanish to English by Dr. Marie L. Fetsch be inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the addresses were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DR. BAYERN'S ADDRESS

Dr. Brind, we are gathered here this afternoon in testimony, first of our faith in the ideals of American democracy; secondly, in our devotion to the cause of universal education and peace as the bulwark of these ideals; and, thirdly, because of our confidence in the cooperation of all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere in the preservation of human freedom and peace of all the peoples of the world.

You, Dr. Brind, have been voted the highest honor of the Eloy Alfaro Foundation of the Republic of Panama.

"In recognition of your outstanding service to mankind, as a dedicated public official of the University of the State of New York, all your adult life, for your distinguished contribution to culture and education, and your work of charity for all worthy causes and endeavors; and in further recognition of your untiring and sacrificial efforts toward the establishment of international and universal brotherhood; and finally, because all your merits and accomplishments comes within the framework of the aims, ideals, and principles and purposes of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama."

This Foundation, named after the soldier, patriot, statesman, martyr, the former President of Ecuador for two terms at the turn of the century, is for the perpetuation of justice, truth, and friendship among peoples and nations, and serves to promote the moral values with personal integrity, for which General Eloy Alfaro devoted and laid down his life.

President Alfaro, (1842–1912), established in Latin America, many schools, colleges, and universities, as well as hospitals and other welfare institutions; and furthered cooperation and unity among the countries of the entire Western Hemisphere. Under his leadership the Congress of Ecuador passed laws separating Church and State.

Wherever there was a threat to the peace in the Western Hemisphere, he was the dynamic leader who brought about the peaceful solution of such disputes.

General Alfaro sowed the seeds for Pan American understanding and cooperation. In 1907, he called a Peace Conference in Mexico City in which the United States participated for welding all the Americas together and to preserve for the Western Hemisphere the Pan American Unity of freedom loving peoples that would be the perpetual harbinger against the attempt of any form of despotism to plant the tyrants' heel on even the tiniest portion of the soil of our Pan American nations, which Dr. Castro and the Soviet Union have actually accomplished in Cuba, 90 miles from the shores of Florida, in violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

Were General Alfaro alive today, he would be a zealous supporter of the work and program of the United Nations, the organization of the American States, and all other agencies created by the U.S. Government for the purpose of solving problems in Latin America. This great Ecuadorian statesman and dedicated leader would leave no stone unturned to assure, for all the peoples of the world, that hope and peace and good will to all men that is our common heritage from our Common Creator.

The philosophy of General Eloy Alfaro was based principally on services to his fellow human beings, to education, and to the cause of international peace.

As I officially notified you, the Board of Dignitaries unanimously voted you its highest honor—The Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma, in recognition of your selfless devotion to all worthy causes, and because all your public and private activities squarely comes within the framework of the aims and purposes of this Foundation. Therefore, the ruling body of this Foundation grants you the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma.

Among the elite and select group of American citizens who have been similarly honored in the past have been the late Presidents Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy, the late General of the Armies, Douglas MacArthur, President Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice-President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, Governors Averell Harriman, Comptroller Arthur Levitt, Dr. Marie L. Fetsch, Senators JAVITS, KENNEDY, MANSFIELD and DIRKSEN, and the Honorable Albert Conway, who typify the calibre of men who have received this high honor.

It now gives me great personal pleasure and it is an honor and privilege for me to call on that outstanding Jurist, a man with the finest legal mind in this country, the Distinguished former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, the Honorable Albert Conway, Deputy American Provost, to carry out the determination of the Board of Dignitaries to invest you, Dr. Brind, with the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma.

REMARKS OF THE HONORABLE ALBERT CONWAY

I consider it a privilege which gives me much pleasure today to be present so that I may present the Jewel and Diploma to Dr. Charles A. Brind, Jr., which has been bestowed upon him by the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama. And I congratulate him, as I know you do most heartily, upon this honor which is about to come to him.

I know that Dr. Brind, Jr., has been active in the field of education as an important official of the University of the State of New York, doing wonderful work in supervising colleges and universities in the State of New York, as the distinguished lawyer of our highest Educational organization in the Empire State of New York.

As I served on the Court of Appeals in Albany, New York, until my retirement several years ago, I know how effective Charlie Brind has been in discharging his duties as the Counsel of the Department of Education. He is highly regarded by many distinguished members of the New York State Legislature, and by many of our colleagues on the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

As you know, it was on the recommendation of Dr. Herman A. Bayern, that the Board of Dignitaries of this Foundation determined to bestow the award upon Dr. Brind, Jr., and it gives me much happiness, particularly of my long time interest in the field of education, and as a former recipient of this same high honor, to now carry that determination of the Board of Dignitaries into effect. I hereby formally present him with the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma. You richly deserve this honor.

TRANSLATION OF DIPLOMA BY DR. MARIE L. FETSCH

Judge Conway, Dr. Bayern, and fellow Deputy American Provosts, and Dr. Charles A. Brind, Jr.

As a former recipient of this high honor, I now will translate from Spanish to English, the Diploma granted you by this Foundation:

"Thus one goes to the Stars" Eloy Alfaro International Foundation Recognizing the special value of the services rendered by Dr. Charles A. Brind, Jr., in support of the objectives of this Institution, he has been awarded the Cross of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation.

In witness whereof, this Diploma, with the seal of the Foundation, is presented in the City of Panama, Republic of Panama, on the 8th day of September, 1966.

(Signed by the officers of this Foundation, the three sons of the late Ambassador and Captain Colon Eloy Alfaro, the Grandsons and Sons of Ambassador Alfaro, all graduates of West Point Academy.)

ACCEPTANCE OF DR. CHARLES A. BRIND

Judge Conway, Dr. Bayern, Captain Witherspoon, Dr. Beecher and Dr. Fetsch. I am overwhelmed, and from the bottom of my heart I wish to express my personal appreciation for the great honor which you have bestowed on me this afternoon. I am particularly thrilled to have had the distinguished former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals Judge Conway to have honored me by making the investiture of this top honor of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama.

To have the Board of Dignatories of this Foundation approve my nomination for this award is indeed an honor, which I deeply appreciate and I am rather proud to join this select and elite company of those distinguished recipients who have been honored in the past. I shall regard it as an inspiration to accelerate my efforts in carrying out the high ideals and principles of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama.

I wish to again express my thanks to Judge Conway, Dr. Bayern, Captain Witherspoon, Dr. Fetsch and Dr. Beecher for their participation in bestowing this award on me. I hope and pray that we may have peace in our time.

Dr. Beecher then invoked the blessings of Divine Providence on all of us and then be prayed that the Lord bless and keep us and give us in this country, and the world, world peace for ever more. Amen.

The Louisville Traffic Story

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES P. FARNSLEY

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, 85,881 passenger cars and trucks were registered in Louisville and Jefferson County in 1946. By the end of 1954 this figure had risen to 186,819 cars and trucks registered in Louisville and Jefferson County.

I was mayor of the city of Louisville between the years 1948 and 1953 inclusive. These years were in the middle of the above rapid increase of automobile and truck traffic. The city of Louisville during this period entered upon broad and comprehensive plans to improve the flow of traffic upon its existing street system. There were no freeways in existence in Louisville during those years. The program will be described in the following paragraph under the general headings of the major divisions of the program.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS

The entire traffic signal system of the city was renovated or replaced. The entire traffic signal system in the downtown area and in the areas immediately adjacent to the downtown area were interconnected for flexible progressive movement of traffic. Several cycles and several splits of cycle were employed to fit changing traffic patterns on the streets affected. All other traffic signals were converted to traffic-actuated controlls. No signals were permitted to operate at an isolated fixed time. All were either interconnected or traffic actuated.

PARKING

About 100 miles of streets were marked with no stopping 7 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. regulations. These no stopping regulations were rigidly enforced. Cars in violation were tagged and then towed to a city-owned parking lot. One effect of the rigid enforcement of these no stopping regulations was immediate improvement of traffic flow.

ONE-WAY STREETS

An alternate one-way grid pattern of streets was established in the downtown area. Pairs of one-way streets were extended from the central business district into the residential areas south, east, and west of the district . The Ohio River is immediately north of the business district. Pairs of one-way streets were also developed in other parts of the city where the volume of traffic warranted and where parallel streets were available.

UNBALANCED STREETS

Unbalanced traffic flow was established on two-way radial streets which did not lend themselves to pairing for one-way operation. Traffic counts indicated the change in direction of flow, and the lanes of the street were unbalanced during these periods to accommodate the heavier directional movement. Lane lights were installed on these streets in order to make this type of operation safe and understandable.

NEW STREET CONSTRUCTION

A number of streets were widened within existing rights-of-way increasing the number of usable lanes from three to four. Offsets were removed from a number of through major arterial streets. A large resurfacing program was undertaken on a priority basis. The priority list was established taking into account traffic volumes, street conditions and esthetics.

STREET LIGHTING

A large street lighting program was undertaken. The street lights were changed from 6,000 lumen incandescent to 20,000 mercury vapor. For the first time in the history of Louisville, alleys were lighted to the same intensity as the streets.

The results of these various programs were obvious. The movement of traffic improved. Safety increased, and crime was reduced in the lighted areas.

Hon. W. Averell Harriman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to pay my respects to one of the great Americans of this century who has served his native New York State and the country with such great devotion and dedication. I wish that I could do justice to W. Averell Harriman, but I think that James Reston has done it far better than I could in his column which appeared in a recent issue of the New York Times. The article is as follows:

WASHINGTON: THE OLD BOY NETWORK (YALE DIVISION)

(By James Reston)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The most durable public official in Washington today is W. Averell Harriman, diplomat, croquet champion of the universe, and dean of Yale's "old boy network," who came here temporarily in 1934 and just got back this week from a world peace mission in time to celebrate his 75th birthday.

Somehow the right honorable gentleman manages to bridge the generations and the factions in this restless political city. BOBBY KENNEDY gave him a birthday party the other night. HUBERT HUMPHREY was a principal speaker, and the prophecy of the evening apparently was that Harriman would probably outlast both Kennedy and Humphrey. In any event, he lasted till 3 in the morning and was at his desk in the State Department at 9.

There must be something unusually tough about these Yale men. The Harvards of the New Frontier have all but vanished, and the Yales are not only multiplying but taking over some of the toughest jobs.

At last count they were running the Poverty Program (Sargent Shriver), the Treasury (Secretary Henry Fowler), the Federal Reserve Board (William McChesney Martin), the Army (Secretary Stanley Resor), and the Foreign Aid program (William S. Gaud). Then, of course, there are the two new Under Secretaries of State from the Yale Law School, Nicholas deB. Katzenbach and Eugene Rostow; William P. Bundy, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, not to mention the four Yale Law School men on the Supreme Court of the United States (Fortas, White, Stewart and Douglas, who taught there).

THE FIRE FIGHTERS

As for Harriman, his assignment is merely to see if he cannot help find and negotiate a settlement of the war in Vietnam. He is the elder member of President Johnson's diplomatic fire brigade, which includes Dean G. Acheson and Ellsworth Bunker, both of course from Yale, and John J. McCloy and Eugene Black, a couple of deprived citizens from Amherst and the University of Georgia.

There is a certain logic to Mr. Harriman's new assignment. He has been doing unlikely things all his life. He was a rich New York banker, almost "a malefactor of great wealth," so he joined Franklin Roosevelt's crusade against the bankers. He knew next to nothing about Russia or diplomacy, so he made himself an expert on both. He couldn't make a public speech, so he went into politics and became Governor of New York. Everybody said he was finished when Lyndon Johnson became President, but he didn't retire to write that book and probably never will.

Mr. Harriman's formula for survival seems to be that he doesn't get lost in details or devoured in personal feuds. He has the memory of a computer and a good diagnostic mind, but his process is intuitive rather than intellectual, and his gift of expression, while not wholly defective, is not effective either. Nevertheless, he has been uncannily right on the great questions of foreign policy in the last generation and somehow manages to feel rather than think his way through the thickets of controversy.

He came back from his post as Ambassador to the Soviet Union in 1945 and shocked observers at the U.N. San Francisco conference by announcing that the objectives of the United States and the U.S.S.R. were "irreconcilable." But once Moscow had atomic weapons he concluded that in some fields these objectives had to be reconciled.

Accordingly, he contributed greatly to the negotiation of the test-ban treaty with the Soviets during the Kennedy Administration, and more than many of his associates in the State Department, he is convinced now not only that the way to peace in Vietnam lies through Moscow but that he may just be the man to make that journey.

THE FORGOTTEN BOOK

If necessary, he will walk it. At 75, he could shinny up the Washington Monument. Like Dean Acheson, he has kept himself young by sitting up late talking politics and diplomacy with young people. Otherwise he is a temperate man, who has managed to serve the Government for over thirty years without falling into the deadly Washington habit of thinking he is what he merely represents.

This is perhaps why he has served longer in higher and more diverse posts than any other American official of his time. He didn't let pride and vanity get in his way. Having been Governor of a great state, Secretary of Commerce, Ambassador to Moscow and the Court of St. James' he didn't hesitate to take less prestigious jobs as time went on. It's too bad about that book, but it's a wonderful human story anyway.

Philippine-American Relations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, early in 1966 President Johnson, in cooperation with President Marcos, of the Republic of the Philippines, appointed a panel to form a joint United States-Philippine Commission To Study Problems of the Philippine Veterans of World War II. I am proud to have been a member of the American panel which went to Manila, in July of this year, to meet with our distinguished counterparts to begin study and negotiations on these problems. In August the Philippine panel came to Washington to continue our deliberations.

As a result of these cordial and fruitful meetings, three bills were passed by the U.S. Congress and became public laws which are now in various stages of implementation. These public laws have helped to correct some of the inequities and deficiencies in the benefits of our courageous allies, the Philippine veterans, their widows and orphans.

The rapport enjoyed by the Joint United States-Philippine Commission is true testimony of the natural friendship and admiration shared by the peoples of our two nations. I submit as further evidence of the success of our Commission the following article by Vincente Albano Pacis, which appeared in the September 26, 1966, issue of the Weekly Nation, a news magazine published in the Philippines:

Philippine-American Relations Free of Double Talk

(By Vicente Albano Pacis)

The raging controversy over Philippine-American relations partakes in a way of the double talk that has made the relations between the free world and the communist world confusing, irritating, and unresolved. We talk of American commitments to the Philippines that remain unfulfilled and which the Americans explain as only presidential intent or commitment. On the other hand, the Americans insist that they have a commitment to defend Vietnam and we argue that they don't. We demand that they be consistent, that if they call the early statements of U.S. Presidents on the defense of Vietnam American commitments, then statements of President Roosevelt promising full compensation for war losses and full payment of veterans' benefits must equally be an American commitment.

Rather than engage in hair-splitting and belaboring the nuances of presidential words and intent, we shall promote deeper understanding between the Philippines and the United States by thinking over the entire matter full circle. As a starting point, fair-minded Filipinos and fair-minded Americans must agree that Philippine-American understanding is to be preferred to misunderstanding, that satisfactory Philippine-American relations are to be wished for rather than unsatisfactory relations, and that Philippine-American friendship is the mutual goal rather than Philippine-American hostility.

Many Filipinos hold the belief that the Philippines was invaded by Japan because of America's presence in the Philippines. This can be argued affirmatively and negatively with equal convincingness. On one side it can be said that if Admiral Dewey came to the Philippines during the Spanish-American war because Spain was in this country, so Japan hit the Philippines because of America. On the other side, it can be pointed out that Japan invaded and occupied most of what it called Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity sphere and there was no American presence to be found in this area except in the Philippines. The logical and fair conclusion seems to be that Japan invaded the Philippines both to destroy American power and occupy a country it wanted to dominate. The Filipinos were in the war in their own self-defense as well as an ally of the Americans.

With this as a point of departure, subsequent events become more understandable. President Roosevelt, in making his promise to the Filipinos, was primarily speaking to allies whose morale needed buoying up in the hour of defeat. He was not addressing himself to mercenaries who might defect to the other side unless assured of full pay and benefits. And the Filipinos received Roosevelt's words with the pride and dignity of equal allies rather than with the purchased loyalty of hired soldiers.

Because he was talking to equal allies and not mercenaries, Roosevelt meant every word of his promise. After his death, his successors in office made his promise their own. But it is part of the dignity and pride of the Filipinos to know how to receive the promise at its face value. Its face value was that it was the commitment of the head of the US government subject to the approval of the corresponding appropriations by the US Congress.

It is not quite cricket to fault the American government for the failure of the US Congress to appropriate all the money corresponding to the full measure of the promise. This is specially uncalled for since the Philippine Constitution is similar to the American in this respect. The Philippine President cannot dispose of any money not duly appropriated by the Philippine Congress. Independent of both the executive and the judiciary as well as is the Philippine Congress, the American Congress has a revealing history in relation to American presidential commitmentt. President Woodrow Wilson himself went to France to negotiate and sign the Treaty of Versailles and he himself so actively led in the organization of the League of Nations that he was called its founder. He signed the instruments for both in the name of the American government. Yet, when he submitted them to the American Senate for ratification, he was flatly repudiated by the Republican senators led by Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, grandfather of the US ambassador to South Vietnam.

Fortunately, the US Congress has not repeated this record in the case of the presidential commitments to the Filipinos. In recognition of the heroic performance of the Filipino forces fighting as allies against Japan and in spite of the global American responsibilities entailing billions upon billions of dollars of expense, the US Congress has since given the Philippines, quoting figures from a recent address of US Minister Richard M. Service, 678 million dollars in Philippine war damage payments and over one billion dollars in Filipino veterans benefit. At the present time, furthermore, the US treasury continues to pay annually 38 million dollars to 85,000 Filipino veteran beneficiaries.

It is natural that beneficiaries, actual and prospective, would try to secure the fullest measure of benefits possible, particularly if their American counterparts are enjoying higher benefits. It is also natural that the Philippine government should support them in this wish. But, again, both the veterans and the government should bear in mind that they represent a sovereign nation and that, in dealing with another sovereign nation, they will lose much in resorting to accusatory arguments but gain much by acting with dignity and observing decorum.

And there is solid ground for the demand for approximate parity between American and Filipino veterans so that resort to recrimination is entirely unnecessary. The Filipino forces were integrated with the American forces and placed under American command. Americans and Filipinos shared the same peril, suffered equal hardship, died in the hands of a common enemy, and fought for the same victory. Even if the American government as a whole may not have committed itself to give Filipino veterans equal benefits, it cannot with honor discriminate against Filipino veterans in recognizing and rewarding shared and integrated war services. Given time, the US Congress will in all likelihood not fail to act fairly and justly.

The other irritants in Philippine-American relations—the U.S. military bases, parity rights and the Laurel-Langley agreement—are equally understandable. To begin with, they resulted from negotiations conducted between equals, for by then the Philippines was independent and sovereign. Belly-aching about them now can only imply that we feel duped and cheated, itself a confession of national incompetence. Each has an explanation that does not lose sight of Philippine national interests. Even so, it is our right to seek their improvement or abrogation, doing so with frankness and fairness.

The military bases were obtained through government-to-government negotiation in 1947 under the provision of the independence law as amended upon the insistence of Mr. Quezon. Although the original intention was to anchor Philippine international security on a treaty of neutralization signed by the big powers—the reason why the Philippine constitution declares Philippine renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy—World War II taught the lesson that the only practical way to national security was through alliances. To the Philippines, the most natural ally was the United States, and it was to enable that nation to be more effectively helpful in case of need that it was allowed military bases.

Only its incorporation into the constitution is parity rights for Americans difficult to explain. A simple legislation would have sufficed. Nevertheless the aim was to attract sufficient American capital to assist in the urgent economic rehabilitation of the Philippines, rising as it were from the ruin and rubble of its war destruction. Even with parity, however, not much U.S. capital came, and Americans and Filipinos are now for its abrogation. As for the Laurel-Langley agreement which regulates Philippine-American trade up to 1974 and is dovetailed with parity right, it is in effect a manner of prolonging Philippine-American free trade which would have terminated under the independence law this year, 1966. It can be said that the arrangements which have turned into irritants and have acerbated Philippine-American relations were agreed upon by the two countries for mutual benefit.

It is perhaps the best policy to keep Philippine-American relations uncomplicated by not mixing them up with other American commitments and concerns. In this way, the issues are clearcut, the facts are unconfused and a context of good will is assured for the solution of their concomitant problems. Mutual good faith, together with the patience and understanding that the slow processes of democracy always presume, is the necessary basis of continued Philippine-American friendship and amity.

Address by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I offer for reprinting in the Congressional Record a speech made by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek at the Commonwealth Club of California in San Francisco on October 21, 1966. I feel my colleagues will be interested in these remarks. They are as follows:

Address by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek at the Commonwealth Club of California, San Francisco, Calif., October 21, 1966

And suddenly came news to the outside world, with the speed of lightning, the roar of rumbling thunder and the destructiveness of locusts, Mao Tse-tung's teen-age paramilitary Red Guards descended in swarms to ravage the cities of the China mainland from north to south, from east to west. These convulsions and perfervid paroxysms a scant few months ago would have been laughed out of court as impossible by the apologists, agents and activists of the Red China regime. In fact if we should recall the climate of the not too distant past it was one of complete subsumption that Red China can do no wrong, and as if those champions of Mao were undergoing a psychedelic experience of hallucination in an environmental infernal "Maoist thinking" star chamber.

Let me briefly trace the "form and surface" of the stages of sham stratagem that the Chinese Communists devised, fostered and abetted with the help of the Chicomphile minions and their fellow travellers.

Just prior to the outbreak of total war with Japan in 1937 the Chinese Communists living as "bushrangers" in the wilds of Yenan sang the inveterate theme song of "unity" in the face of Japanese aggression. The need for "unity" was all too necessary and irrefutable as it is what true patriots would agree upon and want for their country. At the eruption of war and after the Communists were incorporated into the national fold, Mao and his yannigans with effrontery and gall began deftly to suborn world opinion by proclaiming that they were fighting the Japanese militarists whilst the National Government was conspiring to sell the country down the river to the Japanese warlords. Yet the travesty was that it was the accusing enunciators who practiced the unenunciable. For as one side of the Chinese Communist Janus face proclaimed high principles and noble virtues, the other side of the face plotted with the Japanese predators for tangible selfish benefits by furnishing government troop cognomens, dispositions, fighting strength and strategy intelligence at the expense of the National Government or by outright sale of information in return for gold bars, silver dollars and coveted goods. This was the first phase of the Communist plan to taking over the mainland.

Some two years before V–J Day (Victory over Japan) the Chinese Communists conspiring with National Government traducers under the auspices of Stalin's Comintern began their second systematic phase of conquering China through intensified infiltration into government organs, through subversion, rumor-mongering, the spreading of part-truths, and outright lies. They worked to tear asunder the already overstretched fabric of the polity of China after a war of eight years fraught with pernicious spiritual and moral abasement, vitiation and corruption within a framework of general national exhaustion. Those of you who are students of history of the Reconstruction days after the Civil War in the United States will bear out the facts—tales of woe, injustices, carpetbaggings, rapacity and Yankee callousness that I had heard times galore even as a child when I was in the South. The South after the Civil War was very much in that plight of prostration as China was after World War II, with this principal difference: for whereas the South was laid waste and plundered, yet it did not have to undergo another cursed spoilation of misery as did China when the country had to cope with Communist insurrection immediately after V–J Day. The Communists had complete weaponry for over one million men that was handed over by Stalin to them, aside from what they already had and what they forcibly preempted from unwary government troops stationed near them. This weaponry for over one million that Stalinist Russia had taken from the Japanese army in Manchuria—our Northeastern provinces—and the wholesale turnover by Marshal Malinovsky of well-trained "Manchukuo" puppet troops of approximately 300,000, men well-fed and not battle-fatigued, gave the Red Chinese overnight a formidable nucleus to expand their forces.

In 1949 with the complete debacle on mainland China the detractors and calumniators of the National Government changed their vestments of war and donned chasubles to sing placebos of the Mao regime—in praise of the absence of flies and sparrows to the virtues of clean trains and the non-tipping of train attendants; in praise of collective farms and communal barrack-like life to the virtues of phonetic and simplified Communist ideographs—all as the apogee accomplishments of a civilized regime and of great and luminous progress. Instead of examining carefully and commenting pertinently on the grand sweep of substantive Chinese Communist ideology and practice, these China watchers preferred purposely to draw conclusions from picayune microcosmic phenomena of little import or relevance as the renaissance of China and of Sinic civilization.

And here are the milestones of "Resurgam" in the 17 years of the regime. Actually it has been Mao's advent-in-abomination at the expense of the Chinese people.

From 1949 to 1952, there were the so-called three-antis and five-antis aimed at the denizens of cities and towns, coupled with the country-wide redistribution of land holdings. Tens of hundreds of thousands of so-called rich and middling merchants, "coupon-clipping city parasites," "exploiters of the working classes," rich landlords and middling landlords all over China were humiliated, tortured and executed.

In 1950 in the Korean war, the Chinese Communists professing participation to help a fraternal country protect itself against "United States imperialism," conveniently forgot that it was North Korea that crossed over the 38th parallel and that it was North Korea that stealthily violated the peace in her sudden unprovoked attack on South Korea.

From 1951–1952 the continuing "tou-tseng" (struggle) and liquidation of so-called "counter-revoluntary elements" in Mao's administration and amongst the people mounted to white heat and spilled over into the persecutions and deaths of the more openly daring intellectuals.

In 1954, Mao, to divert elsewhere the attention of the mainland people from his despotic control, tried for the moment to assuage them from the sharp pain of their bondage into a dull pain through attempting to cower the island bastion of Quemoy by continuous shelling. The spirit of defiance of the people and soldiers on Quemoy are too well-known for me to relate here.

From 1956–1957, in order to stamp out hidden resistance, Mao enticed the innocents to urburden their true feelings. Mao then initiated the "Hundred Flowers Bloom" and the "Hundred Birds Contend" movement. The bloody results suffered by the anti-Maoist Fronde is all to well-known to need comment.

The year 1958 saw the now infamous "Great Leap Forward" inaugurated with the slogan of "twenty years in a day," and chiefly remembered as mainland-wide instituting of backyard furnaces and serrated planting in agronomy. Needless to say, they ended in miserable failures. The industrialization part of the movement was specially vaunted to complete in fifteen years what took England two centuries to accomplish. It was also the year that peasants and urban workers were forcibly organized into communes.

In 1959 just seven years ago as the "Great Leap Forward" faltered, and then fell flat on its face, the Red regime laid claim to certain territories on the China-Indian border. Droughts and floods followed in the wake of agricultural and industrial mismanagement exacerbating further misery, despair, starvation and disease.

And for the year 1960, what stands out chiefly in the chronology of Communist Chinese achievement was more misery, more despair, more starvation, and more disease.

In the year 1962 began the Red Chinese attack on India over the Himalayas. It laid bare the vulnerability of Indian defenses and rendered the cries Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai—Indians and Chinese are brothers—into hollow and derisive echoes that made Mr. Nehru, the erstwhile faddist of "accommodation," a genuflecting craven hulk.

The year 1964 marked sinisterly the explosion of the first Red Chinese A-bomb in Sinkiang while the year 1965 registered the emergence of Lin Piao as the probable heir of Mao Tse-tung. Here I would like to mention en passant that over the years Lin Piao has been known as a Russophile. Lin's predilections had been warmly reciprocated and cultivated by the Kremlin's China experts, yet when the chips were down it was this Russophile Communist and not an indigenous Communist who in extreme xenophobia emerged as Mao's possible successor and is calling not only for a global "people's war of liberation" but is reviling with acid vehemence and conviction the doctrinal heresy of the U.S.S.R. This fact I have no doubt has not escaped Moscow's attention and surely it must have prompted much profound thinking as to the long-term feasibility of ever having a Red China as her neighbor.

Despite the commissions of Red Chinese policies, the Chinese Communist apologists throughout the years have continued to resort to becloudments and prevarications of facts with essential variations, that China with her strong patriarchal tradition, family ties, customs and mores can never go Communist. The inference is that Mao's communism is really socialism and not dangerous at all since it is an internal revampment and change.

Later events in Mao's coercive conformity and macabre degradation proving the China experts to have been dead wrong only made the latter more brazenly deliberate and more casuistically profligate in their insidious and outrageous claim of the innate Chinese love for "authoritarian traditions of dynastic China." Some China experts even go so far as to advance inanely the position that the intellectuals under the Red aegis are actually happier through brainwashings, since they were so told by some people whom they had interviewed on the mainland. These statements are tantamount to saying that the Chinese intellectuals are masochists who love to be beaten, tortured and told what to do and what to think. Still other experts confuse or sidetrack the issue and minimize the Chinese Communist danger by cleverly recalling that China and the Chinese used to be greatly loved and that now the Red Chinese are not greatly feared.

The evident conclusion is that it is inconsequential if China and the Chinese are no longer loved. What is imporatant is that she is not to be feared. And that in any event China historically has never been expansionist and therefore it stands to reason that the Red Chinese regime will not be expansionist in the future, as further assurance that it is not to be feared. Thrown into the bargain is the suggestion of the possibility that the next generation Communists will be easier with whom to deal. This smugness in hairbrained assumptions of the "either" possibilities without the "or" possibilities and without taking cognizance of probabilities is impudently amazing to say the least. In trying to conceal their gaffs of Red China's "index to ultimate design" these unctuous bridge builders use the fazing inference of giganticism in numbers, i.e., (1) that it is unrealistic to ostracize 750 million people of the human race; (2) that since Red China exists, she should be recognized and admitted into the United Nations.

The validity of the above two premises can only be accepted by people with an all devouring credulity. For is there any one who believes that it is the true desire of the mainland Chinese people to embrace the roles of willing slaves and knaves by wishing that the free world would dignify the Red Chinese dialectics of violence as the highest and noblest aspiration of the Chinese people? Or, is it because the proponents of the Red Chinese with their suffusedly warped conscience are blinded to basic simple humanitarian principles? Or, is it because they have sold their soul to Lucifer for the proverbial thirty pieces of silver? For to me, to you, and to all persons with whom we are acquainted, the fundamental desire for freedom is the inprescriptible rule of human nature. For shame to those who affect to pervert this truth! Do they who have been nurtured in the milieu of free society affect to be less human and less humane than the epitome of Nazi inhumanity unfortunately personified by Rudolph Hess? For even he, after years in Spandau, has come to realize enough of kindness and decency to write to his wife Ilse thus: "Only now do I fully understand why the Chinese and the Japanese when fate is especially kind to them, go to the market, buy a bird, open the door of the cage and let him fly away." In the words of Thomas Jefferson: "The God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time."

In the nineteen thirties the so-called "Cliveden Set" which presumably represented the Establishment in England was the "bridge builders" of thirty years ago. They in their day advocated giving in to the Nazis in order to obtain "peace in our time." The feculence of this thinking not only did not attain "peace in our time" but brought on World War II with England losing more men, more women, and more treasure than she would have lost had she taken a firm stance at the initial Hitlerian advent in the reoccupation of the demilitarized Rhineland. It is invariably more humane and moral to perform drastic surgery in order to save a person from malignant cancer than to parley with the disease and permit him to waste away. So is this reasoning cogently applicable to the waging of war. According to the five volume "The History of The Times", Geoffrey Dawson, the editor-in-chief of The Times, and in turn the grey eminence to Stanley Baldwin and to Neville Chamberlain, personally cut and edited the dispatches of his foreign correspondence to prevent annoyance to Germany. In those days the "Cliveden Set" also advocated bridge building to Nazi Germany; only it was then called "appeasement" which was very much à la mode. During World War II, the word "appeasement" bore so reprehensible a connotation that the stigma of sneering cowardice had been automatically attached to the word itself as if it were to be blamed. It would be interesting to know what and how history will label the "bridge builders" of today and their ilk who unconsciously or flagitiously is equating deceit to verity and moral cowardice to bravery. Lord Avon, who as Sir Anthony Eden saw what was coming during the darkly fateful months leading to Munich, wrote of the mood and motive in warning of a new Munich: "Yet the tendency to perpetuate our injustice in order to get a little present ease persists now as then." It *is this ". . . to get a little present ease . . ."* that is leading us down the path to more difficulties, more troubles, mort heartbreaks and more disconsolations.

Crystal clear as is to us the impending direction of the Chinese Communist danger, there are not lacking contrary retorts and quack bromides of: (1) that the present Chinese *Communist menace is analogous to the* Hitlerian menace is nonsense; (2) that the best buffers for the United States against communism is to have Communist states around her; (3) that Mao's use of atomic and thermo-nuclear weaponry would risk ferocious retaliation on the Red Chinese regime; (4) that the Eisenhower and the Johnson administrations are responsible for the war in Vietnam.

As to this pasticcio of quicksand thinking and speciously recondite reasoning, those of us who have lived through the pre-Munich period will recall that the analogy of Hitlerism as a revival of German militarism in its more nefarious and virulent form was derided as "utter nonsense" at the time.

As to the purposely convoluted false rationale that it would be well to have the United States ringed by Communist states as buffers against communism, this idea is a bad, pale carbon copy of the concept of a Cordon Sanitaire effected after World War I. The Cordon Sanitaire was comprised of the newly formed or reconstituted countries of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. These countries were supposed to serve as buffer states for Western Europe, namely France and Britain, when it had been found that Prussia, after federation with other Germanic states, instead of turning outward as calculated, turned inward three times in less than fifty years and therefore she was found wanting as the guardian of the eastern marches of the West. Today the Soviet Union has a bevy of Communist satellites to serve as buffers against the Western world, but not vice versa; therefore it is only too patent that the inverted reasoning aforementioned is a parody of logic.

As to the "ferocious retaliation" that the Chinese Red regime would risk should Mao use atomic or thermo-nuclear weaponry, the answer is self-evident and the "nefas" not self-interdicting since, when Mao decides to use these "ultimate weapons" he will have no qualms in having 350 million Chinese people killed and the cities of China devastated as long as he feels he is destroying his enemies or conquering. Furthermore, Mao believes that he not only has a "material atom bomb" but also a "mental atom bomb" which he says the free world does not have and that it will prevail. He is convinced that his Mao thinking has converted his following into Communists dedicated to the cause of world expansionism and superior both to the materialistic American imperialists and Russian heretics of the soft life. This superiority in captive mass fanatical dedication to die and conquer for orthodox Communist ideology is his "mental atom bomb." And Mao has made no secret that he is prepared to lose 50 per cent and more of the Chinese people to achieve his aim of "world revolution," as if the Chinese people were his to dispose or dispose of as he sees fit.

Recently on the China mainland the art treasures in homes, temples, libraries and private bibliotheques preserved from generation to generation have been put to the torch or destroyed. Rare books, Buddhist sutras and editions of classics, including those belonging to the Chinese scholar-soldier-statesman, Marquis Tseng Kuo Fan, have been incinerated. The hunting down and eliminating of the vestiges of the "Four Olds"—Old Culture, Old Thinking, Old Customs and Old Habits—are not only proscribement, truncation, and break from the traditions of the past but also Mao's psychological preparation of the millions upon millions of the Chinese people for nuclear destruction of China in a confrontation with the free world. For the Red Guards have said that only through the destruction of the Olds will they be able to build a new China. Thus the assumption that Mao's decision would be stayed by a "ferocious retaliation" is incomplete and immature thinking in that it does not take into account the alternative that *should he be prepared for a ferocious retaliation*—what then? Nor has the above assumption taken into consideration that given a little more time his potential of atomic kill, small as it may be, in comparison with the potential to over-kill, will be enough to do all the killing he needs. And who is anyone to say with surety what a monomaniac would or would not do? And who would venture to say for certain that Mao and his successor in their own "death wish" would not unconsciously welcome self-inflicted destruction knowing their own inevitable mortality and thus fiendishly contrive to have hundreds of millions of the Chinese people join their grand funeral pyres as accompanying human sacrifices as had the Chinese emperors of yore.

As to the holding of the Eisenhower and Johnson administrations responsible for the present war in Vietnam, one should then also hold responsible President Eisenhower's landing of the marines in Lebanon, President Kennedy's nip and tuck missile crisis in Cuba and his magnificently defiant "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech before the East German Communist-erected walls of Berlin, and President Johnson's so-called Dominican intervention which was criticized at the time but which saved so many American and Dominican lives in that Republic as well as giving Castro and other Comunists a good second think before they embark on further subversions in South America.

Had it not been the determined stance taken by the United States in Vietnam the anti-Communist Indonesian forces could not have possibly acted with so much vim and vigor, in view of the delicate balance of power in Indonesia then already weighted so heavily in favor of the Chinese Communist inspired PKI (Partai Kominis Indonesia). In the trial of Subandrio, the former Indonesian foreign minister admitted that the PKI had surreptitiously received 100,000 rifles from Red China to arm the Indonesian Communists. And because of the United States position of firmness the Konfrontasi which also threatened Malaysia has already evaporated into thin air. It is this kind of firmness—which is also in this case the killing of two birds with one stone—this kind of language, that the Chinese Communists understand. From these events and results the anti-Chinese Communist countries in Southeast Asia have begun to take heart, for they have been encouraged by the change of balance to the hindrance of Chinese Communist threat and power.

The measured assessments in General Nathan Twining's interview of October 3rd in U.S. News and World Report, and the forthright evaluation in depth thinking of General Curtis LeMay's of October 10th of the same publication, are worthy of our attention and study. One may perhaps be dubious of the motives of some people but certainly not of these two soldiers, who have nothing but the sole interest of the United States in view and at heart. The United States in adopting prompt remedial measures will have nothing to lose by not playing into the hands of the Chinese Communists.

The Communist "diplomacy of violence" as exemplified in Chen Yi's negotiating technique building illusions of Chinese Communist grandeur of "world revolution" to inspire xenophobic zeal and international orthodox Communist support adds Circean attraction to Mao's grandiose ambition of world domination, an ambition which he voiced as early as 1945 in his poem Hsiang Yuan Chun in the hope that the free world would sit on its hands with a do-nothing *faineantise.* Here I am reminded of a *story* of ancient Rome. A man was condemned to death for murder on circumstantial evidence. When the suspect was about to be executed the supposedly murdered victim appeared. The Centurion thereupon sent the prisoner with explanations back to Piso who had delivered the original sentence. Piso forth*with condemned all three to death saying,* "Fiat Justicia"—Let justice be done. The famous Seneca related that the condemned man was penalized because the sentence of death had already been passed upon him, the Centurion was penalized because he had disobeyed orders in failing to carry out the execution and the man supposed to have been murdered was penalized because he had been the cause of death of two innocent men. Piso's concept of fiat justicia ruat coelum, I am afraid, is not limited to him alone.

The little anecdote resembles the present situation in that the Chinese people might be compared to the innocently condemned man and men like Lord Avon, President Eisenhower, Generals Twining and LeMay and other Cassandras delivering warnings of another Munich and of Chinese Communist danger might be compared to the Centurion; while the Chinese Communists hope that the American people will play the role of the confused and the flummoxed supposedly murdered man who had disappeared and reappeared. The pity of it is that all three parties are made to suffer the undeserved and harsh penalties of so-called "Piso's Justice."

Finally a friendly word to the China watchers. Difficult as the task may be, do not suffer fools gladly, for Peiping does not give to its own apologists, let alone to others, an even chance by warning them of its zigs and zags. Peiping's agents, paid flunkies and apologists are to serve their purpose and are expendable; hence they are to be cast into the refuse bin when their usefulness is at an end. Here I shall quote from Othello Act II: "Beware! To suckle fools and chronicle small beer"—a sure path to ignominy!

Export Subsidy for Maryland Tobacco

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH D. TYDINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, one of the most serious economic threats to face the State of Maryland in many areas is represented by the adamant refusal of the Department of Agriculture to grant a subsidy to Maryland export tobacco.

Maryland tobacco farmers—caught in a Federal price support squeeze—voted last February to reject the USDA's price support program. Four months later, they were informed that as a result of their decision, they would be ineligible for export tobacco subsidies. Since there had been no precedent for such action and since the Department had failed to indicate the possibility of any consideration of an export subsidy, it would have been impossible for the tobacco farmers to know at the time of their vote that it would in any way affect future Department consideration.

The threat is that the hard-won foreign market will be substantially reduced and that the Maryland export tobacco industry will be severely damaged. The economic effect will not only be felt directly by the tobacco farmers and dealers, but by countless citizens of the five southern Maryland counties where tobacco is the prime cash crop and whose livelihood depends on the tobacco industry. One of these counties is already classified by the Department of Commerce as "depressed." None can afford the economic damage that the denial of export tobacco subsidy will produce.

The Maryland congressional delegation has been constant in its efforts to persuade the Agriculture Department to rescind its decision—a decision, which we believe to be purely administrative and without statutory basis.

I think it is apropos at this point that the major developments and current status of this problem be reviewed.

On June 17, 1966, shortly after the USDA decision was brought to its attention, the Maryland congressional delegation sent a letter to Secretary Freeman asking him to reconsider his decision.

On June 27, 1966, Secretary Freeman responded. His response left many unanswered questions and was both inconclusive and unsatisfactory.

Since that time, members of the delegation and their staff personnel have spent many hours in conference and consultation with officials of the Department of Agriculture, Maryland State and county officers, representatives of the Maryland Port Authority and the Steamship Trade Association, members of the banking fraternity, the American Farm Bureau, the American Tobacco Exporters Committee, agriculture officials at the University of Maryland and growers and dealers.

Virtually all of these organizations and individuals have gone on record in support of the position of the Maryland tobacco industry, and the belief that Maryland is being unjustly punished by the USDA's decision.

Mr. President, the correspondence which has accumulated on this subject is voluminous. But there are four letters which I feel are particularly significant. The first is the delegation letter to Secretary Freeman of June 17. The second is his response. The third is our letter to Mr. Freeman and the last is his reply to that letter. I believe they aptly demonstrate the detail we have gone to in stating the case for the industry and presenting Secretary Freeman's responses.

I ask unanimous consent that these letters be included in the Record. I also ask unanimous consent that two statements and an article which appeared in the October 13 and October 19 issues of the Congressional Record be included so that we can provide a comprehensive record of the developments of this case.

An undercurrent of discontent with the Department of Agriculture's unjust and punitive action has begun to develop throughout much of the State. The banner is being picked up by people of humble and prominent station. The call has been issued for action which would take the matter to the White House. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an editorial which appeared in the Baltimore Sun be included in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

FREEMAN SAYS "NO"

For several months now the State's congressmen have been trying to get Maryland growers included in the new program that pays an export subsidy on tobacco. This week Secretary of Agriculture Freeman told the State's senators the answer is "no." The reason is that before the subsidy program was begun Maryland growers voted to do without production controls and price supports. Mr. Freeman said he interprets the law to forbid the payment of an export subsidy to uncontrolled crops. If he interpreted it the other way, he said, there would be an "impact" on growers elsewhere who have accepted controls for price supports. In other words, he could have interpreted it the other way, but chose not to. (The law has been interpreted the other way for other commodities.)

Maryland tobacco is only 2 per cent of the total American crop. It competes overeas with foreign tobacco, not other American tobacco. What impact? The only real impact is the impact on the Southern Maryland economy. Tobacco is important to the five relatively poor counties where it is grown. Almost half the dollar value of the crop has traditionally come from exports. Now that is in jeopardy. Some foreign buyers have already indicated they will look elsewhere for a substitute. Maryland tobacco has been made suspect in their eyes.

The purpose of the export subsidy was to enlarge the market for American tobacco, and Maryland's should be included in the scheme. Maryland's congressional delegation has an obligation to go over Secretary Freeman's head to the White House or to Congress to get his rule reversed. If the purpose of the discrimination was to penalize Maryland growers for rejecting controls and and support, as some growers and exporters charge, the obligation to get the rule reversed is even greater.

Mr. TYDINGS. I know these people, Mr. President. They are determined and hard working, proud, and resourceful. They recognize that their industry must survive if they are to survive. I can understand the bitterness of a man who has seen what he believes to be arbitrary action by the Agriculture Department seriously impair or destroy his opportunity to earn a living in the industry he knows best. And, I cannot blame the man who views the Agriculture Department and its representatives as enemies rather than friends when it appears they have first deceived him, then punished him when he exercised his free right to decline government aid and then, in apparent retribution, allow the market for his product to deteriorate while mouthing platitudes about the need for expansion of that same market.

Mr. President, I am proud to be the elected representative of these people, and to voice their views in the Halls of the Congress. It is the kind of pride and determination shown by these people which gives me and my fellow members of the Maryland congressional delegation renewed strength with which to carry on the fight. And carry on we will, I assure you.

[From the Congressional Record, Oct. 19, 1966]

EXPORT SUBSIDY FOR MARYLAND TOBACCO

Mr. Tydings. Mr. President, last Thursday I addressed the Senate with regard to the severe losses to be suffered by five southern Maryland counties by reason of the Department of Agriculture refusal to grant the 5 cents per pound export subsidy for Maryland tobacco. We have 7,000 growers in this area of underemployment and poor economy.

Quite frankly, the pinch is already being felt in Maryland. Normally, 500,000 pounds of Maryland tobacco is exported in September, but this last month only 20,000 pounds went through the Port of Baltimore for export. This administrative decision of the Department of Agriculture to withhold the export subsidy affects a multimillion-dollar export crop. Experts predict that if Maryland tobacco remains noncompetitive in the export market, the Swiss, who now purchase most of our export crop, will be forced to seek substitutes from other countries.

The tobacco from my State has such unique long-burning and aromatic qualities that foreign cigarette packages carry the words "contains Maryland tobacco." Despite this, without the export subsidy, Maryland tobacco is doomed.

In June of this year, following the announcement of the Department of Agriculture of the exclusion of Maryland tobacco from the export subsidy program, the first meeting with Department officials was held in my office. Following that, memers of the Maryland delegation sent a letter of protest to Secretary Freeman. Since that initial action there have been a number of delegation meetings on the subject, and another is scheduled with Secretary Freeman.

An excellent article on the subject prepared by Helen Delich Bentley, was published in the Baltimore Sun of October 16. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

"[From the Baltimore (Md.) Sun, Oct. 16, 1966]

"MARYLAND TOBACCO ABROAD—FARMERS SEE A CRISIS

"(By Helen Delich Bentley)

"Maryland's tobacco farmers are crying that they may be put out of business because of bureaucratic red tape and what they see as a determination of the Federal bureaucrats to control everything.

"This situation, hitting hardest at the poorest—even depressed—area of the State, has arisen as the result of Maryland's farmers having voted last February not to continue their tobacco crops under Federal controls, because they didn't want another 15 per cent reduction in their production. Subsequently, a 5-cent-per-pound subsidy was instituted on all export tobacco. However, since Maryland farmers had refused crop control, they were not given the 5-cent subsidy even though, they point out, export subsidies are paid on other crops not under control of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

"Inasmuch as Government assistance is granted to other agricultural products exported even though they are not under CCC controls, the Maryland farmers see the move as a retaliatory measure.

"When the vote was taken, the Maryland farmers were not advised that a subsidy was in the offing for export tobacco, a matter they feel particularly aggrieved about because tobacco from this State has been exported longer than it has from any other.

"Maryland's 10,100,000 pounds exported in 1965 is close to the high for an individual state. Kentucky-Tennessee together shipped out 21,600,000 pounds of fire-cured tobacco in the same year. Flue-cured tobacco, which originates in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, was purchased overseas to the tune of 395,586,000 pounds. Eight states contributed to the 53,011,000 pounds of burley that went to foreign markets.

"In dollar volume, almost half of the State's annual crop is shipped abroad. It affords and important source of revenue to the Maryland growers, dealers, shippers, bankers, and the port of Baltimore. Maryland's tobacco farmers produce about $22,000,000 worth annually, of which $10,000,000 is sold abroad.

"For many years, Maryland tobacco has constituted the principal ingredient in approximately 70 per cent of the popular-priced Swiss cigarette. It also has found acceptance and usage in cirgarettes and for other purposes in West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, and Portugal, among others. Already, Portugal has canceled a $100,000 order because of the lack of a 5-cent-per-pound subsidy on the Maryland tobacco. Inasmuch as no other state produces the same quality tobacco, the European manufacturers will not make up that difference by buying elsewhere in this country, but instead will work on a blend of tobaccos from Italy, Yugoslavia, and Japan which is the closest that can be achieved as a substitute to that from Maryland.

"The other two states excluded from the 5-cent subsidy, according to the Agriculture Department's press release of June 10, are Pennsylvania with its filter tobacco and Connecticut's cigar wrapper—also because those farmers balked at crop controls. The Amish in Pennsylvania resist any kind of government control. However, since their percentages of exports are comparatively negligible, these states are not as hard hit as is Maryland.

"The reason for the subsidy, the release said, is that the United States is selling less of the world's tobacco than ever although the over-all purchases have increased among foreign nations.

"In addition to raising the over-all amount of tobacco exported from the United States, the export subsidy also was instituted to help the balance-of-payments.

"However, say the tobacco men, that portion of the business that was Maryland's will be completely lost to the balance of payments if this State is continued to be denied the subsidy since the users of Maryland tobacco will go to Yugoslavia, Italy, Turkey, and other countries to whip up a blend of tobacco as near to Maryland's as possible.

"Other points they make are:

"1. The matter of production control is supposed to be voluntary in this country, not mandatory. The decision was strictly administrative, not a legal requirement.

"2. Even though there is no production control in the State this year, the actual amount to be marketed will be less than ever. Maryland is not in a position to double its production overnight as are North and South Carolina where there is still sufficient cheap labor. The Maryland tobacco region is too close to Washington and Baltimore, making the labor market very limited. Tobacco is still a product that must be handled by hand.

"3. Calvert county, one of the five counties hardest hit by this decision, is considered a depressed area and therefore should qualify for all Federal help possible.

"4. The 30,000,000-pound surplus about which the Agriculture Department was complaining in Maryland dates back to the drought year of 1963 and was created under the price support-production control program. That surplus tobacco happens to be generally undesirable because it was too dry. Drought conditions create bad tobacco crops. Mathematically it exists, but one crop failure could wipe out the entire surplus.

"5. Friendly foreign nations who prefer Maryland tobacco are being slapped in the face because others are given the 5-cent subsidy and they are forced either to pay more money or look for another product.

"For the first time, this year West German interests became a substantial buyer in the Maryland market after a German cigarette manufacturer adhered to the request of his customers, in the Bavarian region adjacent to Switzerland, and purchased the same mix. His sales shot up dramatically.

"Without the export subsidy, however, Maryland may be faced with a repetition of its experience of losing the French market during World War I when France was unable to obtain Maryland tobacco. The French cigarette manufacturers substituted tobacco grown in Madagascar for the Maryland portion of their blend and have continued to do so for 50-odd years.

"Say the tobacco men further: The problem is one for the entire State even though the farmers are concentrated in Anne Arundel, St. Marys, Prince Georges, Calvert, and Charles counties; the entire economy of these less-affluent counties is at stake; a negative response by the Commodity Credit Corporation could result in the entire State having to assist the hard-hit farmers."

[From the Congressional Record, Oct. 13, 1966]

Mr. Tydings. Although repeatedly espousing the promulgation of policies to regain and expand foreign tobacco markets, the Department of Agriculture, on the other hand continues to deny the 5-percent export subsidy payment for Maryland tobacco.

In June of this year Agriculture officials emphasized that the United States has not shared in recent increases in world trade in tobacco. The U.S. share in free-world trade in tobacco has declined to 26 percent in 1965 from 35 percent during the years 1955 through 1959. Figures are available for Maryland tobacco exports from January to August of this year indicating a total volume of $4.93 million, as against $7.93 in 1965. If this downward trend continues the loss could well reach more than half a million dollars. When one realizes tobacco is the only cash crop for the five southern Maryland counties, several of which have been classified as depressed areas by the Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration, the full impact and seriousness of this drain of export income begins to come into proper focus. To make the situation even worse, nearly 18 million pounds worth approximately $14 million, is being held awaiting shipment in the hope that the Department of Agriculture will grant the export subsidy to Maryland tobacco.

When the Department of Agriculture has publicly stated that their program of export payments was initiated because "the United States has not shared in recent increases in world tobacco trade," it is difficult to understand the Department's position preventing the subsidy for Maryland.

Used for many years by the Swiss as the principal ingredient in their cigarettes, Maryland tobacco has been gaining acceptance in other foreign markets such as Netherlands, Belgium, West Germany, Spain, Portugal, and others. A copy of a letter from a Portugese tobacco company has been made available to me indicating a drastic cutback, and evidence is expected from sources in Switzerland. Since Switzerland buys close to 70 percent of Maryland tobacco, and there has thus far been a decline of 42 percent for this year in Swiss purchases, it is immediately evident that the loss of the tobacco subsidy for Maryland will effectively gut the foreign market, lower the U.S. share in world tobacco trade, and result in severely depressed economy for all of the five southern Maryland counties.

The Department of Agriculture's reason for denying the export subsidy for Maryland tobacco does not cite statutory language, rules, regulations, or precedent to support their decision. In addition, at a recent meeting between the Maryland delegation and Mr. Horace Godfrey, Executive Vice President of the Commodity Credit Corporation of the Department of Agriculture, it was admitted that Department officials possess the authority to grant Maryland tobacco an export subsidy.

Title 15, United States Code, section 714 (f) "Export or cause to be exported, or aid in the development of foreign markets for agricultural commodities" appears to be a clear mandate of Agriculture's responsibility, and is certainly not consistent with their position of denial of the export subsidy to Maryland tobacco, and to confuse this with other portions of section 714c, "Specific powers of corporation," or to find against a subsidy for export of Maryland tobacco on the basis of other powers of the Corporation, is to nullify the responsibilities so ably defined in section 714(f).

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., June 17, 1966.
Hon. ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: It has been called to our attention that the Department of Agriculture is about to announce an export subsidy program of five cents per pound for certain types of leaf tobacco produced in the United States. We have also been informed that because Maryland producers last February voted to remove production controls for the 1966 tobacco crop, which will be sold in 1967, all Maryland tobacco will be ineligible for the subsidy, including the 1965 and earlier crops which were grown under Department of Agriculture controls.

We strongly protest the exclusion of Maryland tobacco from the export subsidy program as discriminatory action designed to punish the Maryland producers for voting to remove controls for the 1966 crop.

As I am sure you know, the Maryland tobacco producer has in recent years been further and further restricted in the amount of acreage he may plant in tobacco. Plantings over the past several years have amounted to approximately 34,000 acres. In an attempt to cut the surplus, the Department recommended a 15% reduction for 1966, which would have limited production to about 30,000 acres. Knowing that he might be forced entirely out of tobacco production if continued to grow under the restriction of controls, the Maryland tobacco farmer last February voted in referendum to not participate in the Department's price support for crop year 1966. What he did not know, and what the Agriculture Department was morally obligated to tell him, was that at that time your Department had under active consideration the implementation of this export subsidy program. Had the Maryland tobacco producer known this and known that his vote to remove controls would make him ineligible for the proposed five-cents-per-pound subsidy, he would surely have voted to continue in the price support program.

Even though the Maryland tobacco producer did vote to remove controls, we do not believe the tobacco production in 1966 will exceed previous years, as predicted by the Department; in fact, we expect that it will be less. The Maryland tobacco industry in recent years has been under an increasing disadvantage due to extremely high land and labor costs. As a result, there is a built-in brake which may force tobacco production down to the 30,000-acre level recommended by your Department.

We have been told by the representatives of your Department that refusal to grant the export subsidy to Maryland tobacco is in no way a punishment for the removal of controls. We do not see how it can be anything but that. The Department apparently believes that the removal of controls for the 1966 crop presents the possibility of overproduction, which consequently could threaten the investment of the Commodity Credit Corporation in the surplus stores of tobacco, resulting in a reduction in price. Thus, in its desire to protect the Commodity Credit Corporation's investment in the earlier crops, your Department refuses to apply the export subsidy to Maryland tobacco.

But, we believe that the Department's estimate of last March that Maryland will plant in excess of 34,000 acres of tobacco this year because the crop has been removed from control is highly exaggerated. For the reasons cited heretofore, we believe 1966 production will be approximately in line with the 30,000 acres recommended by the Department. We note that this presumption will be subjected to more exacting examination next month when the Department releases estimates for the 1966 crop based primarily on plantings.

Furthermore, denial of the subsidy to Maryland tobacco constitutes a serious threat to the economy of that area. Out of a $22 million annual production, approximately $10 million worth is exported. On this basis, denial of a five-cent-per-pound export subsidy amounts to a $600,000 advantage which the Maryland tobacco community will be denied for 1966 exports. Even though Maryland tobacco is so fine in quality and taste it is known as "Maryland Tobacco," rather than by some other name such as flue cured, burley, or shade, it still must be competitive.

While it is true that the export subsidy would be passed on to the foreign purchaser, the lack of it will make Maryland tobacco non-competitive on the world market, and if Maryland tobacco is non-competitive in the world market, for even one year, it is threatened with the loss of substantial parts of its $10 million in annual sales.

Five counties in Maryland grow tobacco—and three of them are heavily dependent upon this crop to sustain their economy. Both the Federal and State governments have spent considerable effort and money in recent years to develop the economies of these counties, at least one of which is currently designated as a depressed area by the Economic Development Administration. It would be senseless for one Federal agency to undermine the efforts of others.

On the basis of the foregoing, we strongly urge you to reverse your decision to exclude Maryland tobacco from the proposed export subsidy program. We believe this is the only equitable action the Department can take.

Very sincerely,

DANIEL B. BREWSTER, JOSEPH D. TYDINGS, U.S. Senators; EDWARD A. GARMATZ, GEORGE H. FALLON, SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL, CLARENCE D. LONG, CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR., HERVEY G. MACHEN, ROGERS C. B. MORTON, CARLTON R. SICKLES, Members of Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., June 27, 1966.
Hon. JOSEPH D. TYDINGS,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR TYDINGS: This acknowledges the letter of June 17, 1966, signed by you and the other Members of the Maryland Delegation, regarding the exclusion of Maryland tobacco from the export payments announced on June 10, 1966, for most kinds of United States grown tobaccos.

We want to assure you that the exclusion of Maryland tobacco was in no way designed to punish producers of Maryland tobacco for their failure to approve marketing quotas in the referendum held February 25, 1966. Pennsylvania cigar-filler and cigar-wrapper tobaccos are not eligible for export payments since no price support is offered on the 1966 crop of these kinds of tobacco.

The Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act authorizes the Corporation, in the fulfillment of its purposes and in carrying out its annual budget programs submitted to and approved by the Congress, to export or cause to be exported, or aid in the development of foreign markets for agricultural commodities. The budget programs for the 1966 and 1967 fiscal years submitted to and approved by the Congress describe the export program of the Corporation in pertinent part as follows:

"Commodity export.—The Corporation promotes the export of agricultural commodities and products through sales, barters, payments, and other operations. Other than in barters for stockpiling purposes, such commodities and products may be those held in private trade channels as well as those acquired by the Corporation in its price-support operations."

The Agricultural Act of 1949 provides that no price support shall be made available for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas have been disapproved by producers. Since CCC funds will be used in making export payments on tobacco, it seems to us that such payments should be restricted to those kinds of tobacco which growers have demonstrated a willingness to maintain supplies reasonably well in balance with demand. Production of Maryland tobacco during the past five years has exceeded disappearance (domestic consumption and exports) by about 34 million pounds. This has resulted in the accumulation of a burdensome surplus which necessitated the 15 percent reduction in farm acreage allotments for 1966. The growers voting in the February referendum rejected this needed adjustment.

The records show that 33,500 acres of Maryland tobacco were produced last year, and growers indicated their intentions as of March 1 to produce 34,000 acres this year. If farmers plant this acreage and obtain per acre yields in line with those obtained in prior years, a further build-up in supplies will result.

The 1965 and prior crops have largely been marketed and are no longer in farmers' hands. Since export payments are made to exporters, such payments would not be passed on to farmers in terms of higher prices for these tobaccos. Thus, we do not agree with your conclusion that the Maryland tobacco community has been denied a $600,000 advantage. On the other hand, it seems to us that export payments on the 1965 and prior crops would surely have an adverse effect on prices farmers will receive for the 1966 crop in the absence of price support.

The Maryland Tobacco Cooperative, which operates the Government's price support program for Maryland tobacco through contract with Commodity Credit Corporation, has in its inventory some 22 million pounds (farm sales weight) of tobacco from the 1957–65 crops. Since domestic use and exports of Maryland tobacco have averaged about 33 million pounds annually during the past five years, these loan holdings amount to about two-thirds of a year's usings. The absence of marketing quotas and price supports on the 1966 crop have a direct bearing on our ability to move these loan holdings into trade channels without substantial loss to CCC.

Although there have been discussions for some time on the need for programs to make U.S. tobacco more competitive in world markets, the export payment program announced June 10 was not seriously considered until early May of this year. Thus, the Department could not have told Maryland or any other tobacco growers that such a program was in the offing prior to the referendums held in February.

In view of these facts, we cannot extend the export payments announced on June 10 to include those kinds of tobacco on which price support is not offered for the 1966 crop.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.
Hon. ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Personally, and on behalf of all Marylanders concerned with growing and marketing tobacco, we wish to thank you for meeting with us last week to discuss the possible inclusion of Maryland tobacco in the export payments program. We are particularly grateful for your promise personally to review the present position of the Department.

We will not attempt to repeat here all the points we made last week. Suffice it to say that the Maryland delegation believes that the exclusion of Maryland tobacco from the export subsidy is not required by law nor warranted by the facts. We object to the exclusion of the 1966 crop because our farmers did not know at the time they voted against acreage limitations that Maryland would be treated any differently than any other State with respect to export subsidies.

We object, too, to the exclusion of the crops of 1965 and prior years when acreage controls were in effect in Maryland, as discriminatory and unfair to Maryland growers and handlers. If the reason for depriving Maryland growers of the export subsidy was their vote not to participate in the price support program, it is incomprehensible to us for the Department to withhold the subsidy for those participating crop years.

During our meeting you indicated that the most serious obstacle to extending the export subsidy to Maryland tobacco was the possibility that this action could depress the prices our farmers receive for the 1966 crop. Marylanders are willing to take their chances on this possibility, as we think it a remote one. Our basis for this conclusion is the following:

1. The Department of Agriculture estimates that the 1966 crop will be 2.5 million pounds less than the 1966 crop.

2. Based on 1956 to 1965 experience, between one-third and one-half of the income from the 1966 crop will come from exports. Swiss buyers purchased approximately two-thirds of all Maryland tobacco exported in 1964 and 1965. See Enclosure I. The Swiss consume approximately 6.3 million pounds of Maryland tobacco annually.

3. For the past twenty years, the Swiss have invariably purchased all of the Maryland tobacco that meets their quality standards. In recent years, they have had to reduce the percentage of Maryland tobacco in their blends because of the shortage of suitable tobacco. The Swiss purchase the following grades of Maryland tobacco: B1F, B2F, B3F, C1L, C2L, C3L, C4L, C1F, C2F, X1L, X2L, X1F, X2F, and X3F. For the years 1962 and prior, the Maryland Tobacco Cooperative has practically no stocks in these grades. Government loan stock holdings in these grades for the 1963, and 1964, and 1965 crops amount to 3.7 million pounds. If the Swiss were to buy every pound now in government loan stocks, they would still obtain only about half of their annual needs.

4. The tobacco now in loan stocks and potentially subject to subsidy is generally below the quality standards of Swiss buyers. Even with subsidy, the Swiss would be inclined to buy from these stocks only to the extent that 1966 and future crops failed to yield the quantity of prime leaf needed.

This information, we believe, amply supports our belief that the Swiss will buy all the quality tobacco they can obtain on the Maryland market next year, and that the application of an export subsidy to 1965 and prior crops would not of itself depress prices on the 1966 market.

Indeed, the available evidence strongly indicates that the absence of subsidy will adversely affect the price of Maryland tobacco in future years.

Maryland tobacco has been an important export crop since colonial times. From 1956 through 1965, between one-third and one-half of the income from every Maryland crop came from exports.

Officials of the Foreign Agricultural Service have expressed the opinion that the future of a healthy tobacco industry for Maryland lies in the preservation of the foreign market for the quality leaf.

The distressing fact is that Maryland tobacco exports have been declining while total United States exports of tobacco increase. Census Bureau figures show a decline of Maryland tobacco exports from 9.6 million in 1964 to 7.9 million in 1965, and to 4.9 million for the first eight months of 1966. Any increase in exports which may exist does not apply to Maryland.

A USDA report for June 1966 announced that the amount of Maryland tobacco consumed domestically "has not kept pace with expanded cigarette output." Many brands of American cigarettes no longer use Maryland tobacco at all, and the principal users, several non-filtered brands, utilize only one to two percent.

At the same time, FAS records show that a Maryland leaf is being grown in other countries, including Italy, Argentina, the Union of South Africa, and Madagascar. These countries could grow and market an unlimited quantity of tobacco at prices considerably less than our crops bring on the Maryland market. The lack of an export subsidy could well cause Maryland tobacco to become non-competitive.

Attached are copies of communications from major foreign buyers of Maryland tobacco, which demonstrate clearly that the absence of subsidy will place Maryland tobacco at a relative disadvantage on the foreign market, threaten the future of consumption abroad, and encourage the use of foreign-grown Maryland-type tobacco as a substitute.

You expressed the view last that dealers rather than growers might be the principal beneficiaries of a subsidy. It is our understanding that any subsidy paid on dealers' stocks of export tobacco under the Export Payments Program after July 6, 1966, must be passed on by the dealers to their foreign customers. Thus, the program would benefit the foreign purchaser directly and the domestic grower and dealer indirectly by expanding the market for Maryland tobacco.

Finally, Mr. Secretary, let us emphasize that there is ample legal basis for a decision to grant the subsidy to Maryland tobacco. The Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act does not limit subsidies to price-supported crops. In enacting Section 32 of PL–320, Section 612 c, Title 7—74th Congress in 1935, the Congress specifically authorized use of funds for export subsidies of non-controlled crops. An export subsidy was applied to wheat after wheat growers voted in a national referendum against a mandatory support program. Likewise, in 1958, an export subsidy was applied after corn producers rejected acreage allotments.

Several charts and articles are enclosed which illustrate the importance of maintenance and expansion of the foreign market for our tobacco. Specifically, we call to your attention the remarks of Chairman COOLEY in the enclosed CONGRESSIONAL RECORD excerpt. Based on a careful consideration of all these factors, we sincerely urge that you grant the five cents per pound subsidy to Maryland tobacco.

Very sincerely,

DANIEL B. BREWSTER, JOSEPH D. TYDINGS, U.S. Senators; EDWARD A. GARMATZ, CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, Jr., CARLTON R. SICKLES, GEORGE H. FALLON, SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL, CLARENCE D. LONG, ROGERS C. B. MORTON, HERVEY G. MACHEN, Members of Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C.

Hon. JOSEPH D. TYDINGS,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR JOE: This is with reference to our recent discussions, and a letter of November 3, 1966, signed by you and the other Members of the Maryland Delegation, concerning the extension of the export payment program to Maryland tobacco.

It is clear to me that the provisions of the law which provides that no price support shall be made available for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas have been disapproved by producers should be construed to preclude indirect price support such as export payments as well as direct price support through loans on the 1966 crop.

Your argument that it was inconsistent to deny the export payment to the 1965 and older crops since these crops were produced under marketing quotas was both articulate and persuasive.

I have given careful consideration to this point since our meeting. I have tried to evaluate the effect that this action would have on growers of Maryland tobacco and the over-all tobacco program.

There is no question in my mind that extending export payments to 1965 and prior crops of Maryland tobacco would provide no retroactive financial benefit to growers insofar as those crops are concerned. I am convinced that such action could and probably would have an adverse effect on growers' interest in the 1966 or even succeeding crops which may be marketed without the benefit of price support.

These potential adverse effects on growers are twofold. First, to whatever extent an export payment on 1965 and older crops would accelerate build-up of stocks by foreign buyers prior to next spring's sale of the unsupported 1966 crop, the demand would be decreased with inevitable price depressing effect. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the January-September exports of Maryland tobacco of 6,271,000 pounds (farm-sales weight) is 7 percent higher than the 5,841,000 pounds exported during the same period in 1965.

Second, the availability of the export payments on 1965 and older crops when the grower sells his 1966 crop would place the grower's tobacco in competition with private and Commodity Credit Corporation loan stocks. Such competition would be unfair to the grower as he would have to absorb the export payment in order to move his tobacco.

Despite our desire to move older stocks of tobacco to avoid deterioration and further accumulation of storage costs, we agreed with the management of the Maryland grower cooperative that prices on the 22 million pounds (about two-thirds of a year's usings) held under loan should be set at such level as to not encourage the purchase of these stocks at the expense of a reduced demand for the 1966 crop. Making an export payment available on 1965 and older crops would have the same effect on grower prices for the 1966 crop as a corresponding reduction in the sales prices of CCC loan stocks would have had.

There is another facet to this problem which I, as Secretary of Agriculture, cannot overlook. That is, the impact on the tobacco program as a whole. I do not know of any other commodity that has the potential of getting into as serious financial trouble with unlimited production as does tobacco. This has been well recognized by an overwhelming majority of tobacco producers in the United States. A point that cannot be overlooked is the attitude of tobacco producers who have voted strict production controls on themselves towards the Department extending the same competitive benefit in the form of export payments to a kind of tobacco on which there is no limit on production. I would be remiss in my responsibility if I took any action which might be detrimental to the unanimity of support the tobacco program has had for I truly believe it has served the industry well.

In view of these considerations, I must regretfully conclude that I cannot justify extending the export payment to Maryland tobacco.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN.

Report to the People of the Second Congressional District of New York

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES R. GROVER, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, the following is my voting record on major issues for the 2d session of the 89th Congress.

In the 89th Congress, as in the previous Congress, I voted for what I believe to be in the best interests of our citizens and for our future generations, and I shall continue to vote and fight for the principles on which our great country has been founded. I shall continue in my efforts to preserve our free enterprise system, to protect and preserve the American dollar. I shall fight to maintain a strong anti-Communist policy. I shall continue in my fight for prudent, responsible Government spending, and an end to deficit spending and unbalanced budgets:

Date	Issue	Vote
1966		
Feb. 2	Recommit the resolution of the Committee on Un-American Activities citing Calvin F. Craig for contempt of Congress to a select committee to examine the sufficiency of the contempt citations under existing rules of law and relevant judicial decisions.	Nay.
Feb. 3	Remove the Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center bill from the Speaker's table	Nay.
Feb. 7	Peacetime veterans' benefits bill	Yea.
Feb. 8	Review of proposed bank mergers to eliminate the necessity for the dissolution of merged banks	Yea.
Feb. 9	Participation of United States in the Asian Development Bank	Yea.
Feb. 9	Amend the Railway Labor Act to establish special adjustments boards to resolve disputes otherwise referable to National Railroad Adjustment Board, and to make all awards.	Yea.
Feb. 23	Recommittal to eliminate postponement of certain excise tax deductions regarding motor vehicles and telephones	Yea.
Feb. 23	Tax Adjustment Act of 1966	Nay.
Feb. 24	Recommittal to put limitations on funds for Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and Dominican Republic	Nay.
Feb. 24	Amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961	Yea.
Mar. 1	Authorizing appropriation for procurement for the Armed Forces	Yea.
Mar. 2	Appointment of additional circuit and district judges	Yea.
Mar. 2	Promote economic development of Alaska by providing U.S. participation in statewide exposition to be held in Alaska during 1967	Nay.
Mar. 3	Enable cottongrowers to establish, finance, and carry out a coordinated program of research and promotion; improve the competitive position of, and to expand markets for cotton.	Nay.
Mar. 15	Tax Adjustment Act, conference report	Nay.
Mar. 15	Supplemental Defense Appropriation Act	Yea.
Mar. 21	Armed services mailing privileges	Yea.
Mar. 22	Vice President's residence	Nay.
Mar. 29	Recommittal to delete additional appropriations for the rent supplemental program	Yea.
Mar. 29	Supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966	Nay.
Mar. 30	Promote observance of uniform system of time throughout the United States, conference report	Yea.
Mar. 31	Amend Small Business Act	Yea.
Apr. 6	Extend initial period for enrolling under medicare	Yea.
Apr. 6	Adjust rates, basic compensation of certain employees of Federal Government	Yea.
Apr. 6	Recommittal designed to limit total amount of expenditures authorized to the Department of the Interior	Yea.
Apr. 6	Making appropriations for Department of the Interior and related agencies for fiscal 1967	Nay.
Apr. 6	Recommittal designed to limit total expenditures authorized under the Post Office and Treasury appropriations bill	Yea.
Apr. 6	Appropriations for Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, final passage.	Yea.
Apr. 19	Amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to prepare, maintain, and present annually to the President and Congress a financial statement for all projects authorized including 3d powerplant at Grand Coulee Dam.	Yea.
Apr. 19	Secretary of the Interior is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain a 3d powerplant at Grand Coulee Dam, final passage	Nay.
Apr. 26	Recommit for consideration of amendment prohibiting any funds from Department of Agriculture appropriations to be used for the sale of agricultural commodities to any nation trading with North Vietnam.	Yea.
Apr. 26	Appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967	Yea.
Apr. 27	Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1966	Yea.
Apr. 28	Transportation, sale, and handling of dogs and cats for research purposes	Yea.
May 3	Appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration	Yea.
May 5	Appropriations for Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies	Yea.
May 10	Amendment providing funds for rent supplement program and providing $1,500,000 for nursing home care of veterans	Nay.
May 10	Appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, offices, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.	Nay.
May 11	Military Medical Benefits Act	Yea.
May 12	To insure the adequacy of the national railroad freight car supply	Nay.
May 16	Foreign Agents Registration Act amendments	Yea.
May 18	Participation Sales Act, final passage	Nay.
May 18	Interior and related agencies appropriations, 1967, conference report	Yea.
May 26	Amendment for limitations on gross sales under definition of enterprise title	Yea.
May 26	Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act, final passage	Yea.
June 1	Narcotic addiction bill, enabling courts to deal more effectively with problem	Yea.
June 2	Extend, amend the Library Services and Construction Act	Yea.
June 6	International Education Act of 1966	Yea.
June 6	Self-employed individuals, tax retirement amendments	Yea.
June 7	Legislative Appropriations Act, fiscal year 1967	Yea.
June 7	Bail Reform Act	Yea.
June 8	To increase the debt ceiling, final passage	Nay.
June 9	Food for freedom, final passage	Yea.
June 13	Amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926	Yea.
June 14	Defense procurement authorization	Yea.
June 20	Clarify and protect the right of the public to information	Yea.
June 20	Amend the Connally Hot Oil Act	Yea.
June 22	Unemployment Insurance Amendments of 1966	Yea.
June 23	Amend the Public Health Service Act	Yea.
June 27	Rule under which postal rate revision legislation (4th class mail) was considered	Nay.
July 14	Amend Foreign Assistance Act	Nay.
July 20	Defense Department appropriations, passage	Yea.
Aug. 9	Civil Rights Act of 1966, passage	Yea.
Aug. 9	Cramer-Ashmore antiriot amendment	Yea.
Aug. 9	Mathias amendment to housing section (title IV) exempting individual homeowner	Yea.
Aug. 9	Whitner amendment requiring written complaint of plaintiff bringing charges of discrimination	Yea.
Aug. 10	Military construction bill	Yea.
Aug. 11	Authorizing appropriations for the fiscal years 1968 and 1969 for construction of certain highways	Yea.
Aug. 15	Amend National Housing Act to increase authority of Federal National Mortgage Association to obtain funds for use in expanding secondary market operations.	Yea.
Aug. 15	Amend Federal Employee Pay Act of 1945 to correct inequities with respect to the determination of basic compensation of the Federal Government for purposes of certain employment benefits.	Yea.
Aug. 15	Authorizing a study of facilities and services to be furnished visitors and students coming to the Nation's capitol, amended	Yea.
Aug. 15	Provide border highway along U.S. bank of the Rio Grande in connection with settlement of Chamizal boundary dispute between United States and Mexico.	Yea.
Aug. 16	Amend Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964	Yea.
Aug. 16	Recommittal motion designed to reduce funds for amended Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 from $175,000,000 to $150,000,000 in fiscal 1968	Yea.
Aug. 17	Amend Traffic Safety Act of 1966 to have President instead of Secretary of Commerce appoint a National Motor Vehicle Safety Advisory Council	Yea.
Aug. 17	National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, as amended, passage	Yea.
Aug. 18	Recommittal of independent offices appropriation conference report insisting on House disagreement to Senate amendment No. 35	Yea.
Aug. 18	Highway Safety Act of 1966, providing for safety research and development, safety programs, national driver registration, accident research, and a test facility.	Yea.
Aug. 22	Conference report broadening the scope of the Small Reclamation Projects Act	Nay.
Aug. 22	Prohibiting picketing in District of Columbia within 500 feet of any church	Yea.
Aug. 22	Recommittal of above picketing bill, with instructions to hold hearings	Yea.
Aug. 24	Department of Agriculture appropriations, conference report	Nay.
Aug. 25	Department of Defense appropriations, conference report	Yea.
Aug. 25	Disagreement to Senate amendment No. 5 of Department of Defense appropriations conference report, providing that the President may order members of Ready Reserve to active duty under certain circumstances, but without declaring a state of emergency.	Yea.
Aug. 26	To expand the purchasing authority of Federal National Mortgage Association (under the National Housing Act), conference report	Yea.
Aug. 26	Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 Amendments, conference report	Yea.
Aug. 29	Due to Democrat-controlled Congress' delay in completing action on fiscal year 1967 appropriations bills, took action for 2d time continuing appropriations for agencies whose appropriations had not been voted.	Yea.
Aug. 30	Amendment excluding Maritime Administration from jurisdiction of Department of Transportation	Not voting.

Date	Issue	Vote
1966		
Aug. 30	Recommittal motion, remove air accident investigation from Department of Transportation, instead place it in hands of National Transportation Safety Board.	Not voting.
Aug. 30	Propose establishment of new Cabinet-level Department of Transportation including agencies dealing with roads, railroads, and aviation, plus Coast Guard.	Not voting
Aug. 31	House adopted conference report on Federal-Aid Highway Act authorizing spending for Federal highway construction and beautification and for Interstate Highway System.	Yea.
Aug. 31	Conference report adopted on traffic safety bill providing Federal standards for motor vehicles and tires	Yea.
Aug. 31	House adopted conference report on highway safety bill authorizing 3-year, $322,000,000 program	Yea.
Aug. 31	Authorizes $110,000,000 for Peace Corps for fiscal year 1967	Yea.
Sept. 1	House adopted conference report on foreign aid authorization bill authorizing $3,500,000,000 foreign aid for fiscal year 1967	Nay.
Sept. 1	Authorized up to $10,000,000 for U.S. participation in HemisFair Exposition at San Antonio, Tex. After failure of recommittal motion, bill passed by voice vote. A yea vote on recommittal vote was in effect a vote to kill this bill.	Yea.
Sept. 6	Establishment of National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws	Not voting.
Sept. 7	House adopted conference report on minimum wage amendments	Yea.
Sept. 8	Provided for 1-year expansion of authority to Federal bank regulatory officials in regard to setting maximum limits on interest rates paid by banks, savings and loan institutions, etc.	Yea.
Sept. 12	House adopted rule for consideration of H.R. 11256 bill to amend Internal Revenue Code with respect to priority and effect of Federal tax liens and levies. After adoption of rule, bill passed by voice vote.	Not voting.
Sept. 13	District of Columbia appropriations	Yea.
Sept. 14	$1,000,000,000 appropriation for military construction	Yea.
Sept. 19	Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore authorized a 67,000 acre national lakeshore	Yea.
Sept. 19	Veterans pensions increased amounts of pensions paid to veterans with non-service-connected disabilities and to widows and dependent children of such deceased veterans.	Yea.
Sept. 19	Bill adjusted status of many Cuban refugees so they can obtain permanent resident status in the United States without physically leaving the United States and reentering.	Yea.
Sept. 19	Enable United States to organize and hold an international conference in 1967 on water for peace and authorize an appropriation for it. Resolution failed to pass under suspension of rules procedure which requires a ⅔ majority.	Nay.
Sept. 19	Wolf Trap Farm Park. Enable Interior Secretary to accept donations of land and cash for cultural park in Virginia near District of Columbia, and to authorize up to $600,000 in Federal spending in connection with the project. Bill failed to pass under suspension of rules procedure requiring a ⅔ majority.	Yea.
Sept. 20	$3,600,000,000 foreign aid appropriation and related programs for fiscal year 1967	Nay.
Sept. 21	$4,100,000,000 appropriation for Army Engineers and Interior Department public works projects; Atomic Energy Commission and various independent agencies.	Nay.
Sept. 22	Chamizal Highway, recommittal motion. After defeat of recommittal motion, bill passed by voice vote.	Nay.
Sept. 22	Authorizing conclusion of joint agreement between United States and Mexico for international flood control project for Tijuana River with $12,600,000 for U.S. portion of project.	Yea.
Sept. 29	Poverty bill, motion to strike enacting clause. Yea vote on this motion in effect vote to kill bill	Yea.
Sept. 29	Poverty bill, amendment to limit supergrade jobs	Yea.
Sept. 29	Poverty bill, opportunity crusade recommittal motion. Yea vote on recommittal motion was vote to substitute Republican opportunity crusade bill provisions for Democratic poverty bill.	Yea.
Sept. 29	Poverty bill, rollcall. Authorized $1,750,000,000 for poverty program for fiscal year 1967, with increases for Operation Headstart and Neighborhood Youth Corps.	Nay.
Sept. 30	Investment credit suspension amendment exempted spending on air or water pollution control facilities from the suspension of 7 percent investment tax credit.	Yea.
Sept. 30	Investment credit suspension. Bill suspended for 16 months the 7 percent investment tax credit on purchases of machinery and equipment and 2 of 3 methods of accelerated depreciation on industrial and commercial buildings.	Yea.
Sept. 30	Expanded water pollution control programs and authorization of $2,700,000,000 for fiscal year 1967–71	Yea.
Oct. 3	Regulate interstate and foreign commerce redeceptive methods of packaging or labeling	Yea.
Oct. 3	Authorize AEC enter into cooperative arrangement for large-scale combination nuclear power desalting project	Yea.
Oct. 3	Authorize Interior Secretary in cooperation with States to preserve estuarine areas	Yea.
Oct. 4	Appropriation fiscal 1967 Departments State, Justice, Commerce, and judiciary and related agencies	Yea.
Oct. 5	Promote international trade in agricultural commodities. On motion to recommit to remove countries who trade with Cuba or North Vietnam	Yea.
Oct. 6	Strengthen and improve programs of assistance for elementary and secondary schools	Yea.
Oct. 11	Appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal 1967. On Mahon amendment to recede from disagreement to Senate amendment 5 and concur with his amendment re calling up active duty members of Ready Reserve.	Yea.
Oct. 14	Establishment of Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore	Nay.
Oct. 14	Demonstration city bill	Nay.
Oct. 17	Amend title V of International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 providing for determination of amounts of claims of nationals of United States against Chinese Communist regime.	Yea.
Oct. 18	Supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1967 to recommit with instructions that no funds be made available by Export-Import Bank to guarantee payment of any obligation incurred by any Communist country.	Yea. Yea.
Oct. 19	Creation of Select Committee on Standards and Conduct	Yea.
Oct. 20	Authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes which includes a study of the Great South Bay.	Yea.
Oct. 20	Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide equitable tax treatment for foreign investment in U.S. conference report on adoption	Nay.
Oct. 21	Amend Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 to extend it for 3 years. On adoption conference report	Yea.

Choosing College Wisely

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, financial aid programs, scholarship opportunities, and other means of financing a college education are just a portion of the wide variety of information available to students planning on furthering their education.

Mr. President, I am today recommending that a thorough study be made of the real effectiveness of these programs in terms of the individual student. I am requesting my staff to make such a study for presentation soon after Congress reconvenes in January. This recommendation, I believe, will go a long way toward furnishing alternate solutions to the harsh dilemma that, while expanded, these programs are not adequate for the many middle-income families in my State of Washington who are hard pressed to help even one son or daughter through college or university, let alone two or three.

In making this study, I will tap all available resources: high school guidance counselors, university student financial-aid officers, technical and educational associations, and the U.S. Office of Education.

At this point, Mr. President, I would like to insert an article entitled "College Conundrum: How To Choose," by Peter Janssen, education writer for a national news service. It appeared in the September issue of American Education.

In his article Mr. Janssen notes that the Seattle public schools system begins to counsel high school students in their junior year. I think my own State of Washington has taken great strides toward providing adequate counseling and guidance in the face of booming enrollments.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COLLEGE CONUNDRUM: HOW TO CHOOSE

(By Peter Janssen)

"The heat is on," says Dr. Arthur A. Hitchcock, executive director of the American Personnel and Guidance Association. "It's on not only in school but in the family and in the community. It shows in the drive for grades, the pressure to get into a prestige college. This is the number one dilemma for high schools. This is the real problem for counselors."

As the pressure to get into the "right" college mounts, the problems facing high school guidance counselors soar. For it is their job to locate somehow, among the 2,200 institutions of higher learning in the United States, the one which will fulfill the 18-year-old graduate's image of himself and his future. This is not an easy order, even for the most conscientious and well-trained counselor.

"The mortality rate among counselors is higher than among coaches in places like Fairfield County or Chevy Chase," comments Bryan Gray, a Guidance Program Development staffer for the U.S. Office of Education.

"If the counselor doesn't get enough youngsters into Harvard, he might as well quit."

The pressures are compounded by the fact that there just aren't enough counselors to go around. New York City, for example, has only 65 guidance counselors for the 38,000 graduates in its academic high schools this year—a ratio of one counselor for each 584 graduating seniors.

"As a result," says Harold Zuckerman, New York's coordinator of college guidance, "college selections are made by parents, relatives, friends, current fads, and—once in a while—the counselor.

"Basically, college choice depends on academic achievement, financial ability, and the personality of the applicant. Most students, I am sure, compromise but still finds their ultimate choice a viable experience."

In order to do his job the counselor needs comprehensive up-to-date information on the colleges and a thorough understanding of the student he counsels. He uses a variety of counseling tools, ranging from traditional books that list the objective traits of institutions (entrance requirements, costs, faculty salaries, etc.) to computers and mechanical devices that probe student interests and aspirations. Many rely on the catalogues distributed by colleges themselves. Some of these are frank and objective, others deal in picturesque and romantic versions of the institution.

The 1965–66 catalogue of one Western college notes that "the institution is outstanding in the combination of location and educational advantages it offers." The school is in "Northern Arizona, which is never too hot and seldom ever cold . . . ," where students live in a "superb physical and varied cultural setting. . . ."

The 1965–67 catalogue of a small college in Massachusetts tells prospective students that the spirit of the college creates an "atmosphere of intellectual stimulation and spiritual challenge." After describing the congenial nature of the student body, the catalogue adds pragmatically, "Some of these will become your life-long friends, and who knows but in the plan of God, one of them may even become your wife or husband."

The 1965–66 catalogue of the University of Alaska states that the school is "truly unique among institutions of higher learning in the United States . . . ."

The 1965–66 catalogue of the University of California at Berkeley blandly understates the natures of its stimulating, often tumultuous, student body:

"There are more than a hundred active student organizations on the campus, including honor societies, service societies, professional, departmental and special interest clubs, five publications, and musical and dramatic organizations."

Counselors in search of more objective information often turn to commercial books such as The Comparative Guide to American Colleges, by James Cass and Max Birnbaum. This book describes the Berkeley Campus as "the nearest thing to the Left Bank in the U.S." It notes that Berkeley's "student body is heterogeneous and cosmopolitan" with a "strong interest in social and political issues." Counselors use other commercially published guides, such as Barron's Profiles of American Colleges, by Benjamin Fine; American Universities and Colleges, edited by Allan M. Cartter; and others. By combing such publications, the counselor gleans basic facts about the colleges.

But how does the counselor determine whether or not a college is right for a given student? Overworked counselors in some school systems are turning to mechanical gadgets and computers.

"Do you plan to continue your formal education beyond high school?" the computer asks ninth grade students at Wilbur Junior High School in Palo Alto, Calif. The student responds by typing on a keyboard: "Yes." The computer then narrows the dialogue.

"Which of the following," it asks, "is most like the school you plan to attend: 1) Ivy League college, 2) large university, 3) California State College, 4) junior college, 5) business or vocational school, 6) undecided."

Student: "3."

After determining that the youngster wants to study psychology and examining his record and projected high school grades, the computer states factually:

"On the basis of your projected grades, your present college choice indicates that you are shooting pretty high. . . ."

Another rapid-choice device, much less expensive than a computer, consists of an illuminated faceplate and a series of punchcards. Each punchcard deals with some choice the student must make about college—location, size, major subjects, coed, etc.

The proper punchcards are placed on top of each other on the faceplate as the student narrows the field. Eventually light from the faceplate will shine through perhaps a dozen holes in the punchcards, which are numbered to correspond with schools on a master list. In five or ten minutes, the student can thus obtain a list of several colleges that meet his general requirements.

Most school systems, however, have problems hiring enough experienced counselors, much less financing a computer. Consequently a good many high schoolers and their parents are turning to private organizations that specialize in matching students to schools. Firms in New York City, Evanston, Ill., and Washington, D.C., are among those that offer students information about entrance requirements and colleges that still have room for one more.

"If You Haven't Found a College," notes a national newspaper advertisement, "a professional counseling and placement service of high competence and standards will help place you in a college that meets your academic and social needs.

"Honor student or C student, there is a 'right' college that will accept you."

This placement bureau, with a small office in a fashionable section of Washington, D.C., is one of the newer college counseling organizations.

Loren Pope, its director, is brutally frank. "Counseling at most high schools," he says, "is the darkest spot in the jungle." Pope obtains the student's transcript and then interviews the student and his parents. "I like to get the real lowdown from the youngster," he says. "We talk about values. I tell him to act as if he were before the judgment seat and everything rides on the candor of his answers."

In long, probing interviews he questions each youngster's ambitions and establishes the restrictions of parents and students—the practical questions of cost, distance, subjects, and entrance requirements.

"Then we pull out a few colleges with student bodies where this kid would fit in," says Pope. "If he has a special interest, we find departmental strengths, things like that. Eventually, after narrowing the field, I get on the telephone. If I think the kid is a good case for college X, I give the admission officer a hard sell. If I'm not sure, I present the case honestly, expressing doubts freely and candidly. You've got to have credit in this business the same as in banking or anything else."

Often this final stage requires more than a few telephone calls. "By and large people don't come unless they have a problem," Pope says. "Either the kid has high college board scores and a lousy high school record, or lousy board scores and a good record, or he's looking for something out of the ordinary.

"There are a lot of kids with imagination and spunk who rebel at the tepid secondary school education they've had. So maybe they haven't worked hard or they've been bored and they have trouble getting into college." Thus the students Pope encounters are beyond the reach of most high school counselors.

"Counseling on a broad scale is relatively new and it takes time to develop good people," says Pope. "Many counselors have come up through teachers colleges and are unfamiliar with the worlds their counselees will enter. "Anyway, how can anybody be an adviser to 400 or 500 students? Many kids say they talked with a counselor once the entire time they were in school. Parents are up in arms about counseling in almost every city I've been in."

Philadelphia parents were unsettled last year by a school board-sponsored study of schools in the Germantown area which said there weren't enough counselors to go around. The study, by a West Coast management consultant, cited three "typical" records of pupils in Germantown High School.

Child A earned B grades in elementary school, C's and D's in junior high, C's and B's in the tenth grade, and was taking academic subjects in the eleventh grade. Achievement test scores were low average; I.Q. was 95, yet the child intended to go to college.

Child B's I.Q., 120–130 in elementary school, slipped to 107 in high school. She did average work until the tenth grade, when her grades fell. She was in the twelfth grade when her personnel folder was examined, but there was no counseling in her record.

Child C received C grades in elementary school, B's in junior high, and a low-average record in high school with low reading comprehension. She was repeating algebra after a near failure. She had no record of counseling, yet her stated goal was college.

"All three children show the results of some type of cumulative failure," the report stated. "Stumbling at some point in the lockstep of the grade structure, they were never able to catch up.

"Each of the students represents a minor failure of the school. The impersonal record, noting only courses and grades, piques the imagination; diagnosis of the educational problem is impossible from such scant evidence. It is clear, however, that counseling at the high school level is too late. Counseling and diagnosis at the elementary level was necessary."

The Philadelphia school system employs an average of one counselor for every 482 high school students, but most handle problem-type counseling and don't have time for college guidance.

Indeed, a pamphlet distributed to Philadelphia parents by the division of pupil personnel and counseling doesn't even mention college. "Is your child happy in school?" it asks. "Is it hard for him to go to school? Is he having a difficult time making friends? Are you troubled about your child's marks?"

The noncollege tone of the pamphlet reflects the fact that only 30 percent of Philadelphia public school graduates go on to any form of higher education, as opposed to a national average of slightly more than 50 percent.

In Arlington County, Va., however, where 80 percent continue their education, the school system places a heavy emphasis on college counseling.

Miss Kathryn Cook, Arlington's director of guidance, says preliminary college counseling starts in the eighth grade.

"We feel strongly that we must give information to the parents and the students in junior high school," she says. "The student must have some general goals in mind so he'll take the right courses. He has to know what the general requirements are."

In tenth grade, Arlington students have a college orientation meeting with counselors. Later, they have group and individual meetings with parents and counselors. Arlington also arranges presentations by college admissions officers and alumni.

Miss Cook says, "Our approach to youngsters and parents is to get information into their hands as early as possible. We encourage them to visit colleges; this is a very good way to spend high school vacations."

Arlington's counselors have a special budget which makes it possible for them to visit colleges during the year and attend summer conferences.

"Our counselors visit college admissions officers to learn trade secrets—no, let's say to exchange information—to know the kind of people who might expect to qualify for certain institutions," Miss Cook says. "Then we examine a student's record, talk to him and say these are the types of colleges he can expect to get into. But it's very important to emphasize that the counselor does not choose the college. We know how the student might expect to fit in, but we aren't infallible. This is a joint business, with the parent, counselor, and youngster working together."

The Seattle, Wash., public school system starts general college counseling in junior high school and gives intensive counseling in the eleventh grade. The system employs 68 counselors for 20,685 high school pupils, or one counselor for every 304 youngsters.

Seattle counselors use catalogues and booklets plus films and special assemblies. The local educational television station, KCTS–TV, has a college information program each Thursday and a career-orientation program Sunday. Counselors publicize both. The Washington State Council of Colleges maintains a high school relations office at the University of Washington. Other colleges hold conferences for counselors, parents, and high school pupils on their own campuses.

The San Francisco Unified School District has one teacher-counselor in every high school who works at least half-time on college guidance. Here, too, field trips to local colleges are arranged when students show an interest.

In the Atlanta, Ga., public school system two counselors are assigned to each high school, usually a man and a woman, with a third and fourth if enrollment warrants.

Charles E. Hopkins, director of Atlanta's Guidance and Testing Services, says there is now one counselor for every 550 pupils. The school system hopes to drop the ratio to 1–350 "as personnel and budget allow."

The Dade County (Greater Miami) School System in Florida employs one counselor for every 500 high school pupils, and officials there, too, hope to lower the ratio. Miss Margaret Gilkey, director of Dade County's Guidance Services, says there isn't time for intensive counseling. "To compensate we use group counseling and work individually only with students who have special problems." Each of the 20 high schools in Dade County has a senior counselor who helps 12th graders plan for the future. They attend an annual College Admissions Worshop to keep them up to date in an era of rapidily shifting college requirements.

Many colleges invite groups of counselors for weekend and summer visits. Frequently groups of colleges send joint recruiting and information teams out on the high school circuit.

Next year the Wisconsin State Department of Public Instruction plans to send admissions officers from private and vocational schools, State colleges, and the University of Wisconsin to regional meetings with counselors. Wisconsin is also starting a system of one master application for financial aid which will be sent to every college in the State.

"We want counselors to be able to spend their time counseling, not figuring out which school has what amount of money," says Wallace H. Douman, director of financial aid at the University of Wisconsin. "We promise counselors that if they bring a deserving kid to our attention we are not going to leave him hanging."

"A major problem," he adds, "is the vast difference in knowledge among counselors." Douman cited a new consolidated school district with a young, ambitious counselor which sent 72 percent of its graduates to some form of higher education last year. "By contrast, in another school seven miles down the road, where the principal himself does the counseling the same way he's been doing it for 20 years, only 21 percent of the kids go to college."

The shortage of high school counselors creates problems for the colleges as well as the high schools. "Out-of-date counselors are one of the worst problems we have," says Dr. Robert M. Crane, dean of student affairs at the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle. "They just don't know about what's going on. We have 70 colleges and universities in Illinois and even the good counselors have trouble keeping up with the changes."

Dr. Crane says there's "about a three-year time lag" between a curriculum or entrance requirement change and when counselors start telling students about it.

"The problem is that counselors think in terms of grades or college board scores and aim at two or three schools. They don't have time to investigate more, and youngsters never hear of all the other schools."

A more optimistic view is taken by Dr. Fred L Glimp, director of admissions at Harvard. "Honestly, the change in the quality of counseling in the last five years is really impressive," he says. "The accuracy of most counseling now is pretty high, I think. They really are saving kids from making decisions based on misinformation."

Mrs. Lee Anne Seawell, director of placement at the University of Georgia, agrees.

"High school counselors have an impossible job and it's a wonder the system works at all," she says. "First they have to counsel people to stay in school, then about careers, then about college versus vocational or technical training and finally they're supposed to know something about all the colleges. It's an impossible job for anybody."

To make the job more possible, the U.S. Office of Education allocated $27,350,876 through fiscal 1965 for 538 counselor training institutes on college campuses. About 30 counselors attend each institute. They receive $75 a week plus $15 for each dependent while in training.

The Office of Education also has tried to measure the effect of counseling in a research project by Dr. John W. M. Rothney, professor of education at the University of Wisconsin.

In interviews 10 years after high school graduation with two groups, one which had received counseling and one which had not, Dr. Rothney found that "counseling had the effect of reinforcing student's choices and, to a small but significant degree, had assisted the student in making them."

The most important step in counseling Hitchcock says, is to realize that "college attendance must be a natural step in the educational progression. It can't be an abrupt change or students will find themselves in an institution they don't really want."

Counselors potentially have much information available, he says. "The difficulty is getting it into the students' hands. Counselors must make students see themselves as they really are, see the college as it really is, and then align the two images.

"It's tough for the counselor to make the average student see himself as he really is because of the pressure to be outstanding."

Nirvana will come, he believes, when the outside pressures ease—and when there is one counselor for each 250 students.

Despite the pressure and the workload, most counselors appear to be making the proper recommendations for most youngsters.

The American Council on Education, in a survey of 60,000 freshmen entering college last fall, found that 79 percent of those in "prestige" private colleges and 86 percent of those in "prestige" public colleges preferred their institution to any other.

"This means that somebody is doing something right," comments Dr. Allan M. Cartter, outgoing Council vice president. "These figures are really a tribute to the high school counselors."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Also, Mr. President, I wish to insert a series of articles explaining some of the other pitfalls confronting the college student.

These poung people have proven amazingly adaptable in the face of widely divergent information. I hope they will find some of their answers in these articles.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From Time magazine, Oct. 14, 1966, pp. 112–114]

Students—Money for All—Somewhere

The cost of a college education continues to rise and, with the possible exception of high medical costs, is the greatest source of financial worry for millions of U.S. families. Costs are so high at private colleges, in fact, that students often find it impossible to earn enough to cover them by working at summer and part-time jobs. Paradoxically, though, it is now true that practically no high school graduate of intelligence need forsake a college education solely for lack of funds.

The reason is that the various forms of financial assistance to college students—scholarships, loans, jobs and combinations of all three—have finally caught up with rising costs, at least for now. A student may not always find the exact help he needs at the college he wishes to attend, and he may even have to scramble to put together his own "package" of aid. But, says Elwood C. Kastner, dean of financial aid at New York University, "where there's a will, there's a way to get through college."

Too Poor. The increase in aid has been dramatic. The College Scholarship Service, a private, Princeton-based coordinator of aid programs, estimated that $440 million was available three years ago in all types of aid; this year some $710 million is being offered. Much of the increase has come from federal funds in five main programs:

Student opportunity grants. These are outright gifts, ranging from $200 to $800 per student per year, given by colleges as they see fit to needy students. The money—$58 million this year—is helping 133,000 students this fall.

College work-study program. Started last year, it permits college students to work full time summers and up to 15 hours a week while in school on jobs for nonprofit organizations. The employing agency pays 10% of the student's salary, the Federal Government the other 90%. This fall, some 190,000 students are drawing from the $147 million fund.

National defense loans. They permit students to borrow up to $1,000 a year and to delay making any repayments until nine months after leaving school. Students then get up to ten years to repay—at a low 3% interest. This year, some 500,000 students are borrowing $225 million.

Guaranteed loans. Designed to make commercial loans more attractive, this program requires students to find their own private lender. The Government then pays the lender 6% interest while the student is in school and, except for high-income families, splits the 6% with the student when he repays the loan after graduation. Only about 200,000 students have drawn such loans, far short of estimates because higher interest rates now make the loans less attractive to banks.

The new G.I. bill. It provides a modest $150 a month maximum for veterans who have put in more than 180 days' active service since Feb. 1, 1955, is now helping 260,000 students and expects to serve twice that number by next fall.

Other federal programs, including 43 in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare alone, provide help to students preparing for such vocations as nursing, social work and the sciences. In all, the federal programs roughly match the money available from all private sources. The colleges this year are offering $170 million in scholarships, $40 milion in loans and $140 million in part-time jobs. State scholarship aid amounts to another $90 million, and some states also guarantee student loans at low interest rates. Direct loans from private agencies generally are more expensive; college officials warn that some special private funds charge "exorbitant interest" on college loans.

Nearly every college employs advisers to help students finance their schooling. It takes about $2,000 a year for a commuting student to attend New York University, for example, and N.Y.U.'s Kastner suggests that a kid from a New York slum could more than cover the cost in this way: $800 from a federal Educational Opportunity Grant; $1,000 in an NDSL loan; $500 from New York State's Scholar Incentive program; $400 in earnings from a part-time job; $300 earned in work during the summer.

Merit Alone. Some of the nation's best colleges offer the most help. Yale's Dean of Admissions Russel Inslee Clark boasts that Yale found money this fall for every student who had passed its admissions screening and needed it. Half of the freshman class is sharing in $960,000 of financial aid—$715,000 of that in direct scholarships. One third of Harvard undergraduates draw from the $2,300,000 given yearly in scholarships, and outside scholarships total another $500,000. Harvard also arranges for $750,000 a year in 3% loans, which are repayable after graduation at $10 a month.

At M.I.T., a student can borrow at only 1% interest while in school and at 2% once he lands a postgraduate job, then pay back only $300 a year on the principal. The school offered $346,000 in loans this year, plus another $714,000 in direct scholarships. About 40% of Princeton's students are on scholarships as part of a $2,650,000 aid program. Huge Ohio State (enrollment 34,000) spends nearly $12 million a year on student work salaries alone. Even California's small Pomona College has 30% of its students on jobs and has been able to meet the $3,085 annual need of every student who sought help.

Financial need rather than scholarly brilliance is the primary guide in granting aid these days—though the applicant obviously must have the marks. Thousands of private scholarships still provide for the bright student regardless of need and, in some instances, serve the donor's particular interests. Freshmen at Emory, for example, can compete for one $500 scholarship by writing an essay on the topic: "We Georgians are often our own worst enemies when we intentionally use colloquialisms in preference to standard English." Dozens of colleges have set up special scholarships or loan funds aimed at helping Negro students.

The families most likely to have difficulty in getting help, in fact, are those with middle-class incomes. They do not rate as needy, yet the high cost of sending a youngster to college—as more and more are doing once, twice or even three times in a working lifetime—is enough to strain their budgets to breaking.

[From Parents' Magazine, March 1966, pp. 50, 126–130]

Tips for College-Bound Youngsters

Success in college depends in part on selecting the right one. These suggestions show how to make an intelligent choice.

About half of next autumn's college freshmen will drop out of school, according to the United States Office of Education. Many others will transfer to other institutions before they finish. One reason for these expensive mistakes is the notion that colleges can sensibly be selected by reputation or popularity. Another reason is a quite different assumption, that all colleges are pretty much the same, so the choice can be a matter of convenience. (In Pittsburgh, a recent survey showed that of 500 high-school seniors, barely ten per cent were even vaguely familiar with their chosen college's curriculum.) To find the right college a student must be willing to make an effort. He must know something about himself and something about the college, and his research should begin early. In fact the potential college student should be preparing himself for higher education all through high school by taking the sound academic courses most colleges require.

The fact that most college admissions officers study their applicants' extracurricular achievements does not mean that a weak academic record can be offset by such activities as working for the student government and participating in sports. Extracurricular pursuits are just that, extra. They are offered in addition to, never as a substitute for, the academic program.

There are more than 2,000 colleges and universities in America, and according to the National Merit Scholarship Corporation they "differ tremendously." Finding one which is right for you is another aspect of college preparation. It involves more than simply comparing institutions. It is also a matter of self-assessment. No college is good for everyone. The trick is to pair the right college with the right student. Personality, interests, ability, and finances all should be taken into account.

It isn't easy for anyone to be objective about himself. But high-school counselors can help a student to evaluate himself. Even if a youngster has not had much direct contact with the counselor, he will have had access to revealing records, which include the student's grades and his teachers' estimates of his personal attitudes and potential abilities. Equally important, the counselor has the records of students who previously entered (or failed to) any number of colleges, with follow-up reports on how well they succeeded. Using the earlier case histories for comparison, the counselor can predict with some confidence what a student can be expected to accomplish at various schools and in various fields.

The counselor can also help by giving tests designed to gauge the depth and range of a person's interests. Often they indicate a capacity or talent which suggests a different career than any he may have been considering, which in turn may suggest an appropriate college or technical school.

Other sources of outside counsel, parents, teachers, friends now in college, can all be helpful. College admissions officers can also help. But remember that their primary job is to pick a freshman class, not to provide professional guidance. So high-school students are not advised to contact any admissions officers until after they have decided which colleges interest them. Of course if an admissions officer visits a high school to tell the student body about his institution and to assess possible candidates, that's a good time to question him.

Even if a student's interests haven't crystallized, he already knows something about the kind of college he needs. For example, there are fine technical schools for future scientists and engineers, but a liberal arts college or a university with several schools is a more appropriate choice for most youngsters who want a general education or are still looking for a field of specialization.

In addition to the academic program, other factors which may help a student make his choice are cost, location, size, and climate.

With the first screening out of the way, it's time to send for catalogues. In reading college catalogues the obvious is important. The size of the school, its geographic setting, the ratio of female students to male, the existence of any religious support, housing and eating accommodations, tuition fees and living expenses—all these factors should be carefully weighed. They may not affect the academic quality of a school, but they can mean the difference between a student's happiness and despair. Again and again the Merit Scholarship files show cases of young people who transferred for such reasons as "the pace of Eastern living is one to which I cannot adjust," or "I find that the greatest percentage of the time I am bored."

Depending on personal circumstances, there are other things a catalogue can tell a prospective student. Is R.O.T.C. required or available, and if so, what branch of the services is involved? Does a college grant early admission to unusually well-qualified high-school juniors? Does it admit a few outstanding freshmen under various "advanced status" programs?

It's important to learn as much as you can about expenses. Some catalogues specify basic costs only. Others include possible extra charges. Since a college education is much more expensive today than it was only a few years ago, more students than ever need financial assistance. College catalogues indicate whether or not the school participates in the loan programs provided for in the National Defense Education and Higher Education Acts. The latter bill enables undergraduates as well as graduate students to qualify for low-interest Federal loans and is limited to those who could not attend college without financial aid. (In 1965 more than $200,000,000 in Federal funds were divided among more than half a million college students.) Any scholarships or loans from the college, itself, are also outlined in the catalogue, and sometimes information is offered about part-time work. (There are other sources of financial help seldom mentioned in these publications—scholarships available from state and local governments, various private organizations, and a number of fraternal groups.)

The catalogue can also reflect scholastic quality or lack of it. There are four signs which indicate something about the scholastic level of the school.

First, the number of courses offered. There should be a good selection of specialized courses in each major field of concentration. A sparse offering of survey courses, say, in the history department, and very few specialized classes given, are signs of a poor college.

Second, the number of teachers. Just as in high schools and elementary schools, the higher the ratio of teachers to students, the richer the experience for the students.

Third, variety among teachers. Good colleges pick their staffs from a wide academic background to avoid bias or narrowness in teaching. If a great many of the teachers come from the same few colleges or universities, there is reason to hesitate before applying to that school.

Fourth, the level of education among faculty members. Having a Ph.D. isn't necessarily a sign that the person is a good teacher. And not having it isn't necessarily a sign that he isn't. However, a college which keeps on its permanent staff a large number of teachers without Ph.D.'s is not spending as much money on teachers as it should. Though the faculty may be good in spite of this, the odds are against it, and in any case it shows that the college administration thinks more of other aspects of college life than it does of its teachers. However, a college shouldn't be chosen primarily because it has several famous names on its teaching staff. Famous professors are good drawing cards, but they may teach only one or two large lecture classes, and have no personal contact with the students.

These are among the things a student can figure out from reading and comparing catalogues. What he can't get from any catalogue is a feeling for a college's atmosphere—its characteristics, which amount almost to a personality. The best way to begin to sense the atmosphere of a college is to visit it.

A high-school student should plan to visit the campus of a college he's interested in, in his junior year, if possible, or during the first few months of his senior year, arranging in advance with the Admissions Office for an appointment. As a rule weekdays are better than Saturdays which are especially busy for Admissions Offices, many of which are open only in the morning.

The visiting student may be able to arrange for a personal tour of the campus to observe a typical college day, sitting in on classes, talking with professors, visiting the dorms and cafeterias, and generally previewing the things freshmen do. A look in the college book store is often as revealing as a stop in the library. Notices posted on bulletin boards give a pretty good idea of what is fermenting on campus, intellectually and socially. Browsing around in this fashion gives the boy or girl an idea of what life and study are like at that college.

The interview gives the staff an idea of what the student is like. Some interviewers prefer to talk to the students alone, others like to have parents present. If the latter is the case, the parents should keep in mind that the youngster ought to do most of the talking during the interview.

The interviewer will probably begin by asking the youngster a few questions about himself. The interview is in reality a kind of conversation, not a test. The student should be ready to talk about his scholastic record, subjects he has taken, fields of interest and vocational interests, principally because these are ways of describing himself. For this reason, other activities such as community work, sports, hobbies, travel, unusual experiences should all be mentioned.

A student shouldn't be hesitant about using a previously prepared list as a reminder of things he would like to cover in the interview. His queries should concern points that may be unclear or not covered in the college literature: opportunities for part-time work; scholarships; honor system; student government; religious services; cultural programs; advisory system; campus social life; size of classes; dormitory regulations are some possibilities.

His main concern is likely to be, "What are my chances of admission to this college?" This is natural, but a definite answer is usually not possible on the strength of an interview. The decision is usually made later by a committee who study all of the data about a student. However, the interviewer may be able to tell a student whether his record is favorable or questionable.

Before leaving, the youngster should be sure he knows the procedure for applying and taking admission tests as well as the approximate date he may expect to hear from the college. When he gets home, he should write a short thank-you note to the interviewer. In it he might mention any aspects of the college which particularly impressed him.

If a student cannot get to the campus for a personal interview he can still establish contact with it. Many colleges send representatives to visit schools and talk to interested students. They may show movies or slides and they can answer questions that the catalogue does not answer.

Talking with college students home on vacation can be helpful, as is visiting the local alumni chapter. Sometimes the dean of men or women will answer the questions written to them directly.

When the time comes, a student may wish to apply to three colleges. Applying to more is expensive, and to fewer, risky. The choices should be made reasonably. (It is foolish for a student with a mediocre scholastic record to apply to one of the highly competitive Ivy League colleges, for example.) One of the colleges should be a place which, for various reasons, is almost certain to grant admission to the student. This need not mean that it's a second-rate institution. It might be a state university where entrance requirements are regulated by law, or a college which is geographically remote, and wants to include in its freshmen class students from other parts of the country.

While a student is waiting to hear from the "college of his choice," he—and his parents—should also remember that though it makes good sense to select a college just right for him, there are always other schools for which he would be suited and which would suit him fine, too.

BOOKS TO HELP YOU SELECT A COLLEGE

"Lovejoy's College Guide," by Clarence E. Lovejoy. (Simon and Shuster; $3.50.) A listing of basic facts about American colleges and universities.

"How To Be Accepted by the College of Your Choice," by Benjamin Fine. (Appleton; $3.95.) Up-to-date information and advice by a Pulitzer Prize-winning education writer.

"Financial Aid for College Students: Undergraduates," (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., $1.00.)

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SCHOOLS MAKE NEWS

The college admissions crush is easing—at least for a few years. The cutthroat competition to get in the "college of your choice" has relaxed, and this year's high school seniors are reaping the benefits of the birthrate decline that followed the postwar baby boom.

In fact, in May the Student Admissions Center reported a minimum of 125,000 vacancies across the country. To be sure, these places are not at Harvard, Yale, or other prestige colleges. But many excellent, though less well known, institutions are still looking for qualified students to fill their quotas. More than half of these are in the North-central and Southern states, the more remote areas of the country where the proportion of college facilities is greatest in relation to the population.

The full report of the center, giving a college-by-college breakdown, is available to high school guidance counselors and administrators only ($12; write: D.A.T.A., Inc., 32 Lincoln Avenue, Orange, N.J.). A summary, listing the number of vacancies in each state without the breakdown, is free to anyone on request, provided a self-addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.

Last year at the same time, the Center, whose aim is to help match students seeking colleges with colleges seeking students, reported only 50,000 vacancies. The sudden increase is due mainly to the drop in the number of high school seniors. (Population statistics indicate the decline will continue another two years or so, when the number of college-age students will start back up again.) But a second important factor is the rapid expansion of college facilities. Small colleges have grown; universities have opened new campuses; new colleges have cropped up everywhere; and the number of two-year colleges has virtually exploded.

Most affected by the sudden let-up in the admissions crush are the small private colleges that have not yet acquired a national reputation. Many of these are in the Midwest; their academic standards are high but so, necessarily, are their fees. Students who have the qualifications sought by these colleges frequently prefer a low-cost public institution. The private institutions, then, are in some danger of either losing enrollment (and hence needed revenue) or having to lower admissions standards and thereby lose their ratings as high-quality institutions. Many are now actively pursuing qualified students—through the high schools directly and through organizations like the Student Admissions Center.

A new slant in women's education met with high success at Vassar this year. An interdepartmental course called "The River" lifted students from their hygenic campus and set them down on the gently winding, polluted Hudson. An all-day excursion on that abused natural resource climaxed a semester's "case study of man's relation to his environment in the mid-Hudson valley."

The course was taught by fourteen members of the natural and social sciences, history, religion, philosophy, and art faculties, who brought their specialized knowledge to bear on a common problem: the protection and development of the Hudson Valley resources for the increased well-being of its inhabitants. After investigating the geological environment and historical development of the area, the Vassar girls plunged into the problems of land and water use, hydraulic power, expressways, pollution, scenic preservation, the esthetics of urban design, and the politics of urban renewal.

"The River" grew out of President Alan Simpson's interest in environmental studies. "We need a new wisdom to match our technology if we are to escape total destruction," he says. "But we are only beginning to discover that if the number one problem is how to keep world peace, the number two problem is how to build a civilized environment fit to live, work and play in."

The course is a hit with the student who seeks a relationship between classroom learning and the world outside. But Vassar officials feel it is especially appropriate to women's education. "It is active women's groups all over the country," says Janet Dunkelbarger, director of the Vassar news office, "who have put their backs into community and area problems."

While the mid-Hudson area is the immediate subject of the experimental course, the approach employed, the methods of inquiry, and many of the findings will be relevant to the study of other river valleys. Thus a student can apply the principles in whatever region she lives.

When education is inadequate at one level, the transition to the next is difficult, sometimes impossible. Many able students from disadvantaged backgrounds are lost between high school and college, or between undergraduate and graduate school, because their preparation just wasn't good enough.

Often their talents can be saved and developed by a little extra instruction and encouragement. Programs to help lift high school students over the hurdle to college are being encouraged across the country by the Office of Education's "Upward Bound" project. Now Haverford College is pioneering at the next level, the move from college to graduate or professional school.

The program called "Broadening Opportunities" offers scholarship aid for a post-baccalaureate year of study at Haverford or one of six or seven other select liberal arts colleges. Most of the recipients will be graduates of predominately Negro colleges in the Southeast, whose ability is unusual but whose preparation has not enabled them to meet the competition of a good graduate school.

"In some cases," said Dr. William E. Cadbury, Jr., director of the program, "the deficiency may result from inadequate preparation as such, especially in the grammar school, while in others it may be the result of inappropriate or delayed career choices, due to the lack of competent advice and guidance." A career is science or medicine especially, Dr. Cadbury emphasized, depends heavily on good early preparation.

During the post-baccalaureate years, the students will take regular courses at the college where they are enrolled, including seminars and project or research courses. Besides the regular school year, a summer session will be offered at Haverford for those who need it.

Much of the Broadening Opportunities program is financed by a $450,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. It will be used primarily for young people planning a career in college teaching. The hope is that many of the students will return later to their alma maters and contribute to the improvement of those institutions.

Further sums from other foundations and corporations are sought for aspiring chemists, physicists, engineers, biologists, mathematicians, and pre-medical students.

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Which College Is Best?

(By John A. Perkins, President, University of Delaware)

Just about everyone these days is appraising colleges and universities. The evaluators are prospective students, parents, potential donors, secondary school guidance officers, and regional and professional accrediting teams. There is a common approach. The appraisers, even those who think themselves quite knowledgeable about colleges, commonly make inquiry into the student-teacher ratio, number of books in the library, the number of Ph.D.'s on the faculty, and the size of the endowment or the state appropriation per student. This sort of inquiry is reasonable, but not as meaningful as is believed.

It has two decided shortcomings. The first is that it substitutes an inventory of the resources for learning for true measures of the extent to which learning is taking place. The second grows from our national propensity to measure all colleges against the bench-mark of Harvard and a few other rich, old, and prestigious institutions of higher learning; this is analogous to the Consumer Reports evaluating automobiles for prospective purchasers by comparing compacts and all other models against Cadillacs. With higher education so important that the Chief Executive of the United States wants to be known as the "Education President," it is high time that these shortcomings be recognized. More meaningful and more sophisticated approaches to evaluation should be developed.

To one who would determine whether a college is really doing the best educational job of which it is capable, information such as the faculty-student ratio is all to superficial. In some instances the data are not very reliable. There is no agreement among colleges and universities about who is to be counted as a faculty member, or, indeed, as a student, in the computing of such ratios. University A gives academic rank to professional personnel who work in the libraries, in the museums and art galleries, and in counseling and guidance work. University B does not. Thus, A may boast a faculty member for every ten students; B can show only one for every fifteen. Appointment policies, conceived without any concern for teacher-student ratios, nevertheless greatly affect the ratios. Moreover, there is the research professor who may not regularly teach, except to associate with a few graduate students who are more like colleagues than course enrollees. In addition, some graduate students actually teach and others assist in laboratories or large classes. There is no agreement as to how they are to be figured in ratios. In fairness to an accurate ratio in any given year, the numerous faculty members who are on leaves, sabbatical or otherwise, should not be counted, but they often are. As for students, some colleges count only full-time campus students; others count full- and part-time students with equal weight; still others with more accuracy, use "full-time equivalent" student figures. Because of these variations, any university can, with complete integrity, cite two ratios of faculty to students that differ by as much as 50 per cent. Obviously, the student-teacher ratio doesn't tell anybody whether one college is doing a better educational job than another.

The number of books in the library is another popular but questionable indicator in assessing a college. There are a million books in the library stacks of X university. College Y has only half a million. Yet, institution Y may be far more successful in using its fewer volumes to educate its undergraduates. Its faculty requires frequent student use of the library in daily and special assignments. Y has its books on shelves open to students, provides soft chairs for them to sit in, and permits smoking. All these make browsing and wide reading attractive to undergraduates. With half as many books, College Y's gross book circulation per annum and the number of books circulated per student may be twice as great as its rival X. Nevertheless, X is too often advertised and believed to be the greater place of learning because it has twice as many volumes.

In short, these and other questions being asked by students, parents, and even donors and accrediting agencies, about colleges and universities relate primarily to the resources for learning. Resources are at best only important tools that create an environment for learning. They are not adequate measures of whether or not student learning is commensurate with the resources available. The total educational effectiveness of a collegiate institution is not likely to be ascertained by such quantitative inventories. To rate a college on its tools for learning, to revert to the automobile analogy, is like buying a certain auto on the basis of the size of the factory where it is produced and the sophistication of its assembly line, rather than on road performance and price.

Mention of performance and cost directs attention to the second common shortcoming in evaluating a college or university—comparing compacts and luxury models. Some colleges and universities have a lot more money to spend per student than others do. Some colleges admit students much better prepared at home and in secondary schools than those admitted by others. Colleges can be directly compared only in the most general way—all four-year colleges do give baccalaureate degrees.

Because colleges aren't completely comparable, it becomes doubly important that each one define its objectives and ascertain whether or not it is achieving them. Through the intellects that abound on faculties, and by plumbing experiences and indigenous educational needs, institutions of higher learning can define what they uniquely purport to do. Without abandoning subject-matter goals and the rich heritage of the church-related college on the one hand, or the land-grant universities on the other, and the several types of institutions in between, each college or university should search out its own character. Having done so, it should then develop appropriate curricula and teaching techniques and out-of-class activities that are thought likely to be best for its undergraduates in view of the institution's aims and resources. The next step, and the most difficult one, is to determine by comprehensive testing and other evaluation of students whether or not declared ends are being accomplished.

Whether the end sought is an educational Cadillac or a compact, the college or university doing the best job educationally is that which—given the ability of those enrolled, the quality of those teaching, the financial and other resources at its disposal—is making the greatest educational impact on its students over four years. On this basis, a number of little-known institutions may be doing a first-rate job. Others, considering their talented freshmen and richer resources, may be accomplishing much less than they should in the four-year production line that is college. The "better of two colleges is, in truth, the one making the greater educational impact in a given period of time upon the type of student it admits in view of the resources on hand. Who is to know, and how is one to find out?

Before parents, students, or others can evaluate the impact of a college or university the institution must first attempt to determine more precisely its own effectiveness. Most institutions of higher learning take the first step. They catalog from records and testing of aptitudes, abilities, and social and cultural characteristics of their freshmen. Academic qualifications today can be determined with considerable accuracy. High school grades, rank in class, and scores on standardized intelligence and achievement tests are all helpful and available. But more effort is needed by each college to determine attitudes, values, and personal characteristics of its entering students. A freshman class that places high values on earning and job security after graduation will react differently to instruction than one that places a high value on cultural and esthetic accomplishments. Each type of class creates a quite different climate for learning. Inventories of freshman study habits, interests, and family backgrounds are also important if student growth over a four-year period is to be measured with some accuracy. But if freshmen are pretty well inventoried by some colleges, very few institutions collect enough of the same data about their seniors to determine what has happened to their students during their four years.

Colleges, like industrial enterprises, should continually evaluate their product—their seniors. To do so they must use techniques similar to what industry calls quality control. The qualities to be measured should grow, in part, directly out of the material each college has to work with, its own objectives and its resources for learning. Each institution, and the schools and departments within it, should stand educationally for more than a specified accumulation of course credits and the pious platitudes found in the catalogue and the speeches of the president and deans. Important specifications such as subject-matter competence must first be measured, of course.

Obviously, so long as students are being prepared for a national employment market, for the same graduate and professional schools and for life in the same democracy, the objectives of collegiate institutions, while having some individuality, must attain to much learning in common. This does not mean simply satisfying the professors who teach the individual courses through course-by-course testing. The area and advanced tests of the Graduate Record Examination probably are as good indicators as are available of academic accomplishment in relation to fellow students and to those at other colleges. The institution whose students consistently score below or above national norms will have a realistic appraisal of the effectiveness of its strictly academic effort. The number of seniors who go on to graduate or professional schools is also indicative of the intellectual preparation of graduates.

Changes in student values, interests, and growth in cultural appreciations are not so easily determined. But if colleges and universities are to claim, as most do, that cultural and personal growth are outcomes of their education, integrity calls for some effort to measure these changes. Some standardized tests and inventories of general culture do exist and should be used whenever possible. Student interviews and questionnaires are also revealing, but they are not nearly so objective or reliable. To make sure such cultural growth as can be measured is due to the impact of a particular college or university, rather than just four years of maturation, it is necessary to compare the cultural growth of those attending a given college with those of equal ability in the community who did not go to college. All these techniques should be used. New ones need to be devised.

If this is roughly the way to determine how effective a college is, why is it not being more widely done? There are a number of reasons. First, only slowly have adequate instruments to measure student growth been developed and those available widely used. There are still questions about the reliability of some tests of learning, even those measuring subject-matter competency. There are some aspects of student development for which no test instruments have yet been developed at all. Student values and traits of character, for example, are still largely measured by questionnaires and surveys, most of which have limited validity and reliability. While many colleges are familiar with tests that measure the quality of students they are admitting, only a very few are aware of the comprehensive and standardized tests that have been developed to test their graduates. There is quite evidently more concern with admitting better students than other colleges do, than with graduating better seniors. Every college should at least be concerned that its efforts result in improving its own successive graduating classes. Yet, only 220 colleges out of approximately 2,000 are giving the Graduate Record Examination to *all* their seniors. Even fewer (sixty-five) are giving standardized tests at the end of the sophomore year to determine what intellectual growth has occurred after two years.

The second reason why this approach to evaluation has not been used widely is its considerable expense. It costs $5 per student, for example, to administer the Graduate Record Examination. In a three-year effort to measure the impact of the modest-sized University of Delaware on its students, approximately $125,000 was spent on the purchase, administration, and analysis of test batteries. But expense is not a justifiable excuse. In at least the better-financed universities and colleges the budget in various ways supports research in virtually every area of human endeavor but the institution's own. Higher education needs somehow to provide funds to research diligently its primary processes and then utilize the findings to provide better educational opportunities with the resources at hand.

A third reason why colleges and universities have not tried a more sophisticated approach to evaluation is understandable resistance on the part of the faculty. Such an approach is a lot of hard work for already busy people confronted with ever more students. After all, isn't the fact that a college or university has a broad commitment of some kind in its basic law or charter, and has existed for a hundred years or more, definition enough of its assignment. Aren't examinations already given in each course offered? Furthermore, to have more specific goals related to a specific student body and to test, largely by external examinations, whether or not they are being accomplished might be to expose one's own shortcomings. More and more conscientious college teachers, however, are becoming aware that students may not be learning all their teachers think they are. Those as curious about the learning processes as about other facets of nature, such as the atom, are anxious to find out why not. Increasing numbers of faculty are also concerned about framing objectives for their departments or schools that are realistic and capable of student attainment. Hardheaded teachers realize that platitudinous generalities about what students learn at their institutions are just as fatuous as are clichés in other situations.

There is a fourth reason why colleges haven't gotten around to finding out whether they are as effective as they might be. Neither the students nor the parents have greatly cared. They are preoccupied with getting into college. Once in, they are largely preoccupied with fulfilling degree requirements. It has been rightly said that a college education is the only thing parents and students purchase without caring whether they get their money's worth.

What are a few advantages in knowing which college is best? The institution that undertakes a study of its impact upon its students has much to gain.

The first advantage is that it focuses the attention and energies of all concerned upon education per se. This is especially salutary in a day when research and high specialization conspire to narrow the attention of each teacher-scholar upon, for example, heat transfer, the solid state, or the Renaissance, and each group of scholars upon chemistry, history, or physics, to name a few disciplines. It is fortunate when a unifying approach can be found within a university or college that will cause faculty thoughts to turn generally to the student and what he is learning, rather than to what is advantageous professionally for the individual faculty member. Admittedly, what is good for the faculty member is often also beneficial to those learning from him, but this is not always true for undergraduates. When attention is focused upon the student and the objectives of the department and institution in educating him, attention is also turned inevitably to the adequacy of courses and curricula. Concrete evidence garnered through a program of special tests and institutional investigations as to what students actually are learning will lead a conscientious faculty to make changes in individual courses and in whole curricula. In this way a professor, a department, a school or university can overcome discovered deficiencies in the learning of its students and can, at the same time, relate offerings more directly to declared purposes.

To too great an extent American higher education, so far as its teaching function is concerned, has tended pretty much to drift along. Insofar as dollars permit, most colleges "copycat" a few prestigious institutions which, upon rare occasions of unusual leadership, have done some innovating. Establishing objectives and testing to determine whether or not they are being realized should encourage academic innovation in many colleges. These steps should promote educational self-determination beyond Harvard, Chicago, Swarthmore, and Antioch. They may cause courses to be added, dropped, or revised, whether or not a new faculty member is appointed or an old one retired.

There is a second very practical advantage to appraising a college through testing and other well-designed studies of its product, rather than through its resources for learning. Everything a college or university does costs money. There are always more things that need doing than there are dollars to accommodate them. Any facts that will help to establish in even a rough way some sort of priority should be welcomed. It makes little sense, for example, to continue a formal concert series on the assumption that such recitals contribute greatly to the cultural growth of students if the facts show that few students actually attend the concerts. If greater appreciation of good music is the objective, the funds might better be allocated to the residence halls for hi-fi tapes and records.

Another alternative would be occasional "live" concerts in the dormitories by not-so-renowned but wholly competent performers. After such alternatives are tried, the question of whether they are any more effective in contributing to the cultural development of the undergraduates can be investigated. Perhaps the declared objective would be more directly supported by a wider offering of music appreciation courses through established departmental channels. It may well be that the concert series should be continued, but its subsidy should be charged to faculty fringe benefits and to community relations. If adult entertainment is the true contribution of the concert series, then the cost can at least be realistically weighed against other endeavors in this direction.

There is a third advantage, which is hardly separable from the second. Data growing out of a program of appraisals should be an aid to more objective and precise administration. Allocation of funds is but one example. Such data do point out to department chairmen, deans, presidents, and trustees where a good job is being done and where results in terms of student learning justify even greater expenditures. The same data also point up results, or the lack of them, to alert faculty, departments, and committees. Administrative officers are spared the onus of making needed suggestions where efforts are revealed to be lagging or allocation of funds is not self-justifying. A modern language department, for example, which finds out for itself that it is deficient in relating the languages taught to the geography, history, and culture of those who speak it will initiate steps to correct the situation without prompting. Moreover, this kind of shortcoming is one that even the most alert administration would not likely be aware of. Deans and presidents cannot possibly be close enough to the work done in departments to know what particular courses are or are not actually accomplishing. Sometimes this approach will give accolades to a department that is in fact doing excellent teaching, but whose repute is not highly touted because of quieter personalities and less research renown. Then, too, objective measure of student accomplishment gives a departmental chairman concrete evidence that he may need further financial help for programs that the administration might not otherwise support.

Objective self-appraisal of the impact of a college or university upon its students has more than internal value, important as this may be. Once the institution defines its objectives and determines whether or not it is accomplishing them, it can then make the data known to prospective students, parents, philanthropists, and the various accrediting agencies. Indeed, the latter two might further refine the process to make their own work count for more. How much more meaningful it would be in accreditation to have data which would indicate that an institution, however modest its expenditures and however unorthodox its organization may be, is graduating students with unusual professional capabilities and personal attributes specified by the code of ethics of a profession. Such things will never be accurately determined by standards as to class size, teaching loads, or prescribed courses of study—not to mention specifications of special libraries and other traditional accrediting paraphernalia. These are indicators that good work might be going on, but they are means rather than proof of performance, which is the end supposedly sought.

In a day when so many dollars are needed for higher education, accrediting agencies, philanthropic organizations such as the great foundations, and governments should be interested in every approach that will throw light upon not only the quality of the job being done, but the quality in terms of the dollars being invested. Foundations should be even more interested in putting their dollars into institutions that are stimulating the most learning among their students than in giving grants to the institutions that have alumni and other followers who can contribute matching funds. The latter criteria of giving may indicate primarily that the alumni come from families of means, rather than that the graduates have learned more than the ordinary amount; while in college Matching foundation dollars may indicate that the leadership of higher education can raise funds, but it doesn't indicate whether or not they are educators enough to be spending the dollars most effectively. Governments that spend so much testing highway construction materials to see that they get the most for their building and maintenance dollars should also be interested in how much intellectual mileage is bought in the various public institutions within a state, and how they compare with those of another state.

Such an approach to appraising colleges and universities should be widely encouraged, both from within education and by those outside it but vitally interested in it. To do so is very much in the spirit of self-improvement and willingness to break with stultifying traditions that have characterized American progress. Since education today may be requiring about 25 per cent of the national income, our society cannot afford to exempt it from quality-control techniques that have proven so effective in other spheres. When education is so much concerned with advancing science on all fronts, how can it be uninterested in being more scientific about its own efforts?

[From the Atlantic Monthly, November 1965, pp. 145–148]

The Race to College

(By Robert P. Wolff)

(The frantic race for admission to college has its counterpart in the frantic race for admission to graduate school. And in both cases, says Columbia University philosophy professor Robert Wolff, the fulfillment of intellectual potential has been sacrified to the narrow ends of competitive achievement.)

In America today, the pursuit of knowledge has turned into a frenzied race. The origin of the problem is the spectacular rise in the number of students going to college since World War II. In 1950, 2,214,000 students were enrolled in American colleges and universities, and by 1963 the total had risen to 4,207,000. Projections for 1970 range as high as 7,000,000. Before the war, colleges set admissions requirements; now they must think in terms of an admissions policy by which to choose from among the excess of well-qualified applicants.

The applicants fall readily into three groups: the clear admits, the clear rejects, and a large middle group of "possibles." In this third segment are to be found the students with strengths and weaknesses which must be weighed against one another and translated into a one-dimensional scale of preference. Should the college admit a boy with strong but not spectacular grades and little evidence of independence, or the boy whose relatively weaker but not disastrous grades are balanced by signs of creativity and ambition? Should the admissions committee deliberately strive for a heterogeneous freshman class, or judge each case purely on its merits without reference to the character of the other applicants already admitted?

The situation is aggravated by a number of interactions between the colleges and the high schools. Students, aware of the increasing difficulty of obtaining admission to their chosen colleges, begin to make multiple applications in order to protect themselves. The result is an inflation of applications to the best colleges, forcing them to estimate the percentage of freshmen who will actually show up in September.

Simultaneously, the "college advisers" in high schools and preparatory schools discourage students from applying to schools to which they have little chance of being admitted. This entirely laudatory move merely worsens the problems for the colleges, for it reduces the number of "clear rejects" in the file of applications, leaving a still more unwieldy group of "possible admits" from which to select a freshman class. The colleges also experience some misgiving at the thought of gifted students being discouraged by uninformed college advisers.

Meanwhile, the colleges have been making their task still more difficult by their attempts to adopt objective nonparochial criteria of admission. It is true that athletic ability, the right prep school tie, or an alumnus father will better a student's chance to get into many colleges. But as applications mount and colleges strive to improve their student bodies, these factors have a decreasing pressure on admission decisions. By and large, the men who run the admission offices of the top colleges are dedicated to the principles of fairness and equality of opportunity.

It is no wonder, then, that colleges have turned more and more to the multiple-choice aptitude and achievements tests developed by Educational Testing Service (ETS), and in particular, to the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT). The college boards have come under severe attack, both on educational grounds and as inadequate predictors of success in college. Nevertheless, they continue to grow in importance as a major tool of admissions procedures. The reasons are not difficult to discern.

First, and by far the most important, is the admissions officer's need for some way of comparing the cases in his burgeoning file of "possible admits." Fairness and the bureaucratic strictures of committee work require him to produce reasons for favoring one candidate over another. The SAT serves as just such a measure. Closely related to this is the desire of admissions officers to reduce the percentage of admits who may flunk out later on. The SAT claims to predict college success; deans are haunted by the possibility that a good and potentially successful student will be turned down in favor of one who eventually fails to complete the college course. A low percentage of dropouts is considered a sign of a good admissions program.

Finally, as the average SAT scores of incoming freshman classes rise at the elite schools, ambitious colleges begin to treat the scores as a sign and measure of their own place in the educational system. A rise of fifty points in the freshman average is used by recruiters as an additional inducement for prospective students and their parents. What began as a means of handling a swollen tide of applications becomes in the end a measure of educational status.

Here, as with the pressure of admission itself, there is feedback to the secondary school level. Parents quickly become informed (and misinformed) about the importance of college boards. Pressure is put on high schools to coach the college-bound seniors in the mysteries of multiple-choice tests. Despite ETS's insistence that careful research reveals the futility of such preparations, classes in SAT-taking sprout. Soon, high school juniors are submitting to "preliminary SAT's," whose purely tentative results are then used to guide the students in their college choices.

The ever earlier testing is merely the most striking element in the hectic business of college preparations. Students are exhorted by parents and teachers to raise their grades. The colleges, which have never based their decisions solely on academic achievement, begin to emphasize extracurricular activities, and as the news filters back to the high schools, teen-agers are hastily enrolled in dance classes, music lessons, outing clubs, and intramural sports. The colleges counter with a search for signs of individuality and originality; desperately teen-agers are pushed into beekeeping and piccolo playing. And so it goes, on and on—colleges searching for ways to sort the applicants and predict their college careers, students desperately twisting themselves into what they hope will be appealing shapes.

What has been the effect of the endless testing and evaluating on our high school boys and girls? First of all, the ever present imperative to "do well" in an objective and measurable way is intensified, to the detriment of real education, or even of noneducational growth experiences. Americans have come to treat education as a process of homogeneous, crisis-free absorption of information and development of skills. The irregular, the irrational, the unconforming, the random, is seen as a "failure" of education. The only difference between the traditional and progressive attitudes is that the first blames these aberrations on the student while the second blames them on the school. That they are undesirable is never questioned.

But as so many perceptive observers of adolescents have pointed out, growth from childhood to maturity is necessarily ungainly. It is the trying on of ideals and life styles, the committing of newfound emotional energies. The "identity crisis" of late adolescence or early adulthood is positively creative, and certainly not an embarrassing misfortune to be excused and quickly suppressed.

Unfortunately, the college race has just this repressive effect on many of the most intelligent and sensitive—hence vulnerable—youngsters. Experiment and commitment require a willingness to accept the possibility of failure. They demand an incautious, even imprudent singleness of purpose. But the wise counseling and anxious hectoring of the college-mongers are death to experiment.

In his junior year in high school, John, an A student, becomes fascinated by boats. He spends hours at the docks, quizzing sailors about their tasks, cadging rides on tugboats, dreaming of distant places. For a year he is completely wrapped up in the sea. Then, abruptly, the passion leaves him, and he puts behind him as childish the dream of becoming a sailor. He has tentatively tried on a role, given himself up to it, and found that it does not answer his needs. The year has been immensely valuable to him as a stage in his growing up, but he has had scant time for history, French, math, and physics. In his school record there is no indication of the milestone which this year was marked in his life; only the low grades, dropping his cumulative average below the "top college" level. Discouraged by the unaccountable slump of a promising student, John's college adviser directs him to a solid local state college.

John has been hurt by the system, for the education available to him at the top schools really is superior to that offered by the local college. But at least he has had his junior year, and he will be a better man for it. Far worse off are the other young men and women who have been cajoled or harassed away from creative adolescent commitments by their parents and teachers. Thus, in the name of a "good education" in the future, well-meaning adults stifle the exploratory education which can be so exciting in adolescence. The energies which should be used for growth are instead diverted to deadening "college preparation."

Aware of the tragedies of secondary education, many colleges have begun to make room in their admissions policies for a controlled measure of irrationality. Each year, a school will accept a certain number of applicants who defy all objective criteria but simply "smell right." Admirable as such risk-taking is, it has no effect on the high school student, for he cannot be sure that he will be one of the mavericks who is saved by an intuitive dean. If the internal dynamic of his growth carries him outside the limits of secondary school acceptability, he must be prepared to forfeit the race to college.

What does the successful applicant find when he finally enrolls at the college of his choice? No simple description can be given, any more than for the high school, but again trends are visible which are deeply disturbing. Until a very few years ago, the entering freshman at any of a number of top colleges would have been confronted with a mixed program of broad survey courses designed to make him "liberally" or "generally" educated, specialized courses from among which he could select a sample, and in his last year or two, a departmental major requiring him to concentrate on a single discipline. In addition, he would have had the opportunity to do independent research, usually as a means to a degree with honors. The premises of this sort of undergraduate program were two: first, that the typical freshman had not yet had a chance to roam at will in the realm of ideas, acquainting himself with the excitements and potentialities of the intellectual life (I remember my astonishment when, as a freshman, I discovered that there was a field of knowledge—sociology—which I had not even known to exist!); and second, that several years should be given over to relatively uncontrolled experimentation before a young man or woman was required to decide about a career.

In the past decade, however, both of these premises have been yielding to pressures from below and from above. The general education movement is under severe attack at Columbia, Chicago, and Harvard, the three schools which have done most to foster it. The causes are complex, involving problems of personnel and administration as well as of educational principle. One reason is that good high schools have instituted advanced placement college level courses using many of the same books which appear on the general education reading lists. Consequently, more and more students have had the material by the time they reach college. Now, just what it means to have "had" Dostoevsky or Freud or Marx is, of course, problematical. It may mean that the student has read works by the author, brooded over the ideas, and grown through his struggle to understand them. It may also mean that he has been intellectually immunized by being inoculated with small, weakened dosages of the author. At any rate, the well-prepared student can pick the right answer out of five choices an adequate number of times, and so he is assumed to be generally educated.

In response to the improved preparation of the freshman (which manifests itself in better language, math, and English composition training as well as in advanced placement courses), the colleges decide the "enrich" the undergraduate curriculum. The job is turned over to the departments, or at universities, to the graduate faculties, whose general view of undergraduate education is that it is a watered-down version of graduate education. Everywhere the same solution is hit upon: give the bright, able, well-prepared undergraduates a first-rate training in some graduate department. Administratively, this amounts to listing graduate courses in the undergraduate catalogue and requiring the concentrator to take baby generals and write baby dissertations. At a school like Harvard, for example, a senior honors thesis in history may be a 150-page research monograph, and the honors generals in English demand a mastery of large segments of the literature of the last millennium.

At the same time, pressures of military service, postgraduate professional training, and the rapid growth of specialized knowledge place a premium on choosing a career early. The sciences have long insisted that they cannot give adequate graduate training to the college graduate who has not already tucked some of the requisite material into his mind, and medical schools, of course, set pre-med requirements. But now the same song is sung by economists, psychologists, philosophers, and historians. As the undergraduate population swells, the admissions squeeze, reappears at the best medical, law, and graduate schools. Once more, the education of the present, for which the student gave up so much in high school, is sacrificed to the demands of the future. Eager to relax and reap the fruits of his race to college, the student must instead climb onto the treadmill to graduate school.

But here the race for education ends. Upon entering graduate school, the student, now an adult, is told that his education lies behind him. From this point on, his intellectual and spiritual maturity is taken for granted. Graduate schools do not educate the whole man; they train the specialist. So it seems that somewhere, somehow, the successful student has lost an education. Always it was before him, over the next exam, beyond the next degree. Now suddently it is behind him; and that unique moment of potentiality in the growth of the soul is gone.

What has gone wrong? The answer is simple: Each present was sacrificed to the future, until the presents were all past, and the future an empty present. It is a familiar enough story in our society. We call it prudence, or deferral of gratification, depending on our tastes in moral discourse.

What can be done? Alas, the answer is not so simple. It won't help to administer the system with more intelligence, awareness, compansion, and imagination. These qualities are already in surprising abundance among the educators of our country. The solution, if there is one, must cut to the root of the problem. It must reverse the order of priority, and at every stage subordinate the education of the future to that of the present. A good high school experience must count for more than admission to a great college. An exciting college education must in turn take precedence over pre-professional preparation for postgraduate training. How can this be done?

First of all, there is no point in demanding that college admission procedures be made fairer. The harm they inflict on high school students does not flow from their imperfections. It flows from their very existence. So long as the education in our colleges varies widely in quality, and admission to college is based on an evaluation of pre-college performance, parents and teachers will push students into a competition for admission. Nor should we issue pious warnings to high school students about the dangers of listening to their elders. They do not yet have the inner resources to withstand the threats and seductions of the adult world. Indeed, their spiritual growth demands identification with precisely those individuals who are encouraging them to compete. The adolescent student is faced with an impossible dilemma. If he accepts the values of his elders, he loses his chance for real growth and instead climbs on the treadmill. But if he shies away from the grade race, where else will he find the adult figures through identification with whom he can realize himself?

Why do students struggle so desperately to get into the best colleges? There is no absolute shortage of places in the system as a whole. Quite the contrary, each year a number of perfectly respectable institutions open their doors to a freshman class only partially filled. One reason, of course, is that the education available at the top schools is significantly better than that offered even by the solid second-run institutions. But it is surely not cynical to insist that superiority of education alone does not begin to explain the intensity of the admissions race. The primary reason is simply that for millions of American boys and girls, higher education is the gateway to the middle classes, and a diploma from the best schools is a passport to the upper middle classes. An Ivy League tie is a head start on the road to a corporate vice presidency or a partnership in a bank. It is much easier to get into a good medical school from a top college, easier even to gain admission to a first-rate business school, from which one is almost assured a start up the executive ladder. In short, the race for college is a crucial lap in the great race for wealth, position, and power in American society.

America used to be very largely a collection of local societies centered in the major cities scattered across the continent. A young man in, say, Columbus, Ohio, might get his start as a student at Ohio State University, and then go on to a good job with a local manufacturing company. The graduate of the Ivy League school back East was at a positive disadvantage in seeking the same job because of the ties of loyalty between the hometown school and the neighboring firms. But once that company is bought up by a national corporation with offices in Chicago or New York, the young man from Columbus is thrown into a nationwide competition against countless other ambitious young men. The hiring policies of the corporation are geared to a nationwide standard of values, and the Eastern schools have the advantage. The result is that hundreds of thousands of high school seniors are aiming at the small number of nationally known colleges and universities.

The increasing competitiveness of our system of higher education thus reflects the breakdown of regionalism in American society. So long as we use our schools in this large, impersonal system as an instrument by which we sort, prepare, and grade our young people, in order then to distribute them among the different and extremely unequal positions in our society, education will inevitably be a race for achievement rather than a fulfillment of intellectual and spiritual potentialities. As Socrates said, the unexamined life is not worth living; today, we seem more concerned with the grade than with the examination.

[From Good Housekeeping, May 1966, pp. 172–173]

If the College of Your Choice Says "No"

Every year, many thousands of high school students are rejected by the colleges and universities they want to attend. Typically, these students sought enrollment at the nation's best-known private and state schools—institutions that may receive five qualified applications for every available opening. When some students find out that they have not been accepted by the college of their choice, they fear they do not have enough time to find a suitable alternate school for the coming term.

Several groups in recent years have organized nonprofit admissions centers to help these students. Those who have not previously applied to any school are also served by these centers which have the same purpose: to act as a clearinghouse to bring together qualified high school graduates and colleges with room for students. (Many large cities also have commercial, profit-making admissions-aid offices which claim to offer comparable help.) Their service is a supplementary one designed expressly for the student who is having difficulty entering college through the usual method of applying to one or several schools at a time. Each admissions center has a large and varied list of participating four-year and two-year colleges to which it sends information about prospective students. No center guarantees college acceptance. However, each says more than 90 percent of those who use its services are accepted at some school.

Although the number of young men and women seeking to enter college has been growing rapidly recently, not all colleges and universities are overcrowded. The comparative handful of well-known schools and many of those in the congested Northeast get many more applicants than they can handle. "The major problem in college admissions is not a lack of classroom seats, but that too many students are applying to relatively few colleges," says Dr. Henry Klein, executive director of the American College Admissions Center. "More than 50 percent of all applications are going to only 7 percent of the country's colleges. The admissions bottleneck can be broken by more students getting more information about more colleges."

Oldest of the centers is the College Admissions Center, opened in 1958 by the Association of College Admissions Counselors (610 Church Street, Evanston, Ill. 60201), a national organization of accredited colleges, universities, secondary schools and educational associations. The Council of Higher Educational Institutions in New York City sponsors the College Admissions Assistance Center (41 East 65th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021). The Catholic College Admissions and Information Center (3805 McKinley Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015) refers prospective students only to Catholic schools. The American College Admissions Center (Junto School Building, 12th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107) refers only to schools east of the Mississippi River.

The centers will accept applications from anyone who requests aid. These include high school seniors, graduates of two-year colleges, those in college who want to transfer, and adults who want to enter or return to college. (Applicants for graduate or professional schools or part-time or evening study are not accepted.) Forms are available on request. A nonrefundable registration fee, $15 or $20 depending upon the center, must accompany the application. The Evanston, New York and Philadelphia centers waive or reduce the fee for students unable to pay. After reviewing the information, each center forwards it to all or many of the schools that use its service (the schools are not identified to the student). If admissions counselors at any of the schools believe an applicant is qualified, they contact him directly and ask him to apply for admission. Students asked to apply often are accepted.

Applications can be made to the centers within the year that a student hopes to enter college. The centers accept applications relatively close to the start of a new semester. For example, the College Admissions Assistance Center, in New York, processes applications up to about August 15 for fall college admission and to January 15 for midyear admission. Earlier applications, of course, are preferred.

The centers do not help students get financial aid. A statement of need is passed along to colleges with each applicant's forms. Colleges interested in a student then determine if they can offer financial help.

[From Seventeen magazine, February 1966, pp. 36–38, 146–147]

COLLEGE AND CAREERS—DO I REALLY HAVE TO GO TO COLLEGE?

(By David Klein)

If your parents and teachers are pressing you—subtly or not-so-subtly—to go to college, and if your friends constantly talk about their college plans, it's pretty hard for you to entertain the idea of not going without feeling like a moron, a traitor or some kind of freak. And yet, if you allow yourself to think clearly, honestly and independently, there may be some very good reasons why you should not follow the crowd to the campus—at least not this year.

A major point to bear in mind is that girls, unlike boys, have all sorts of opportunities for college education later in life—between marriage and motherhood or after the children are beyond infancy. There is hardly a freshman class on any campus today that doesn't contain women in their twenties, thirties and forties. And women, unlike men, can change careers, once or several times, later on in life. They can learn to be librarians or social workers or editors or teachers in their mid-thirties—an age at which men are supposed to be well established in the career they chose during their college years. For these reasons, deciding against college (or postponing the decision) need not have as serious consequences as it may for a boy.

To clarify your thinking, let's dispose of some of the bad, but popular, reasons for passing up college. One of the worst of these is an ambition to get directly into one of the "glamour" careers: modeling, acting, singing, ballet, fashion design, etc. This can be a serious mistake for two reasons. First, a "glamour" career is glamorous only because many people are attracted to it but very, very few succeed in it. Even if your friends are quite sincere in predicting all sorts of success for you, your actual chances are much too small to justify your giving up college for them.

Second, for some of the "glamour" careers, college can improve your chances rather than hurt them. If you're interested in acting, singing, dancing or painting, college offers you all sorts of opportunities not only to learn more, both in courses and in extracurricular activities, but also to perform or exhibit your work before bigger and more sophisticated audiences. You may be surprised to learn how many of the great actresses got their start in college theater productions.

A second bad reason for not going to college is that your're engaged to or going steady with a boy who isn't. If you're really afraid that a few months of separation will wreck your relationship or that college will make you "too educated" for him or that you may meet someone more attractive on campus, let's face it: your present relationship isn't worth much. Certainly, it isn't worth the value of a college education.

But some of the reasons for not automatically applying for college admission are very good ones, even though they may not be fashionable with your crowd or appealing to your parents. Suppose, for example, that you're "not the academic type" (which is the polite way of saying that your high school record won't make a college admissions officer throw his hat into the air). And suppose, too, that although you're in the lower third of your class academically, you're in the top ten percent in such qualities as kindness, tact, sympathy, warmth, dependability and cheerfulness. Would you be wiser to struggle through whichever college would take you or to find a job (and there are many of them) that would give people the direct benefit of these qualities? Doing a top-notch job as a library assistant or a dental technician or a receptionist or a sales clerk may give you, and other people, much more satisfaction than spending four years building an undistinguished record at an undistinguished college.

It's easy to argue that these are "dead end" jobs—but they don't have to be. In fact, your success at such a job may convince you that you're "not so dumb after all," that your high school record was uninspiring simply because high school didn't inspire you and that, faced with a challenge or an interesting problem, you can do very creditably indeed. And this conclusion may lead you to go back to school with a real sense of purpose. Some library assistants go back to become professional librarians. Some dental technicians go gack to become dentists. (Yes, there are female dentists, some of them extremely successful.) Some switchboard operators in social agencies go back for professional training in social work. And you don't need to worry about age limits here until you're in your forties.

But even if you don't go back for more schooling, is a job a "dead end" if you really love it? Many a boy who would be a happy and excellent automobile mechanic is steered away from this "dead end" job and urged to become a not particularly happy or excellent engineer. As a girl, there is less necessity for you to move from a job that makes you happy to one that pays you more—and you may want to take advantage of this social fact.

Another good reason for not rushing into college may be your indecision about a professional career. In the liberal arts college, you need not, of course, decide on your major for the first two years, but the courses you take during your freshman and sophomore years may be less helpful in shaping your decision than a period of work in the field you're considering.

It's impossible, naturally, to "try out" for a job that requires professional training, but you may be able to get a good worm's-eye view of it by taking a nonprofessional job on the premises. Working as a hospital clerk or a nurse's aid can give you a firsthand idea of what nursing or medicine is really like—and this may come as a real jolt if you've been basing your notion on television programs and memories of your own tonsillectomy. A job as switchboard operator in a family service agency can tell you more about social work as a career than a dozen guidance counselors or a carload of career pamphlets. A stint as a stenographer or an order clerk in a publishing house may enchant (or disillusion) you with a career as an editor.

Useful as this kind of experience is, two cautions are in order: Don't get so engrossed in your observatios that you neglect your routine work or, worse yet, get accused of eavesdropping. And don't assume that all hospitals or all agnecies or all publishing houses are exactly like the one in which you're working.

Another reason for considering the postponement of college has to do with your age. Some students, by starting school at an early age, skipping some of the primary grades and taking accelerated courses later on, find themselves high school seniors at the age of fifteen. Now there's no reason to assume that the social and emotional maturity of these students lags far behind their grade placement. But by the same token, there is no reason to assume that their maturity is as advanced as their grade placement either. Different people develop in different ways at different rates. The point is that some fifteen-year-olds who have a happy enough time as seniors in their home-town high schools are likely to find themselves socially and emotionally lost in a dormful of eighteen-year-olds three hundred miles from home. And even if they feel thoroughly comfortable, they will be graduated at nineteen, an age at which both employers and graduate schools may regard them as "too young."

If you are in this category, you may well want to take a year's break between high school and college. Such an interval not only allows you to "catch up" chronologically but may offer you some well-earned relaxation from too much acceleration. Don't count on finding a job, since employers will probably reject you as child labor, but you can undoubtedly use the year profitably by taking supplementary courses at the high school or the community college, by improving your performance in music or a foreign language, or perhaps by taking secretarial training in order to provide yourself with both a useful skill and a complete rest from academics.

Convincing your parents that you don't want to go directly to college when they're all set to send you is probably even harder than persuading them to send you when they're dead set against it. But you can take several steps to strengthen your case.

First, make plans ahead of time. Instead of drifting along while others are making college plans, do what you can to line up a job—either through your high school placement office or through your own efforts. Employers who have no vacancies now may have several during the next three or four months and may well hold one for you until after graduation.

Second, pick up some skills. Learning to type adequately or to operate a switchboard, a mimeograph machine and a dictating machine doesn't require a formal course if you're bright and resourceful. Having these skills not only puts you ahead of the girl who is just "willing to learn" but also helps convince your parents that you know what you're about.

Perhaps the stiffest parental argument that you'll have to face is that college is the place where you meet "the better class of boys" and where you're trained for "the better class of jobs." But there are some rebuttals for this. As college enrollments increase year by year, the social exclusiveness of college diminishes. You do meet many different kinds of boys in college, but if you live in a fair-sized city, there is probably a wide variety of boys there, and once you have a job you may find you have more choice than you did as a high school girl.

As for the "better class of job," it's hard to predict. Certainly there is a constant shifting in the prestige and status of various occupations, and until recently the "high prestige" jobs were those that required a great deal of technical training and skill. But with millions of college students now acquiring these technical skills, the high-prestige jobs of the next decade may be those that place their heaviest demands not on technical skills but on human qualities which cannot be picked up in college courses.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Finally, Mr. President, may I say that education is America's largest industry. There are more than 125,000 schools, more than 2,000 colleges and universities, 2 million teachers, 100,000 administrators and—most important—more than 50 million students. Is education a challenge we can afford to neglect?

Time Runs Out for Russia's Jews

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN BUCHANAN
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, the article which I include herewith should stir the heartstrings of America. Those of us who cherish that most basic of our freedoms, religious liberty, cannot but feel deep sympathy for the Jewish people in the Soviet Union. Rabbi Arthur Schneier's moving acocunt of their plight underlines the hyprocrisy of a government whose constitution piously guarantees liberties its people have never enjoyed. Jews have suffered too much, at the hands of too many. Surely the time has come for them to live and to worship in peace, in every land. Whoever violates their liberty trespasses upon the freedom of us all.

TIME RUNS OUT FOR RUSSIA'S JEWS

(By Rabbi Arthur Schneier, Park East Synagogue, New York, as told to Jack Star, Look senior editor)

Throughout the ages, two methods have been used to destroy Jews. The Hitlers and Hamans resorted to cold-blooded murder, while tyrants like the Syrian, Antiochus, tried the more stuble course of religious and cultural strangulation. One way kills the body, the other, the soul. But the objective remains constant: annihilation of the Jews.

Hanukkah, the Festival of Lights, commemorates the survival of the Jews in the face of Antiochus's decrees. This Hanukkah, Soviet Jews face that same forced-assimilation policy.

In another 15 years, if present conditions continue, Russia's nearly three million Jews will no longer exist—as Jews. The Soviet Government is making it impossible for Jewishness to survive.

These are the conclusions made by a team of U.S. religious leaders, of which I was a member, after a firsthand look at religion in the U.S.S.R. today.

The investigators included Dr. Harold A. Bosley, minister of New York's Christ Church Methodist; Father Thurston N. Davis, editor in chief of the Jesuit magazine America; Father Eugene K. Culhane, managing editor of America; and former Congressman Francis E. Dorn of New York, a prominent Catholic layman. We are all officers of the interfaith Appeal of Conscience Foundation of New York, which sponsored our tour of major Soviet cities.

The planned decline of Judaism in the U.S.S.R. became obvious to us within a few days. In Moscow's Central Synagogue, which, like all Soviet synagogues, is Orthodox, I sadly watched 70 shabbily dressed worshipers assemble for morning prayers in the predawn darkness. At 36, I was by far the youngest Jew in the room. Most of the men were well above the U.S.S.R. retirement age of 60. Their prayer shawls, an essential for morning worship, were tattered and patched. Prayer shawls are not made in the U.S.S.R. A sign on the wall announced that distribution of shawles donated by visiting Jews from abroad had been suspended.

The worshipers appeared to be shy and/or wary. They introduced themselves only by their first names. I noticed some gave me warning winks. Several whispered in Yiddish: "Watch who you talk to. Be careful."

Soviet Jews still live in fear. The black years of Stalin and the numerous executions of Jews on economic charges during Jew-baiting Khrushchev's regime remain vivid in their minds. According to reports I have received, fear has intensified since the recent sentencing to death of a 43-year-old Jewish engineer, M. Rabinovich, on charges of economic crimes. Soviet Jews remember that during 1962–64, more than half of the 163 persons executed for economic crimes were Jews, the scapegoats for the chronically ill Soviet economy.

Fear and discrimination have virtually destroyed Jewish religious training in the Soviet Union. Traditionally, Jewish children learn religion in parochial schools or in afterschool classes. But these are not permitted in Russia, nor are Sunday schools. Until 1957, the Soviets would not allow establishment of a *yeshiva*, a seminary for rabbis. Then one was finally allowed, in connection with the Central Synagogue. Three or four rabbis graduated. But in 1962, when most of the students went back home to various parts of the U.S.S.R. to vote in national elections, their Moscow residency permits were suddenly cancelled. That ended the seminary.

I asked Rabbi Yehuda Leib Levin, 72, a friendly, scholarly, dignified man, what progress was being made toward training of new rabbis. (He is chief rabbi of Moscow. His sole colleague in the capital is 93-year-old Natan Olevsky, who visits Moscow's other synagogue on the Sabbath.)

"It's not easy to get rabbinical students," Rabbi Levin told me. "I have 12 applications now. They are being processed." If the "processing" is ever completed, I don't know where Rabbi Levin will put the students. The one small classroom in the synagogue was being used to store sacks of flour for Passover matzoth.

In the summer of 1965, a group of Orthodox rabbis visiting the U.S.S.R. got assurances from Soviet officials that the seminary would be reopened with 20 students, that matzoth would be baked for Passover and that prayer books would be printed. The only pledge kept was to bake matzoth, the unleavened "bread of affliction" that is sacred to the Passover Feast as a symbol of liberation from the Pharaohs. In Moscow, any Jew willing to have his name recorded and pay 75 cents a pound for it could have matzoth baked in a state bakery provided he supplied the flour. The Leningrad synagogue did its own baking. Matzoth were available in a few other "showcase" cities frequently visited by foreigners.

The number of synagogues has declined sharply. A 1956 report by the Soviet Government to the United Nations said that there were 450 synagogues. By 1964, according to the official publication, U.S.S.R., there were only 97, and the latest information indicates 62 synagogues remain in the Soviet Union.

No Hebrew Bibles have been printed for nearly 50 years, nor have any prayer books, except for 3,000 published in 1958. Even in death, a Jew cannot be a Jew. Consecrated burial ground is required by Judaism, but no new land is available for Jewish cemeteries. The last remaining Moscow cemetery is so crowded that bodies must be buried one atop another contrary to Jewish law, and new graves are now being opened in the footpaths.

Circumcision (bris) of Jewish male infants has become a rarity. In Moscow, only about two are performed a week. But the equally important ceremony of bar mitzvah, when at 13 a boy becomes responsible for his own conduct as a Jew, is a thing of the past. There has been only one bar mitzvah in Moscow—a city with 500,000 Jews—in the past 15 years. That occurred last summer. "People are afraid to hold them," a member of the congregation told me at the Central Synagogue. "The only ones not afraid to be seen here are we old men—we have nothing to lose."

While Jews do not face the terrors that confronted them in the last days of Stalin and the continuing persecutions of the Khrushchev regime, discrimination is still very much a part of Soviet life. Jews hesitate to call attention to their Jewishness. At the very least, a Jew might be regarded as an "eccentric" for attending a synagogue and thus not worthy of promotion on his job. "I can't go to shul anymore," an old man told me. "It would make trouble for my children and grandchildren. Now, I worship alone, at home."

The renewed appearance of articles in the government-controlled press maligning Judaism and its institutions has heightened anxiety. Synagogues are described as places of "decadence" where "any good Soviet citizen would not be found."

This year again, just before the High Holy Days, Israeli diplomats in the U.S.S.R. were accused of spreading Zionist "propaganda" and illegally distributing calendars and religious books. It has become routine before every Jewish holiday to harass Israeli diplomats and intimidate Soviet Jews to keep them from having any contact with each other.

Yet Jewishness is not dead. This year, as in the past three years, on the holiday Simchas Torah ("Rejoicing over the Law"), more than 10,000 young men and women gathered outside the Central Synagogue, jamming the narrow street. It was not a religious experience, but it was a way to show their pride in being Jews. Not all of the young people in the crowd were Jews, but they stood with the Jews as a sign of solidarity.

Strangely enough, the future of Christianity in the U.S.S.R. is now more hopeful than at any time since the Bolshevik Revolution. I went to a magnificent cathedral and stood for three hours among 4,000 persons celebrating the Russian Orthodox Christmas. It was impressive. There were two choirs of young singers. The 88-year-old Patriarch Alexei, head of the Orthodox Church, was assisted by 30 young priests.

At ten o'clock that morning, our group observed services in the Moscow Baptist Church, which has 5,000 members. A third of the congregation was under 40. The mixed choir was youthful. We saw some of the 20 young preachers connected with the church. We met the pastor, the Rev. Jakov Zhidkov, who had studied in the U.S. and Canada for two years, interpreted for us.

"We're not worried about survival," said Jakov Zhidkov. "We can operate within the guidelines set by the state." The Zhidkovs showed us the journal Brotherly Herald, published for distribution in 5,000 Baptist churches in the Soviet Union every other month. They showed us a Bible, of which 10,000 copies had been printed on offset photographic plates provided by the American Bible Society. They said 25,000 hymnals had also been printed.

Religious education seems to be no problem for the Baptists (a label that covers most Protestants within the U.S.S.R.). New ministers are being trained by correspondence before they are assigned to the 5,000 Baptist churches throughout the Soviet Union. Children of Baptists apparently get some religious training while church services are in progress.

The Russian Orthodox leaders are even more confident of their survival. We met with Metropolitan Nikodim, who, at 39, is the main force in the U.S.S.R.'s most important denomination. There are 20,000 Orthodox churches in the Soviet Union. Metropolitan Nikodim proudly exhibited an autographed photograph showing him in Rome with Pope Paul VI at the Ecumenical Council.

Archbishop Nikodim estimated that from 30 to 50 million of the 232 million Russians are believers. Their financial contributions help support the church, which also earns large sums by making and selling candles, icons and crucifixes. The workshops producing these objects are the only nonstate factories in the U.S.S.R.

The money earned by the church enables it to grant full scholarships to its theological students. Metropolitan Nikodim said there are 750 students at church seminaries in Leningrad, Odessa, and Zagorsk, near Moscow.

In Leningrad, our group saw more evidence of Orthodox strength. The war-damaged St. Nicholas Church has been rebuilt at a cost of $500,000. With several thousand Russian men and women, we witnessed a Mass on the third floor. Then, on the unheated main floor, we saw young parents, unmindful of the freezing cold, waiting with their infants, who were to be baptized. The Leningrad synagogue, by contrast, held only old worshipers. A man of 85 serves as rabbi. His congregation has absolutely no contact with the Moscow Jews, or any other Russian Jews for that matter. The shohetim, Orthodox Jewry's ritual slaughterers of fowl and cattle, were also old men. They slaughtered three cows a week to provide kosher meat for all Leningrad, which has 330,000 Jews.

When we met with Peter Makartsev of the Council of Religious Cults, the government agency that oversees all churches and synagogues, we realized that the government is not eager to help Judaism thrive.

A genial man, Makartsev told us he was an atheist, "Yet not only do I seek to meet the needs of religious groups, but I will work to forestall any encroachment against them by other government agencies." Still, Makartsev reflected the government's view: "Religion is for old people. The younger ones aren't interested."

We offered to have engraving plates sent from America, as had the Baptists, so that Hebrew prayer books could be printed. Makartsev demurred. "Maybe we can make plates from the old prayer book."

Although we were led to believe that 10,000 prayer books would be available within three months, as of this date, they have not been published. The Appeal of Conscience Foundation sent letters to Mr. Makartsev and Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin in Washington, offering to send a gift of 10,000 prayer books in time for the High Holy Days last September. Shortly after the High Holy Days, we received a cool refusal from the embassy. First Secretary I. Bubnov wrote that ". . . printing of religious books in the U.S.S.R. is handled by religious organizations themselves . . . religious books are regularly published in the Soviet Union in adequate quantities and . . . according to the available information a prayer book and a religious calendar for Jews will be printed in the U.S.S.R. in the nearest future." I hope that the prayer books will be printed and distributed without any further delay.

Makartsev offered stern advice during our visit with him: "We're not going to lift a finger to promote religion. The religious groups themselves must take the initiative."

Our group decided that Christians might be able to take such initiatives, but we doubt that Jews can. We realized this when, at Central Synagogue, we met the rabbi and a self-invited "committee" of synagogue officials. Father Davis told the rabbi: "We come here as brothers and friends, concerned about your welfare."

"Look here," said one of the committee members, "this is not America, where people burn synagogues and desecrate graveyards. There is no anti-Semitism here." A second committee member chimed in: "Why don't you concern yourselves with world peace and discrimination in America and persuade your Government to act toward that end instead of concerning yourselves with religion? We have no problems."

Jewish "leaders" such as these cannot save Judaism. It all seems part of a plan. Soon, the few elderly rabbis will be dead; so will the elders of each congregation. No new rabbis are being trained. And the tattered prayer books will finally disintegrate.

The regime's reasoning is evident. No Soviet citizen may have binding ties outside Russia's national boundaries. This explains the favored position of the Russian Orthodox and Russian Baptists: they belong to denominations that center in the U.S.S.R. Jews throughout the world are bound together by a common faith, heritage and tradition. This makes them suspect to the Soviets.

Only world opinion can save the Russian Jews. The present rulers of the Kremlin, unlike Khrushchev, show greater sensitivity to world opinion. In our time, social justice has become the dominant concern of world religious leaders. The full weight of their moral influence on the plight of Soviet Jewry could not be ignored by the leaders of the Soviet Government. The destruction of any religion in the U.S.S.R. does damage to all religions. And a quixotic government may suddenly turn on anybody, which explains why some Russian Baptists have recently run afoul of the regime.

There is no reason why Judaism should not be able to survive under communism. On my trip, I visited Budapest where, as a refugee from Hitler, I had attended secondary school. In Hungary, the Jews, like other religious groups, can send their children to parochial schools or after-school religious classes. A seminary is training eight future rabbis. Matzoth and Kosher food are readily available. The state maintains the synagogues and helps pay the salaries of religious functionaries. I hope and pray that the Soviet authorities can be persuaded to grant similar privileges to its Jewish citizens.

I will never forget the Saturday service at Central Synagogue, where I was allowed to address the congregation. The paint was peeling off the old walls in the large room. Seven hundred men, most of whom were in their 70's and 80's, listened in stark silence as I spoke. I told them:

"My concern for fellow Jews has brought me here. We Jews are one body and one soul. When you laugh, we laugh; when you cry, we cry. You are not forgotten; you are not forsaken. Every Jew is responsible for his brother."

Then I echoed the words of II Samuel 10:12: "Be strong, be strong, and let us strengthen one another."

When I finished, the silent men crowded around me. Their hands reached out to touch me. They said: "Thank you, thank you, come back soon." They followed me into the zero cold outside and through the falling snow. An old man whispered: "Do not forget us." I cannot.

Lord Russell's War Crime Trial

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS J. DODD

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, Bertrand Russell and a number of other individuals, including Isaac Deutscher, Jean Paul Sartre, and Peter Weiss, are now conducting what they describe as a trial, in which President Johnson, Secretary of State Rusk, and Secretary of Defense McNamara are being charged with war crimes, brutality, and violation of the humane standards of war.

In a letter to President Johnson on August 26, 1966, Russell stated that the Vietnam war "is like that waged by Fascist Japan and Nazi Germany in southeast Asia and Eastern Europe, respectively."

In his statement, Lord Russell makes reference to the number of Vietnamese killed in the war and to the harsh conditions under which Vietnamese peasants are forced to live. Yet, he makes no reference whatever to the brutality of the Vietcong, and to their concerted effort to seize control of South Vietnam by force, terror, and violence.

In a searching analysis of Lord Russell and his trial, which appeared in a recent issue of the liberal weekly, the New Leader, Sidney Hook, a distinguished liberal and longtime foe of all totalitarianism, noted:

> In view of Russell's declaration that the Tribunal is to prove "the most exhaustive portrayal of what has happened to the people of Vietnam", perhaps a more important omission is the lack of any reference to the tens of thousands of Vietnamese men, women, and children murdered and mutilated by the Viet Cong territorists. These, apparently, are not regarded as crimes against humanity. Nor is there reference to Ho Chi Minh's bloody purges whose excesses have been admitted by Hanoi, and which caused almost a million refugees to flee south. The Viet Cong is mentioned only where Russell denies that it is Communist controlled.

Lord Russell, of course, is no impartial observer of the war. He has, for whatever reason, already decided that it is the Communists who are right, and that we are wrong. At this point, Professor Hook points out:

> He is * * * like a character out of Gilbert and Sullivan arranging for the trial. He and his selected associates have set themselves to play the roles of judge, juror, and accusor, all at once. By announcing that only the alleged crimes of the American government will be judged and not those of the Viet Cong and the Hanoi regime. * * * the Russell tribunal is likely to function like the Moscow Tribunal.

Bertrand Russell has had many ideological shifts in his long career. At one time he supported a policy of appeasement toward the Nazis, then he urged their defeat. At one time he urged the destruction of communism, and now he supports its aggressive wars.

Professor Hook provides a profound insight into these shifts, and he makes a point which explains the difference in Russell's double standards. Says Professor Hook:

> His desperate fear of war has made him the willing ally of the Communist cause. Even in 1938 when he was pleading that the best defense of England and Denmark against Hitler was "their very defenselessness", and that in the event of a Nazi invasion and takeover "the consequences both to ourselves and the world would be infinitely less terrible than the consequences of war", he did not speak up for the Nazis or defend their actions or pretend that they represented the forces of peace and liberation. Today, however, Russia has willingly accepted the role of spokesman for the Communist cause in Vietnam.

I wish to share this important article with my colleagues, for it tells us a great deal about the so-called "war crimes trial" which is now being conducted and which will be given fortissimo rendering by the Communist press and radio throughout the world.

I ask unanimous consent for the insertion of Professor Hook's article into the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LORD RUSSELL AND THE WAR CRIMES "TRIAL"

(By Sidney Hook)

A few months ago Bertrand Russell, the nonagenarian but still vigorous English philosopher, issued a call for an International Tribunal of Justice to put on trial "the war-criminals—Johnson, Rusk, McNamara, Lodge, and their fellow criminals." Next month, on November 13, a preliminary meeting of the group is scheduled to be held in London.

Promptly and enthusiastically endorsed by Radio Hanoi and the Communist press throughout the world, the indictment published by Russell accuses the American government and its leaders of deliberate and systematic resort to the use of "concentration camps, torture, massacre, poison gas and chemical warfare" against the Vietnamese people. It charges the United States with behaving like the Nazis in Eastern Europe and the Japanese in Southeast Asia "on a scale which is larger and with an efficiency which is more terrible and complete."

The explanation of these horrible crimes against humanity, according to Russell, is simple. The American leaders have done "all this to protect the interests of American capitalism" and further "their own economic interests." The people ruled by these capitalists are kept ignorant of the facts by a lying press; they are unaware that they, too, are being exploited by the war criminals and industrial overlords: ". . . 66 million Americans live at the poverty level. The cities of America are covered with slums. The poor carry the burden of taxation and the fighting of colonial and aggressive wars."

Russell holds out hope, however, that the rule of these "greedy and brutal men" will be overthrown just as soon as Americans understand the connection between the crimes perpetrated in Vietnam and the poverty of the American masses. "The Negro struggle in Harlem and Watts—the resistance of American students" are encouraging signs. The War Crimes Tribunal, by providing "the most exhaustive portrayal of what has happened to the people of Vietnam," will contribute to this end.

What is curious about this document, issued in the name of one of the most distinguished minds of our century, is the simplism of its thought and the virulence of its language, matching the crudest Communist propaganda leaflets. The only charge absent from its litany of crimes is that of germ warfare, the standard Communist canard during the Korean War that was laid to rest at the cessation of hostilities.

In view of Russell's declaration that the Tribunal is to provide "the most exhaustive portrayal of what has happened to the people of Vietnam," perhaps a more important omission is the lack of any reference to the tens of thousands of Vietnamese men, women and children murdered and mutilated by Vietcong terrorists. These apparently, are not regarded as crimes against humanity. Nor is there reference to Ho Chi Minh's bloody purges, whose excesses have been admitted by Hanoi and which caused almost a million refugees to flee South. The Vietcong is mentioned only where Russell denies that it is Communist controlled. It is merely "a broad alliance, like the popular fronts of Europe"—presumably something like the movement headed by Leon Blum in France.

Because of its extremism, some observers have doubted that Russell himself is author of the statement. Despite the use of the first person pronouns in it. Some sentences, such as the assertion that American capitalists "send American soldiers to Vietnam as company cops," are written in an American idiom untypical of Russell. Elsewhere, the document reads as if someone were trying to imitate Russell's style. None the less, there can be little doubt that it expresses his sentiments. He has broadcast the substance of it on the Hanoi and Vietcong radios. He has earlier charged that American soldiers in Vietnam were using their bayonets to rip open the bellies of pregnant women—a charge last laid, not against the Nazis in Eastern Europe, but against German soldiers in Belgium during World War I. The historical irony is that Russell came into public limelight by deriding these and other atrocity stories about the Germans.

Still, a case can be made for an objective investigation of the conduct of the Vietnamese war, as of any war. All wars spell death and suffering, which are always evil even when necessary in defense of a good cause. Sometimes the death and suffering are unnecessary and therefore doubly evil. It is absurd, however, to say that all wars are equally inhumane. A war in which prisoners and wounded are murdered after being tortured is worse than a war fought under the Geneva conventions. A war in which non-combatants are destroyed by the planting or hurling of bombs, or deliberately subjected to bombing from the air, is worse than one in which the non-combatant population is spared and only military forces and installations attacked.

Some day when conditions permit, an investigation into the way the war has been conducted in Vetnam, into its primes as distinct from its accidents, may be perfectly in order. An "exhaustive portrayal of what happened to the people of Vietnam"—if honest and objective—could be instructive to all the peoples of the world. While it would not abolish war, it might powerfully affect the way it was fought. But whoever conducts such as investigation must not be a party to the conflict or violently prejudiced against either side. He must not be so precommitted to an antecedent conclusion that he weighs the evidence unfairly. He must not have previously condoned the type of "crimes" to be investigated.

How well does Bertrand Russell pass these tests? How "objective" is this searcher for objective truth? Does he come into court with morally clean hands? How trustworthy and reliable are his reports? How much confidence can any fair person, informed of the past, have in "the bona fides and authenticity" of any tribunal he organizes?

Note that to begin with Russell proclaimed in the most unmeasured terms the guilt of President Johnson, Secretary of Defense McNamara, Secretary of State Rusk, and other American leaders—and then he proposed to sit in judgment on them. Having pronounced the verdict of Guilty!, he is now, like a character out of Gilbert and Sullivan, arranging for the trial. He and his selected associates have set themselves up to play the roles of judge, juror, and accuser all at once.

This objection to "trying" people declared guilty in advance has been raised by many critics of the Tribunal, and it apparently has stung Russell and his associates. In a letter in New York Times of October 6, he defends his Tribunal as a grand jury considering prima facie evidence in order to bring an indictment. But Russell has already drawn up the indictment. Further, he seems unfamiliar with the fact that the grand jury which indicts is not the same jury which sits in judgment at the trial to resolve the issue of the truth of the indictment. He also mentions the Dewey Commission, which fairly examined the evidence of Stalin's purge trials in the 1930s. That Commission, which I helped organize, was first of all an inquiry into "evidence" already introduced in the Moscow trials. It gave Trotsky a hearing denied him by the Moscow courts that convicted him without indicting him.

The analogue to the Dewey Commission would be a commission of inquiry to examine the evidence to be introduced (or not introduced) before the Russell Tribunal. By announcing that only the alleged crimes of the American government will be judged and not those of the Vietcong and the Hanoi regime, the Russell Tribunal is more likely to function like the Moscow Tribunal than like the Dewey Commission. So resentful is Russell of the criticism of his procedure that he suggests that those who make these criticisms are also responsible for the crimes against the people of Vietnam. He writes: "I suggest that those who raise procedural points in objecting to the International War Crimes Tribunal would be better occupied in assessing their own responsibility for the horrendous acts against the people of Vietnam . . ."

This sounds more like Andrei Vishinsky than like the author of Justice in War Time. This is exactly the way English superpatriots spoke of Russell when he questioned the stories about German atrocities in Belgium in World War I.

The charge against the American "war criminals" is indiscriminate warfare against the Vietnamese people. If this were true, North Vietnamese centers of population would long since have been destroyed. But in any event, Bertrand Russell has no moral standing in the court. He has justified indiscriminate warfare against a whole people. He was an eloquent defender of a preventive atomic war against the Soviet Union when the Kremlin refused to accept the American and UN offer to internationalize the sources of atomic energy. Clearly, atom bombs are a much greater menace to civilian populations than pin-point bombing with conventional weapons. To condone one and condemn the other is like starting a forest fire and becoming hysterical over the danger of a campfire.

Morally, Russell's position is further weakened by the fact that he urged a preventive war on purely ideological grounds. Johnson in Vietnam, like Truman in Korea, whatever the wisdom of their decisions, intervened to repel actual aggressions—to counteract actions that unleashed war. But Russell urged preventive war to destroy Communism in the Soviet Union and elsewhere. He anticipated that the Kremlin would refuse to yield to any ultimatum to internationalize atomic energy and coldly, if not cheerfully, accepted the consequences of inevitable atomic war. In such a war, he wrote, "I have no doubt that America would win in the end, but unless Western Europe can be preserved from invasion, it will be lost to civilization for centuries [since the Communists would seize Western Europe and we would have to bomb it too]. Communism must be wiped out, and world government must be established." (Written in 1948, this was published in the Saturday Review of October 16, 1954.)

The "American capitalists and their political and military servants," apparently more humane than Russell, refused to employ their monopoly of atomic power to destroy the Russian people in order to get rid of Communism. Instead, they offered Communist countries Marshall Plan aid and sought to reach an accommodation on the principle that the political status-quo should not be altered by outside foreign forces. Far from being blindly anti-Communist and going to war for ideological reasons, as Russell urged, the United States has even aided some Communist regimes to preserve their independence at tremendous costs to the American taxpayer. This policy has had greater support from Main Street than Wall Street. The chief errors in United States policy may be traced not so much to the fear of native Communists coming to power by legitimate political means as to mistaken appraisal of the involvement of foreign Communist regimes as in the Dominican Republic, and their efforts to impose their will on neighboring peoples by invasion or subversion.

Obviously, Russell is not sufficiently free from violent bias against either side in the Vietnam war to assess fairly the respective guilt of the combatants. Indeed, there is a good deal of evidence to show that he has become almost pathologically anti-American, not against individual Americans, but against the American nation—its leaders and policies, and its people to the extent that they support these leaders and policies. Perhaps the most emphatic expression of Russell's hostility to the United States—not without its humorous aspects—occurred at the time of the Cuban missile crisis. Russell had by that time swung from a political posture in favor of preventive atomic war to one of nuclear disarmament. When President Kennedy announced the discovery of Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba, positioned to fire at the United States, Russell taxed the President with lying. He denied that there were such missiles in Cuba and dismissed the photographs as fakes. He denounced the American heads of state as "worse than Hitler" and as the crisis deepened, wrote: "You are going to die because rich Americans dislike the government Cubans prefer. Do not yield to ferocious and insane murderers."

When Khrushchev finally admitted the presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba, Russell was not embarrassed in the least. As a founder of the Ban-the-Bomb movement, one expected at the very least that he would condemn Khrushchev for smuggling nuclear weapons into Cuba, thus precipitating the crisis. Instead, he *praised* Khrushchev for his forbearance. Russell's attitude and sympathies were clearly expressed in the text of two telegrams. The first was to Kennedy:

"Your action desperate threat to human survival no conceivable justification civilized man condemns it. We will not have mass murder ultimatum means war I do not speak for power but plead for civilized man end this madness."

The second was to Khrushchev, who had dispatched the missiles and whose adventurism was subsequently criticized by his own comrades:

"May I humbly appeal for your further help in lowering the temperature despite the worsening situation your continued forbearance is our great hope with my high regards and sincere thanks."

Apparently Russell's high regard for Khrushchev was unaffected not only by Khrushchev's role in the Cuban missile crisis but by the butchery of the Hungarian Freedom Fighters, carried out on Khrushchev's express orders.

One might interpret Russell's blatant anti-Americanism, his shrill denunciation of its foreign policy, and his uncharacteristic servility to Khrushchev as a kind of subconscious compensation for his earlier espousal of a nuclear preventive war against Communism: But this can hardly explain the tone and substance of his criticisms of American domestic policies and conditions in recent years. Far from recognizing the great, if incomplete, strides made toward the elimination of poverty and racial discrimination, Russell writes of the United States as if its minorities lived under a perpetual reign of terror organized against them by the Federal government, and as if the American working class was still suffering the throes of hunger and unemployment. About the time the FBI arrested and jailed John Kasper, the white racist rabble rouser, for encouraging violation of a Federal court order, Russell wrote of conditions in America:

"Members of the FBI join even mildly liberal organizations as spies and report any unguarded word. Anybody who goes so far as to support equal rights for colored people, or to say a good word for the UN is liable to a visit by officers of the FBI and threatened, if not with prosecution, at least with blacklisting and consequent inability to earn a living. When a sufficient state of terror has been produced by these means, the victim is informed there is a way out; if he will denounce a sufficient number of his friends, he may obtain absolution."

These and other fantastic statements, unmatched even by the worst drivel about America broadcast by Radio Moscow or Peking, brought forth an indignant refutation by Norman Thomas, the veteran Socialist leader, and a more consistent opponent of war than Russell. His "Open Letter to Bertrand Russell" (NL, January 7, 1957) refuting these falsehoods left Russell unmoved. Russell's fury against the United States has reached such a pitch that despite his claims to have returned to his earlier pacifism, he has recently appealed to Premier Kosygin of the Soviet Union to send the Soviet Air Force to combat the American planes in Vietnam—thus inviting the very global war he professes to fear.

In his latest characterization of the United States, Russell speaks of the American welfare state as if it were an economic-military dictatorship ruling over a brainwashed and poverty stricken population. He ignores the fact that the standard of living of the American working class, despite pockets of poverty, is not only the highest in the world but is currently the highest in American history. He ignores the progress the Negro, the Puerto Rican and other minorities have made with the help of all three branches of the American government. He ignores the fact that most principled and consistent opponents of Communist aggression are not the American capitalists—many of whom wish to do business with the Communist countries, including Communist China—but the organized American labor movement.

One does not have to approve of American foreign policy in Vietnam or elsewhere to be appalled by the virulence and hatred of Russell's caricature of America's culture and economy. When he shifted from the advocacy of appeasement of Fascism in the '30's to resistance, he never spoke of Nazi Germany in comparable terms. What explains his transition from a staunch opponent of Communism—we were premature anti-Communists in many battles together!—to a role more appropriate to Lord Haw-Haw than to Lord Russell?

I am assuming, and I think it is true, that Russell is still in possession of his remarkable faculties—that he is not a pitiable old man blindly signing statements drawn up in his name by those upon whom he has become physically and mentally dependent. One reason for believing that he is responsible for what he has written is that he has recorded large portions of it for Radio Hanoi for transmission to American service men in South Vietnam.

There are some who contend that Russell's transformation from a fanatical anti-Communist—prepared to destroy Communism almost at any cost including nuclear war—into a fanatical anti anti-Communist and anti-American, is a consequence of the humiliations he suffered in the United States in 1940–42. At that time he was unjustly denied an opportunity to teach at the City College because of his views on sex and marriage—views that are widely held today. Later he was rudely and arbitrarily dismissed from his post at the Barnes Foundation which had been procured for him by John Dewey.

This shocking treatment left him with a justified resentment which still burned fiercely when I last met him in the Fall of 1953. But it does not explain the shift of ground. For although he was very critical of the United States at the time, asserting with typical exaggeration that the United Sates had become a police state under McCarthy, he was even more critical of Communism.

The real reasons for Russell's conversion say more for his motives than his judgment. When the Soviet Union acquired the full panoply of nuclear weapons, Russell became convinced that their proliferation would in all likelihood lead to a world war which would destroy the whole of civilization, perhaps all human life. He was aware that the West, particularly the United States, had officially declared its willingness to accept general and complete disarmament provided it was universal and multilateral, subject to strict international control in order to prevent totalitarian countries, unhampered by a free press or a free public opinion, from launching atomic Pearl Harbors. At first Russell thought that the Soviet Union would accept such controls, since they were in everyone's interest. But when it became clear that the Communists would not permit effective inspection on their territory, Russell's views underwent a profound change. He declared: "I am for controlled nuclear disarmament but, if the Communists cannot be induced to agree to it, then I am for unilateral disarmament even if it means the horrors of Communist domination." In effect, to avoid the risks of war Russell was willing to settle for peace at any price.

The foolishness of such a position is apparent, since it can only harden Communist intransigence. It offers the premium of total victory for stubbornness and unreasonableness in negotiation. It expects those who enjoy the reality of freedom and independence, however limited, to surrender them out of fear of a problematic world disaster. Freedom and independence are still precious values in the Western world. Even Russell was once prepared to sacrifice half a billion lives if necessary to prevent the triumph of Communism. The logic of Russell's new position, the emphasis on peace at any price, compelled him to downgrade the importance of the values and institutions of freedom in the open societies of the West.

He began to refer to the West and especially the United States as the "so-called" free societies—which he did not do when, less free than they are now, they were struggling against Fascism—and to play down the evils of Communist dictatorship in the Soviet Union, China and North Vietnam. If the United States is a dictatorship of the capitalists and their military henchmen under a formal veneer of rhetoric about democracy, the talk about freedom is hollow and hypocritical. Since the choice is between one kind of dictatorship and another, according to Russell's political logic, we may as well stay alive. Instead of resisting Communist aggression by war, which may destroy everyone, it is wiser to yield. "The horrors of Communist domination" will not last forever. Kublai Khan, after all, followed Genghis Khan.

It is thinking of this sort which explains why Russell has declared that West Berlin and West Germany are not worth defending, that India was more at fault that China after China invaded, that the intervention of North Vietnam into South Vietnam is not aggression. It explains why he refuses to speak of the deliberate murder of tens of thousands of South Vietnamese by Vietcong terrorists in connection with what he purports to be a "most exhaustive portrayal of what has happened to the people of Vietnam," and why *he plays up as deliberate* American atrocities the unfortunate accidental loss of life incurred by the efforts of American military forces to help the South Vietnamese repel the incursions of North Vietnam and its partisans.

Bertrand Russell is no more a Communist today than he was during the many years he denounced its terror. But his desperate fear of war has made him the willing ally of the Communist cause. Even in 1938 when he was pleading that the best defense of England and Denmark against Hitler was "their very defenselessness," and that in the event of a Nazi invasion and takeover "the consequences both to ourselves and the world would be infinitely less terrible than the consequences of war," he did not speak up for the Nazis or defend their actions or pretend that they represented the forces of peace and liberation. Today, however, Russell has willingly accepted the role of spokesman for the Communist cause in Vietnam. Last June 11 he sent two separate messages to the Vietcong and to Hanoi informing them that he was organizing a War Crimes Tribunal to bring Johnson, McNamara, and Rusk to justice.. He concluded his message with these words:

"I extend my warm regards and full solidarity for President Ho Chi Minh and for the people of Vietnam. I convey my great wish that the day may not be far off when a united and liberated Vietnam will celebrate its victory in a free Saigon."

Bertrand Russell's place in the history of modern philosophy is as incontestable as the place of Richard Wagner in the history of music. Neither the anti-Semitism of the latter nor the anti-Americanism of the former can alter that fact. But they prove that when great men err they err greatly.

One final question remains. Bertrand Russell may be wrong in his unmeasured indictment of the position of the United States. But this does not establish the validity of the American policy. What moral justification, if any, can be offered for American intervention in South Vietnam? Perhaps the strongest defense of the official position of the United States was actually made a long time ago by John Stuart Mill, the godfather of Bertrand Russell. In an essay on "Non-Intervention" (Fraser's Magazine, 1859), which reads as if it were written only yesterday, Mill wrote:

"To go to war for an idea, if the war is aggressive not defensive, is as criminal as to go to war for territory or revenue; for it is as little justifiable to force our ideas on other people, as to compel them to submit to our will in any other respect."

None but ideological fanatics would dispute this. Mill then states what is required of a foreign policy, grounded in an intelligent morality, in situations like that of South Vietnam:

"*The doctrine of non-intervention, to be a legitimate principle of morality, must be accepted by all governments.* The despots must consent to be bound by it as well as the free states. Unless they do, the profession of it by free countries comes but to this miserable issue, that the wrong side may help the wrong side but the right may not help the right. Intervention to enforce non-intervention is always right, always moral, if not always prudent. Though it may be a mistake to give freedom [or independence—S.H.] to a people who do not value the boon, it cannot but be right to insist that if they do value it, they shall not be hindered from the pursuit of it by foreign coercion." (Italics mine—S.H.)

No one can reasonably question that South Vietnam values its independence, and that it is right for the United States to endorse its claim. But whether what was right was also prudent, whether anything which is imprudent on a large scale is also right, are questions not so readily answered. It may *have been imprudent originally to become* involved in South Vietnam. But it seems even more imprudent to withdraw from South Vietnam without negotiating a peace. For this would abandon the South Vietnamese to enslavement and decimation by the vengeful Vietcong and thus encourage further Communist aggression. I believe that Adlai Stevenson spoke for the reflective conscience of America when he said, on the very day of his death:

"My hope in Vietnam is that resistance there may establish that fact that changes in Asia are not to be precipitated by outside force. This was the point of the Korean War. This is the point of the conflict in Vietnam."

If this point gets across the sacrifices will not have been in vain, since they will have prevented further sacrifices. If it does not, then since the United States cannot be active everywhere, prudence may dictate greater caution in the future concerning when and where to engage the enemies of freedom and national independence.

Congressman McEwen Reports on Questionnaire Findings

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT C. McEWEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, as a freshman Congressman in the 89th Congress, having succeeded the esteemed Clarence E. Kilburn upon his retirement after 25 years of service as Representative of the 31st Congressional District of New York, I have attempted to rapidly acquaint myself with the public opinion of my district and to remain abreast of the evolution of that opinion. As an aid in this task, I mailed a questionnaire to more than 100,000 of my constitutents.

Almost 10,000 replies were received from throughout the 5 counties which comprise the 31st New York District—Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego, and St. Lawrence. This is a district of range and contrast, covering an area larger than that of six of our States; encompassing urban areas and great open farmlands; employing men in tasks ranging from heavy industry to dairy farming; populated by many ethnic groups from the native American Indians to recent immigrants; and including eight fine colleges and universities.

It is precisely because of this diversification, Mr. Speaker, that I find the results of this questionnaire to be particularly interesting. Indeed, the responses from throughout the five counties were nearly always almost identical. For instance, in each of the 5 counties and 14 of the 15 most populous areas in the district, the problem of adjusting to cost-of-living increases elicited the greatest response.

Again, and almost without exception, strong opposition was expressed on the question of high Government spending, particularly foreign aid and the war on poverty. In reply to the question, "Do you believe in the war on poverty as an effective means of helping the poor?" the districtwide responses were 62.9 percent "No" and 22.7 percent "Yes," with 14.4 percent failing to answer, and there was only a slight variation from this ratio when the various areas were taken separately.

There can be little room for doubt in my mind, Mr. Speaker, after viewing the results of this questionnaire, that the people of the 31st Congressional District of New York are disturbed by the present policies of our Government with regards to its inflationary policies, the high costs of the Great Society programs, the failure of the Government to balance its spending even at the cost of higher taxes, excessive foreign aid, the space program, the war on poverty, and the war in Vietnam.

The results of my questionnaire, on a districtwide basis, follow:

INFLATION AND COST OF LIVING

[In percent]

1. Have you felt the effects of an increase in the cost of living during the last year?

Very much	47.2
Some	37.9
A little	10.3
Not at all	1.7
No response	2.9

FEDERAL SPENDING

[In percent]

1. Should federal spending be reduced?

Yes	85.4
No	7.9
No response	6.6

2. If so, would you reduce spending in any one of the following areas?

Military	8.1
Space	43.5
Foreign aid	77.6
Public works	18.0
Poverty program	48.4
Education	9.3
No response	7.1

3. If Government action is necessary to hold the line against inflation, do you favor:

(a) Reducing government spending:

Yes	76.2
No	3.5
No response	20.3

(b) Reducing government spending and increasing taxes:

Yes	17.2
No	25.9
No response	56.9

(c) Increasing taxes without reducing government spending:

Yes	4.5
No	35.7
No response	59.8

(d) Price controls:

Yes	44.2
No	16.4
No response	39.4

(e) Wage controls:

Yes	38.6
No	17.0
No response	44.4

4. Faced with a choice of having higher taxes or increasing the national debt, which would you choose?

Higher taxes	56.3
Higher debt	21.9
No response	21.8

ADMINISTRATION POLICIES

[In percent]

1. Do you support the President's policies of publicly pressuring industry and labor leaders to hold prices and wages within "Administration guidelines"?

Yes	58.9
No	31.2
No response	9.8

2. Is the Congress dominated too much by the President?

Yes	58.0
No	27.2
No response	14.7

3. Should the minimum wage be raised and extended to farms and small business?

Yes	40.9
No	50.2
No response	8.9

GREAT SOCIETY PROGRAMS

[In percent]

1. Do you believe the war and the Great Society programs can be supported at the same time?

Yes	17.4
No	72.7
No response	9.9

2. Do you believe in the war on poverty as an effective means of helping the poor?

Yes	22.7
No	62.9
No response	14.4

3. Do you favor a reduction of the social welfare programs of the Great Society in order to finance the war in Vietnam?

Yes	48.8
No	39.0
No response	12.2

WAR IN VIETNAM

[In percent]

1. Which course of action do you favor with regard to the war in Vietnam?

(a) Withdraw our military forces:

Yes	22.9
No	25.4
No response	51.7

(b) Continue the present policy:

Yes	18.3
No	17.7
No reponse	63.0

(c) Take whatever military action necessary to achieve decisive victory:

Yes	60.1
No	7.3
No response	32.6

(d) Seek negotiations with Vietcong and North Vietnamese under their conditions:

Yes	7.2
No	29.7
No response	63.1

A Solemn Protest Against the Continued Persecution of Jews Living in Soviet Russia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, the Bergen County Committee To Help Russian Jewry held a rally at the Bergen County Vocational School in Hackensack. At this solemn gathering members of every faith and both political parties joined in a solemn protest against the continued persecution of Jews living in Soviet Russia. I regret to say that the Russians have apparently not recognized the strength and determination of the Jewish culture and religion. Judaism has been a source of strength to our own pluralistic society in the United States. This age-old faith can never be extinguished by persecution and pogrom. It always rises again like a phoenix from the ashes. I participated with my colleague, Senator Case in this somber meeting of protest. It is my hope that the pressure of world opinion will force the Russian Government to abandon its policy of cultural genocide and to treat the Soviet Jews with the respect and the dignity they deserve.

On behalf of Senator Case and myself, I ask unanimous consent that the remarks delivered at this rally be printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Rally Sponsored by the Bergen County Committee To Help Russian Jewry, 200 Hackensack Avenue, Hackensack, N.J.

Presentation of the colors: Jewish War Veterans led by County Commander David Schlags.

National anthem.

Psalm VIII, Isadore Freed, Composer; Cantor Marshall M. Glatzer, Temple Sinai, Tenafly, N.J.

Welcome by Philip Ball, Vice Chairman of the Committee and Program Chairman.

Mr. Ball. On behalf of the Bergen County Committee to help Soviet Jewry, I would like to welcome our distinguished guests, and to thank all of you for being with us this evening. Your presence here is evidence that you, too, believe that oppression must be met with protest, not with silence. We are particularly grateful to the governmental, civic, and religious leaders who have taken time from their already overburdened schedules to be here. Their participation adds to this cause not only the dignity of their offices, but their stature as just, committed, human beings.

We have revised the order of our program to allow one of those guests, Senator Clifford P. Case, to speak first, since he must leave to meet an airline schedule.

During his twelve years in the Senate, New Jersey's senior senator has earned respect and commendation as a responsible and responsive representative of the people. He has been called one of the Country's ten ablest Senators, received the Jewish War Veteran's John F. Kennedy Memorial Award as "a person of similar stature who has acted for the benefit of the people in all phases of activity"; and has been cited by the B'nai B'rith Anti Defamation League "for his contributions to the unending struggle for liberty and human dignity which is so vital to the safety, security, and serenity of our nation."

Ladies and Gentlemen, the Honorable Clifford P. Case.

Senator Case. There is no better evidence of the continuing vitality of America's attachment to religious liberty than the deep and widespread concern expressed by Americans of all faiths over the anti-Semitic policies of the Soviet Union.

I have joined with colleagues in the United States Senate in unanimous condemnation of the Soviet policy of discrimination against Jewish culture, religion and community, and I know that we speak for the American people as a whole.

It is a sad but indisputable fact that, alone among all Soviet ethnic groups, the three million Jews of the Soviet Union are forbidden schools of their own and other institutions of Jewish learning. Yet these are essential if the ancient heritage of the Jews is to be perpetuated in full measure in that land.

And alone among all Soviet religious groups, the Jews are forbidden the right to have any form of nationwide federation of congregation or of clergy. Nor are they permitted religious and cultural ties wih Jewish communities outside the Soviet Union.

These are not the actions of a nation truly committed to equality, which the Soviet Government would have the world believe it is. Neither is that Government's refusal to permit Jews to leave the Soviet Union to be reunited with their families abroad.

So long as these conditions persist, Americans and all other lovers of freedom must and will protest. For protest, I am convinced, can be persuasive. So, too, can wise counsel, and I hope that Soviet leaders held the calm words of Israel's Foreign Minister, Abba Eban, at the United Nations General Assembly.

As he put it, "In a Europe increasingly open to movement between its Eastern and Western parts, in a world in which barriers are falling and international contacts are being multiplied, the renewal of contact between kindred communities will become a natural corollary of peaceful co-existence."

As a co-worker of Ambassador Goldberg's at the U.N. General Assembly, I know that this kind of appeal to reason is a natural and necessary corollary to the appeal of conscience which we are voicing tonight. And to those whose plight we plead, we say with conviction: "You are not forsaken."

Mr. Ball. Thank you, Senator Case.

I am now honored to present one of Bergen County's most eminent citizens—a former State Commander of the Jewish War Veterans, a former Mayor of Teaneck, an advocate of many worthy causes and a friend to many of us in the Audience: State Senator Matthew Feldman.

Senator Matthew Feldman. Why are we here today? What has brought us together? Dare we dream that a small group of Americans, meeting in a suburban city called Hackensack—which no one in the Kremlin has ever heard of—will somehow strike a magic chord of conscience which will compel the Soviet leaders to ease their policies of harrassment of their Jewish population?

Certainly, there seems to be no logical reason to believe that the Russians can be moved on this issue. Only a few days ago, The New York Times published a story reporting that Israel had charged in the United Nations that the Soviet Union is practicing discrimination against its Jewish population.

The Soviet reply was somewhat predictable. Forty years ago, the British political scientist advised us: "States, like men, never protest their honor loudly unless they have a bad case to argue." And so the Soviets replied to the Israel charges by characterizing them as "specious, mendacious assertions and anti-Soviet slanders." And anyway, the Russians said, what about the way the Israelis treat their Arabs?

In this kind of environment, it just doesn't seem realistic to hope that something may yet come of the protests being raised by Americans against the treatment Jews are receiving in the Soviet Union.

Again I ask, why, then, are we here today, pursuing such an apparently hopeless cause? There are a couple of practical answers to that question, and one idealistic one.

First of all, the United States has consistently backed the Israeli demands for an investigation of the charges that the Soviet Union is continuously harrassing Russia's two million Jews.

While no one in the Kremlin has ever heard of Hackensack, a few people in Washington have, so this rally makes a lot of sense after all—if for no other reason than as a reaffirmation of our fervent wish to have our government remain firm in its current position.

Then, of course, there is the possible effect of the cumulative weight of public protest; there are many small and big towns all over America where rallies like this continue to take place. And the protest may eventually find its way through the Iron Curtain because, it seems to me, the Russians are becoming somewhat more interested in friendship with America as their relationship with their erstwhile friend and neighbor, Communist China, continues to deteriorate.

So, perhaps the Russians will be in a more receptive mood about a number of American suggestions for changes that could improve relationships between our two countries. When that day comes—and perhaps it will be sooner than we think—it will be well for both governments to know that providing freedom to pursue and develop their religious life and religious institutions is vital to Russia's Jews.

But the underlying reason for our participation in this rally, I believe, is the matter of conscience. Even if these programs offered no promise whatsoever of relief, they would continue to take place because it is important to our sense of self-esteem and dignity that we take the time to protest grievlous wrongs.

As a basic tenet of the Judaic-Christian code of ethics, conscience is one of the prime movers and motivators in our society.

To protest a wrong is the vital first step in the never-ending battle to overcome all wrongs in society. That first step takes a lot of courage in some instances, but nothing can proceed without it.

Ed Murrow demonstrated that kind of courage when he dared to publicly criticize the late Senator McCarthy at a time when the Senator was riding roughshod over the rights of many innocent Americans.

And Congressman CHARLES WELTNER of Georgia showed that kind of courage when he abandoned his re-election bid recently, rather than be bound by a party loyalty oath to support the odious campaign of that stain on the American conscience called Lester Maddox.

Of course, it doesn't take much courage to criticize the Soviet Union in Hackensack, New Jersey, but exercising the conscience is a good experience, whether or not courage is also involved. It's an activity which cleanses the soul and uplifts the spirit. In the final analysis, I think that's why we're here: Simply, to do what is right.

Somehow, it all must turn out to be meaningful—of that I am sure. The great scientist and humanist, Albert Einstein, had a lot of confidence in the power of the conscience. Perhaps we can take heart from his words. The man whose inventive ingenuity changed the course of history in our society wrote: "Real human progress depends not so much on inventive ingenuity as on conscience."

Mr. BALL. Thank you, Senator Feldman.

Our next guest, Monseigneur Henry Beck, serves as pastor of the Sacred Heart Church in Lyndhurst. He is a Professor of Religious History at Seton Hall University and at Drew University. Monseigneur Beck is a member of the American Bishops Ecumenical Commission for Dialogue with the Presbyterian and Reform Churches. He was a theological expert at the second Vatican Council in Rome in 1964 and 1965. We are honored to have him with us. Monseigneur Beck.

Monseigneur BECK. My brothers and my sisters: We are here this evening to bring our witness and our love to our brethren in the Soviet Union. I come personally on behalf of the Catholics of Bergen, Hudson, Essex and Union counties which comprise the Archdiocese of Newark. In their name I join with you in protest against the evils that have in the past beset and which in this day continue to beset our brothers and sisters of the Jewish faith. We Catholics have had a part in this. We open our hearts to you tonight, seeking your forgiveness and asking your pardon. One year ago, this coming October 28th, we opened our hearts to all the Jewish community wherever it is gathered upon this globe of ours. Then, solemnly at the II Vatican Council in Rome, we spoke on behalf of all Catholics everywhere: "The Church repudiates all persecutions against any man. Moreover, mindful of her common patrimony with the Jews, and motivated by the gospel's spiritual love and by no political considerations, she deplores the hatred, persecutions and displays of anti-Semitism directed against the Jews at any time and from any source." (*Declaration on the Non-Christian Religions*, n. 4).

Herein we speak from the very depth of our being. We cannot tolerate the horror of anti-Semitism for it runs contrary to our humanity and contrary to that love which we are beginning to learn from Christ. No doubt, we should have learned this earlier. But we are learning it now. And we are speaking to you with soul-felt conviction. Now, at long last, we speak in authentic response to our tradition. We join ourselves to you, our elder brothers. We decry with you that inhumanity which dogs your brothers and our brothers in the Soviet Union. We, too, are damaged when you are hurt. With you, we want to liberate all mankind from the incubus of hate, distrust and persecution. We want totally to be done with man's inhumanity to man. It is your conscience which demands this and it is our conscience which demands this.

We are one million five hundred thousand Catholics in these four counties of northern New Jersey. Our hearts bleed with yours in what your brothers and your sisters, our brothers and our sisters, suffer this night in the Soviet Union. It is not persecution to the blood, but it is a horror and we feel it with you. We recognize the heritage which you represent and we recognize that we belong to you and with you. Your God is our God. We have learned His blessed ways from you. Our deepest insights, our warmest love have come from you, from your fathers who are our fathers in that cradle of all civilization which is your Palestine and ours.

Henceforth, please God, we shall ever raise our voice when yours is silenced. We shall stand with you, shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart. You have given us love. What else can we do but give you love in return. Accept our love. Brothers and sisters in the Living God, we go forth together, resolved that your cause is ours, and your cause is the cause of all mankind. Thank you.

Mr. BALL. Thank you Monseigneur Beck.

Reverend Arthur M. Frieberg, Pastor of the Trinity Lutheran Church in Tenafly is President of the Bergen County Council of Churches. Reverend Frieberg, we are delighted to have you with us.

Reverend FRIEBERG. Distinguished guests, my friends. I am happy to be here tonight. Perhaps I will be recognized by some of you. I used to live in Bergenfield and my name was listed right next to Rabbi Fishberg. So you might know what happened on many occasions; I would get a call and they'd ask, "Rabbi, can you tell me where the nearest Synagogue is?" And I'd say, "Well, that depends on where you are". And they'd tell me, and I'd give them directions. They never knew that they had a Lutheran Minister on the wire. Now I think that that was the spirit of genuine love in a very practical way.

It is a real pleasure for me to be here tonight and speak this freely to you and bring greetings on behalf of the more than 100 Protestant churches in Bergen County. We have 350 Protestant churches in the County, but a little over 100 belong to our Council. However, I think that what I am going to say would be symbolic of the thinking of all these churches. Being here tonight has made me look a little more closely into this terrible situation that exists in Soviet Russia with regard to your people, the freedom that is being denied them to express their religious faith and to retain their identity. This it seems to me is the basic issue in this whole situation. It is the identity of the Jewish people that is being destroyed by not allowing them properly to observe their religious festivals and to bring their children up in the ancient faith of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph. And it is that which we deplore.

I am also happy that I can be here tonight because I think that any form of anti-Semitism is a devasting force. The persecution of any member of the human family is a contradiction of religion and unworthy of God's children. I, too, in some, small way, perhaps, atone for that which has happened in the history of my own church, the Lutheran church. Luther was such a controversial figure and he was such a child of emotion at times. In the youth-time of his life he was very much in favor of the Jewish people, and then something happened in the 1540's when his mind was changed completely. And it is for this reason I express repentance and would rather look back to the earlier rather than the later Luther. For certainly our heart goes out to your people.

We have known some suffering, too, at the hands of the Soviet Government. One million Lutherans either died or were deported in the Ukraine Valley when Josef Stalin entered the picture of history. And that is no small number. We have learned from experience, too, behind the Iron curtain, that it is not easy to maintain your identity and religious faith even though you are permitted the outward observance of religious custom and tradition. For example, we know full well that even though we are allowed to conduct religious courses, yet certain rights and privileges are withdrawn from the youth if they are known to enroll in such a school. They have no chance to go on to higher education.

This sort of thing certainly should not exist in this twentieth century. And we should add our voice with yours in protest to this injustice which is being brought upon your people in the Soviet Union. And we would pray that God almighty might send his spirit into the midst of these people and enlighten their minds and hearts as only He can . . . and lead them in the paths of righteousness. And so tonight I would add this in closing, that we here in Bergen County in our churches will do everything within our power to further your cause around the world. May God bless you.

MUSICAL SELECTIONS

Jacqueline Maltin, Soprano: Roah V'roah—Shepherds and Maidens; Sadot Sheba' Emek—Fields of the Valley.

INTRODUCTION OF PLATFORM GUESTS

Mrs. Marvin Barsky, Rally Chairman, next introduced the many platform guests.

Mr. Ball. The leaders of Government on this platform are not here simply because of their offices. They have all demonstrated a concern for the needs of people and a willingness to fight injustice.

In the case of Harrison Williams, an examination of his voting record and the bills he has sponsored demonstrate his concern particularly with the problems of the aged and the underprivileged. He was the chief sponsor and floor manager for the Domestic Peace Corps Bill, a co-sponsor of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and Medicare.

The lot of an estimated two million migrant workers has brightened since a Williams sub-committee secured a migrant health program, children's day care centers and better housing and sanitation facilities.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I take great pleasure in presenting Senator Harrison A. Williams.

Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr. All of us here tonight, throughout the County, Jew and non-Jew alike, must have a deep concern about the treatment of the Jews in the Soviet Union—or the mis-treatment of any group anywhere.

There is ample evidence of the religious and cultural discrimination against the three million Jews in the Soviet Union. The paradox is that Soviet ideology, constitution, law and practices encourages other groups to perpetuate their group existence through cultural and educational institutions and activities in their own languages; but since 1948 when Stalin had destroyed all Jewish communal-cultural institutions there has been clear cut discriminatory practice against the Jewish minority group. The educational system was dismantled which had issued a total of 110 publications in the previous three years. The famed Jewish State Theater of Moscow was closed in 1949. Yiddish actors, writers, leaders were liquidated.

The essential elements of this policy were continued by Stalin's successors. For eleven years there were no books, no publications, no theaters.

Today—

There is not a single Yiddish school or a single Yiddish class in the U.S.S.R. although Soviet law requires the organization of such classes at the request of ten parents.

Three are no schools, classes or courses in any language to enable Jews to learn something Jewish—history; culture; literature; and even their recent past, the martyrdom of Soviet Jews during the Nazi holocaust.

There is no Jewish publishing house nor a Jewish book distributing agency, but only token nods toward Yiddish literature. In 1959–61 five books published by classic Yiddish writers long dead were published in small editions; three more by living Soviet Jewish writers in 1964–65. Since 1961 there has been a Yiddish literary magazine, *Sovietish Heimland*, originally a bi-monthly and now a monthly. Much of its edition of 25,000 is for export.

Let's not commit the sin of silence.

I want to take this opportunity to commend our government and particularly our Ambassador Patricia Harris for the effective and courageous participation in the debate at the U.N. last week protesting the Soviet treatment of its Jewish citizens.

I call upon the United Nations to continue and to strengthen its forums on the religious and cultural persecution of Jews in the Soviet Union. It is through this international forum that world opinion can make itself most effectively felt in the Soviet Union. It is such rallies as you have here tonight which will help dramatize the problem and eventually influence a humane solution.

Mr. Ball. Thank you, Senator Williams.

In September of 1965, Jews from all over the country gathered in Washington, D.C. to protest anti-semitism in the Soviet Union. One of the most striking features of the demonstration was the fervor of our youth. Barnard Kaplan is typical of the young people who within a few years will inherit the responsibility to continue today's fight for freedom—whenever and wherever it is threatened.

Mr. Kaplan. The greatest problem that continually faces man is that of the future, a time unknown, distant, and far away, filled with pitfalls, conflicts, strife, and discord. Yet, as man progresses in time, he should also progress in his knowledge. Since men can learn from other men and the study of history is one of our most basic disciplines, the job of living should become easier and easier, and the next generation should live in a world of peace and prosperity. Yet, this has never been so, no generation has been free from war, none has gone without the burden of poverty, and none has existed in which all men were free and equal. In fact, living has become much harder, as our world becomes more complex so do splits among nations, and the gulf that exists between rich and poor and the persecution of minorities are no longer matters of money and hatred alone, but have definite sociological, educational, and psychological implications.

Jewish youth and indeed all the youth of today look towards the world of tomorrow, but all we can see is the world of yesterday: yesterday's wars, yesterday's jealousies, yesterday's economic problems, and yesterday's persecution. Humanity has not learned its lesson yet, but fortunately we have not given up and we are still willing to continue—and youth will *also* be struggling to attain these goals we hold so dear.

Youth tries to know what is going on. We are critical of what we see, but we are also doing something about it, besides reading the newspapers and giving a sigh of relief that we are not the ones involved. It is youth that is in the forefront of the struggle for civil rights. It' was youth that built the State of Israel and it is youth that now defends it so it can grow further. On the question of Soviet Jewry, youth have been activated by the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry, while in Russia itself, Soviet Jewish youth have been among those openly showing their defiance to their government by going to synagogue on major holidays.

Youth is constantly searching to find the truth, the essence of a situation, to find the facts and deal with them logically, rationally, and in the way that will do the most good for humanity. You may think that youth is idealistic and we are, but we can afford to be and some group must possess the unreachable ideals. But before one can become an idealist, one must also be a realist, one must know what is happening, for it is only in this way that one knows what to idealize upon.

However, just as youth and idealism seem to be synonymous, so too are youth and problems, and of these, Jewish youth probably possesses its just share. Not only do we have the fears, anxieties and doubts common to all teenagers, but we are also faced with the problem of being Jewish in a mixed society. We often ask ourselves: When to assert our Jewish teachings and when not to? What can we do as Jewish youth and what can't we do? What are our responsibilities as a minority? What is the significance of our heritage in today's world? Which all comes down to the basic question—is being Jewish a burden or a blessing to us in this country, in this world, and in this era? We ask our elders, and do not receive sufficient answers. We talk among ourselves and can not reach definite conclusions. These unanswered problems serve as a stumbling block for Jewish youth, because of them we are kept from achieving our greatest potential. Yet, we keep on asking.

Even with this doubt, and especially because of our idealism, the community of American Jewish youth supports, without any qualifications, the struggle for Soviet Jewry to attain equality within the USSR, and all the other points which we have come here to protest tonight. This may seem an odd statement to make because of its relative simplicity. These principles shouldn't be taken for granted because it should not take a long memory on your part to remember what happened in a similar situation 25 years ago. An opportunity was missed there, let that be the example and let us learn for tomorrow's sake. And tomorrow will find today's youth in the positions of leadership and responsibility, we will want to know that we did all that we could and, perhaps, succeeded, which means that in the coming days of this struggle we will speak out, protest, and in any way inform anyone that is willing to listen what the facts are and what can and must be done. Youth will not be guilty of committing the greatest crime of all—the crime of silence.

Whenever social action has been taken, youth was there. Whenever social action will be taken, youth will be there. No matter the cause, as long as it is just, youth will be doing what it can and what it believes to be right.

The situation of our co-religionists in the Soviet Union typifies the many ills that face our world, which, if we do not stop now will spread and eventually destroy all, an injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.

The problems we face are many and the solutions, if any exist, will be difficult. But we shall strive, we shall seek, we shall find, and we will not yield.

Achenu Kol Beys Yisroel, Adolph Katchko, Composer Cantor Kurt Silbermann, Temple Emanu-El, Englewood.

All Israel who dwell in distress, our brother suffering in bondage, bowed down with sorrow; who are in danger out at sea, and on the land; may The Lord have mercy and compassion upon them.

Lead them forth from their sorrow to joy, and change their darkness to radiant light. Break their bonds and bring them to freedom.

Oh, hasten Thy wondrous work, O Lord, and bring it to pass. We seek Thee now at this very time and let us say, Amen.

Mr. Ball. Joseph Lesser of Tenafly has served as Chairman of the Bergen County Committee to Help Soviet Jewry since its inception. He is a member of the Bar of New York State and a Vice President of Temple Sinai of Bergen County.

Mr. Lesser: Honored guests, reverend clergy, friends:

The hour is late. I shall be brief.

Before this rally breaks up, it is necessary to say a few words about where your Bergen County Committee to Help Russian Jewry goes from here. This question occurs to each of us just as it occurred to a young member of Parliament at a similar rally more than 60 years ago in Manchester, England, protesting against Russian pogroms of Czarist days. Young Winston Churchill said at that rally:

"We do not quite know what practical steps can be taken. We have sympathy in abundance, indignation, and condemnation but what practical measures could we adopt which would have the effect of preventing a renewal of these ghastly barbarities in the future?"

Mr. Churchill responded by moving the adoption of a resolution declaring that "Russian has * * * placed hereself outside the pale of humanity and the comity of nations." Mr. Churchill did what he could to help and so must we.

I want to emphasize however that the Soviet Government is not engaging in pogroms or physical outrages against its Jewish inhabitants like the Czarist Government or the Nazis but rather in religious and cultural attrition against the Jewish community and on this question the Soviet Government is sensitive to world opinion. This sensitivity is revealed in a mountain of defensive press releases and letters to foreign newspapers.

As a result of protests thus far the Soviet Government has:

(1) Permitted matzoths to be sold in large cities during Passover.

(2) Ended its campaign against alleged economic crimes.

(3) Withdrew the anti-Semitic book "Judaism Without Embellishment".

(4) Expanded the Yiddish magazine *Soviet Homeland* and published a Yiddish novel by a living Soviet Jewish writer.

(5) Indicated that a monument will be erected to the victims of Fascism at Babi Yar; and

(6) Condemned anti-Semitism, this is seen in Premier Kosygin's remarks in July, 1965 and the subsequent Pravda editorial.

Yet these are only "token" concessions to world public opinion. Our protests will be needed until there is a basic change in the Soviet policy of attrition against the Jews as a group.

In the days ahead our Bergen County Committee will broaden and intensify its efforts. Specifically we will engage in the following activities:

(1) Petitions of protest will be drafted and will be circulated for signature among our judges and lawyers appealing—through the good offices of our government—to the juridical authorities of the Soviet Union asking those authorities to comply with the mandate of the Soviet Constitution and laws to accord full and equal rights to the Jewish community.

(2) Similar petitions will be drafted and circulated for signature among other professional groups in the County—our educators and teachers, our writers and artists, our physicians and dentists, our scientists and engineers as well as among our labor union members and our civil rights workers.

(3) Our municipalities will be asked to adopt resolutions of protest.

(4) We will have periodic breakfasts in Washington, D.C., with our Congressional delegation at which State Department officials will be invited to report to us on current developments in the Soviet Union. While in Washington, we will ask the State Department to arrange meetings for us with Soviet Embassy officials at which we can make known our views and impress upon them the seriousness with which we regard this problem. We together with other interested groups will consider the advisability of picketing that Embassy at appropriate times.

(5) On Sunday, December 11—the anniversary of the adoption of the U.N. Declaration on Human Rights——our Committee will act as co-sponsor of a major assembly on this question which will be held at the New York City Center. In due course you will be informed concerning the details of this assembly and the role of our Bergen County group in assuring its success.

(6) In the early part of next year, we will be participating together with other groups in emphasizing the artistic contributions that Russian Jewry has made and demand, in the name of humanity, that the community be accorded freedom of cultural expression; and finally

(7) We will report back to you periodically on current conditions in the form of news releases to the general public, individual speakers at our business and civic organizations and at our churches and synagogues.

In a word, we shall be busy. This rally marks not the end but rather the beginning of our efforts.

Over 130 years ago an unknown and insignificant man in speaking to an apathetic world on behalf of another great cause relating to human freedom and dignity said:

"On this subject I do not wish to think, or speak, or write, with moderation * * * I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch—and I will be heard."

William Lloyd Garison was heard—he lit a fire that ended slavery in these States. So too we shall be heard—and those in Russia—on behalf of whom we speak will one day be free. The fact is that as of the present the Jews are neither permitted to leave the Soviet Union nor to enjoy a full Jewish life in the Soviet Union. They are not permitted to learn of their ancient heritage and hence cannot transmit that heritage to their children. Until this basic condition is changed, our protests are needed and with God's help they will be heard—we shall not be silent.

"Praise Unto Him," Heinrich Schalit, Composer, Cantor Irving Shulkes, Temple Emeth, Teaneck.

Rabbi Joseph Rudavsky delivered the closing benediction.

Mr. **WILLIAMS** of New Jersey. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that a very fine letter written by Mr. Herbert Levy, executive director of B'nai B'rith of Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, be included in the RECORD. Mr. Levy quite eloquently explains the reason for the rally and I think it will be of interest to my colleagues.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

B'NAI B'RITH OF DELAWARE, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, WEST VIRGINIA,
Philadelphia, Pa., September 13, 1966.

MR. LEONARD L. ROEMER,
Hackensack, N.J.

Subject: Soviet discrimination.

DEAR LEN: 1. Thank you very much for your letter of August 31. I am happy to note that our previous information was helpful.

2. As to the appeals for funds from the lodges, the policy, as you know, is to the effect that no funds from *fund raising* may be diverted until the Service Fund goal is met. I presume that funds derived from dues, which is for *lodge administrative purposes* could conceivably be used. However, I suggest that you discuss this with Harold Staenberg, District Service Fund Committee Chairman.

3. As to the various questions which you have listed, I shall try to provide some guidance.

Q. "One Jew asked me if we were not meddling with the internal affairs of a foreign nation" . . .

A. The demonstrations in which we take part are for the dual purpose of requesting our own government to use their good offices in appealing to the USSR in alleviating the plight of a segment of their population which had been discriminated against; and, on the other hand, to expose to our own countrymen the plight of Soviet Jewry. Soviet discrimination makes a distinction between the rights guaranteed by the Soviet constitution and those rights given to the Jews of the USSR.

I suppose it could be said that when we protested the annihilation of millions of people by Nazis it was, in a sense, "meddling in the internal affairs" of that government.

No doubt when the United Nations proposed the Genocide Convention to outlaw mass murder against ethnic groups by governments within their own borders, it was, in effect "meddling in the internal affairs" of governments.

We are not suggesting that the Soviets are proposing anti-Semitism by government decree; what we are stating is that the evidence is plain that they are discriminating against the Jew as a group, be it religiously or culturally.

As to the question—Why—to pick out Russia in counter-distinction to several other countries which are anti-Semitism, etc., the fact is that the Eastern countries do not prevent the Jews from fulfilling their role as citizens, nor for the most part discourage cultural and religious entity.

The USSR is the one major country, to my knowledge, which overtly is discriminating in this direction.

We face a most unusual situation as a Jewish people. In order for us to exercise the uniqueness of our religious, cultural and traditional heritage we must resist being swallowed up and assimilated. Assimilation does not necessarily mean inter-marriage. It can take the form of being influenced or paralyzed into inaction. It is possible, therefore, for a people in the diaspora to float into nothingness. If Jews are to remain Jewish in their commitments to social justice, in their forms of worship and individual liberty—they must be permitted fundamental human freedoms. It is these freedoms—these basic individual rights which are so sacred to Judaism—that we are striving to retain for the Soviet Jews—without negating one iota the duty one owes to one's country—wherever that may be.

Since Soviet Jews cannot speak for themselves, we must speak for them.

For hundreds of years, Jews in one country or another have been saved from slaughter, absorption and assimilation only because others who were Jewish—sometimes non-Jewish—cared.

Many of us realize now, only too well, how much we could have done to save millions during the Nazi period—but did not.

I do not like to contemplate a period 25 years from now when we look back on what we might have done to have saved Soviet Jewry from obliteration—but did not do—because somebody said, "We might be meddling with the internal affairs of a foreign nation."

Having said the above, I want to reiterate what I have previously told you and that is, that we must discipline ourselves against wild and unsupported generalized charges of anti-Semitism. We must focus our attention on precisely what we know to be the exact fact. That is, that the Jews of the Soviet Union are prevented from being Jewish . . . from participating in group effort in spite of the fact that the Soviet constitution permits it.

As to the lady who said that she could not understand why you are having a Rally since she knew someone who came back from Russia and said things were not "half-bad" for the Russian Jews, my reaction would be that certainly Jews as individuals do not suffer from the discrimination or anti-Semitism in any large degree. In fact, they do quite well, except in political life.

Jews, as Russians, are in the Arts and Sciences, in Medicine and Education. It is in the context of the Jews as a group—as a religious entity—as a people with a cultural heritage that the discrimination exists through government pressure. Within another generation or two Judaism will be but a memory for most, as it is at present for many.

The Soviets are very sensitive with regard to charges of anti-Semitism. They relate it to what they call German-Fascism Anti-Semitism and, they not only deny it, but they resent it. On the other hand there have been some unmistakable signs of sensitivity toward supported charges of discrimination which has led to some slight easing of their restrictions.

Do we have a right as Jews—as Americans—to protest the denial of these rights. I think we do.

Sincerely yours,

HERBERT S. LEVY,
Executive Director.

Auto Safety

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM H. HARSHA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I am including, therein, an editorial that appeared in the Peoria Journal Star of October 3, 1966.

While Congress has endeavored to meet the problem of auto and highway safety, there is, as we all know, the problem of human judgment and human error which, of course, is most difficult to deal with.

The editorial I am enclosing points out this very fact, and while I do not necessarily agree or disagree with the editorial, it does provide food for thought as Congress endeavors to cope with the ever increasing problem of auto and highway safety.

The editorial follows:

NADER OVERSTATES AUTO FAILURE

The Automobile Club of Michigan made a detailed study of each of the 27 fatal accidents which took place in that state on the Fourth of July holiday—and the results of those investigations put such things as Mr. Nader's contrived book about auto design to shame.

The Auto club wasn't dealing in theories or arguments. It dealt in specific facts about specific accidents as they occurred and which involved death.

What did they find?

Thirteen, to start with, were single-car accidents with the probable causes, falling asleep, driving too fast, or a combination of both with drinking too much.

In these, and all other fatals, driver-failure was the apparent cause, except those caused by the miscalculation of a pedestrian. (Two pedestrians and two motorcyclists were among the dead).

None of these killed was wearing seat-belts, although in a number of instances the belt could have been expected to save them.

Drinking drivers were involved in 52 per cent of the fatal accidents.

Almost half of the fatal-accident drivers had these qualities in common: male driver under 30, driving too fast, not wearing seat-belts, and an extremely bad driving history.

A third of the drivers involved had past records so bad as to raise very serious questions about whether they had the qualifications to be permitted to continue driving!

Another sizable segment were young, inexperienced drivers, (some of whom also had been drinking!)

The bad drivers were not vacationers with families in their cars. Although it was a big holiday weekend, only two of the fatals involved people over 40 miles from home, and two-thirds of them occurred within 25 miles of home.

No clear mechanical defects were found in any of the vehicles. There were four with poor tires that was as close as investigators could come, and only one case where poor tread might have contributed to skidding on a curve, resulting in the crash.

Among the conclusions drawn by the association is the flat statement that "young and inexperienced drivers are involved in far more fatals than they should be in proportion to their numbers."

One of the drinking drivers in this study had three previous convictions for drunken driving. This time he killed himself.

Another had had a 30-day suspension and two re-examinations of his license, and was "definitely under the influence" in this fatal crash.

One cyclist unaccountably drove his motorcycle right into a head-on collision with a car. Another motorcyclist was hit by a second motorcycle and bounced into the path of an oncoming car. A hay wagon ran over a youth on a bike who had been hanging on to an attached wagon ahead of it. A young pedestrian ran into the path of a car. Another young pedestrian slipped and fell in front of a car.

The investigators found most of the other accidents suggested a combination of speed, bad driving records, alcohol, and overconfidence in the familiar surroundings close to home!

In their overall studies of accidents on this and other holidays and during non-holiday periods, the association found that holidays are especially hazardous because a constant element in fatal accidents is "exuberance."

Exuberance in a driver may come from over-confidence in the familiarity with the road and neighborhood. It may come from youthfulness. It may come from booze. It is significant that these three elements loom largest in the figures and all generate that "exuberance" which leads to error.

It hardly seems that in the light of this kind of hard evidence—the same kind that anybody finds who carefully investigates on a fair sample basis actual fatal accidents—a few safety gimcracks engineered into new cars and given the government seal of "safe" is the answer to the problem.

Indeed, this "government guaranteed safety" is apt to increase the very "overconfidence" that is the driver's enemy—that is the real killer on our highways.

The record suggests that once again, the politicians have dodged the real heart of a problem, in order to whoop it up for a more popular attack on a scape-goat—in this case the makers of cars.

Supplemental Report of Senate Minority Leader, Everett McKinley Dirksen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

Hon. EVERETT McKINLEY DIRKSEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a summary of laws and treaties of general interest be published as a part of my remarks in the RECORD, and I ask also that it be published as a document.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AGRICULTURE

Planting of alternate crops in cases of natural disaster (Public Law 89-451; approved June 17, 1966): This law (H.R. 15151) permitted the planting of alternate crops on cotton, wheat, and feed grain acreage which is unplanted because of a natural disaster.

Cotton Research and Promotion Act (Public Law 89-502, approved July 13, 1966): This law (H.R. 12322) enabled cottongrowers to establish, finance, and carry out a coordinated program of research and promotion to improve the competitive position of, and to expand markets for, cotton by authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to issue a marketing order authorizing the collection of contributions for cotton producers of not more than $1 per bale. Also, the law provided that approval of the marketing order in the referendum by a vote of two-thirds of the volume represented would not be effective unless such vote also represented at least a majority of the producers voting in the referendum.

Simplification of laws administered by the Farm Credit Administration (Public Law 89-525, approved August 2, 1966): This law (S. 2822) amended various provisions of the laws administered by the Farm Credit Administration to simplify and improve operations.

Assignment of payments (Public Law 89-742; approved November 2, 1966): This law (H.R. 17588) amended section 8(g) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to expedite the process of signing assignments executed to secure loans from federally insured banks.

APPROPRIATIONS

Department of Defense supplemental appropriation, 1966 (Public Law 89-374; approved March 25, 1966): This law (H.R. 13546) made appropriations of $13,135,719,000 to the Department of Defense for the continued support of military operations in Southeast Asia in fiscal 1966; for military assistance funds to reimburse the military services for the procurement of goods provided; and for economic assistance to foreign countries.

Second supplemental appropriation bill, fiscal 1966 (Public Law 89-426; approved May 13, 1966): This law (H.R. 14012) provided $2,788,143,303 in supplemental appropriations for the various departments and agencies.

Included in this total was $140 million for subscriptions to the Asian Development Bank; $100,000 for payments under the rent supplement program plus an annual contract authority of $12 million for grants; and $1,168,478,120 to cover increased pay costs.

Interior Department appropriations, fiscal 1967 (Public Law 89-435; approved May 31, 1966): This law (H.R. 14215) made appropriations of $1,347,615,800 (including $26 million borrowing authority) for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for fiscal year 1967.

The Interior Department total was $872,911,400. For related agencies the total was $474,704,400, including funds for the Forest Service, the Public Health Service, the Indian Claims Commission, the National Capital Planning Commission, the National Capital Transportation Agency, and the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

Treasury-Post Office Departments appropriations for fiscal 1967 (Public Law 89-474; approved June 29, 1966): This law (H.R. 14266) made appropriations of $7,196,429,135 for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for fiscal year 1967.

The Treasury Department total was $1,374,099,000. The Post Office Department total was $5,802,533,000. For the Executive Office of the President the total was $17,014,135, including the Emergency Fund for the President and expenses of management improvement. The total for independent agencies was $2,783,000, including funds for the Tax Court of the United States and the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

Continuing Appropriations, 1967 (Public Law 89-481; approved June 30, 1966): This law (H.J. Res. 1180) provided for financing continuing Government functions with respect to which annual appropriations bills had not been signed into law prior to August 31, 1966.

Legislative branch appropriations for fiscal 1967 (Public Law 89-545; approved August 27, 1966): This law (H.R. 15456) made appropriations in the amount of $214,463,913 for the legislative branch for fiscal year 1967. The Senate total was $39,655,180; the House, $77,676,145.

Other agencies for which appropriations were included in this law were the Library of Congress, the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, and the Government Printing Office.

Continuing appropriations, 1967 (Public Law 89–549; approved August 31, 1966): This law (H.J. Res. 1284) provided for financing continuing Government functions with respect to which annual appropriations bills had not been signed into law prior to September 30, 1966.

Independent offices and Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations, fiscal 1967 (Public Law 89–555; approved September 6, 1966): This law (H.R. 14921) made appropriations of $14,065,851,000 for the various independent executive offices and the Department of Housing and Urban Development for fiscal year 1967.

The appropriation for the Department of Housing and Urban Development was $641,219,000.

Among items included were: National Aeronautics and Space Administration, $4,968,000,000; Federal Aviation Agency, $903,831,500; General Services Administration, $547,961,000; National Science Foundation, $479,999,000; and Veterans' Administration, $5,958,807,000.

Department of Agriculture and related agencies, appropriations, fiscal 1967 (Public Law 89–556; approved September 7, 1966): This law (H.R. 14596) made appropriations of $6,994,590,150 for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for fiscal 1967. The total included $1,719,355,150 for general activities of the Department; $93,459,000 for REA and FHA; and $5,181,301,000 for the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and Public Law 480.

Continuing appropriations, 1967 (Public Law 89–611; approved September 30, 1966): This law (H.J. Res. 1308) provided for financing continuing Government functions with respect to which annual appropriations bills had not been signed into law prior to October 22, 1966.

Defense Department appropriations for fiscal 1967 (Public Law 89–687; approved October 15, 1966): This law (H.R. 15941) made appropriations for the Defense Establishment of $58,067,472,000 for fiscal 1967. Of this appropriation, the Army received $17,165,065,000; the Navy, $16,826,700,000; the Air Force, $20,805,900,000; and the joint defense agencies, $3,269,807,000.

Public works appropriations for fiscal 1967 (Public Law 89–689; approved October 15, 1966): This law (H.R. 17787) made appropriations of $4,134,511,000 for certain civil functions administered by the Department of Defense, the Panama Canal, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Commission, the Delaware River Basin Commission, the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Water Resources Council for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967.

Of this total appropriation, the Defense Department total was $1,341,097,000; the Interior Department, $466,049,000; the Atomic Energy Commission, $2,257,030,000; and Independent Offices, $70,335,000.

Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1967 (Public Law 89–691; approved October 15, 1966): This law (H.R. 17788) made appropriations of $3,493,473,500 for foreign aid and related agencies for fiscal 1967.

Included in this total were funds for the following: Foreign aid (mutual security), $2,936,490,500 (economic, $2,144,490,500; military, $792,000,000); foreign aid (other), $556,983,000 (including the Peace Corps, Army civil functions, investment in Inter-American Development Bank, and subscription to the International Development Association).

Among other things, the law restated the opposition of Congress to the seating in the United Nations of Communist China; restated a sense of Congress declaration condemning any attempt by foreign nations to create distinctions because of race or religion among American citizens in granting personal or commerical access to those nations; and contained restrictions on assistance to countries selling and/or shipping to Castro Cuba, North Vietnam, and the United Arab Republic, and on assistance to Communist countries.

Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1967 (Public Law 89–697; approved October 27, 1966): This law (H.R. 18381) provided $5,025,264,579 in supplemental appropriations for the various departments and agencies for ficsal 1967.

Among other things, the law made appropriations for: school lunch program, Commission on Political Activity of Government Personnel, urban renewal, urban mass transportation, comprehensive city demonstration programs, elementary and secondary education, higher education, higher educational facilities construction, poverty program, 1968 HemisFair exposition, and the Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center.

District of Columbia appropriations for fiscal 1967 (Public Law 89–743; approved November 2, 1966): This law (H.R. 17636) appropriated $404,598,200 for the District of Columbia to spend out of District of Columbia funds for fiscal 1967 and appropriated $53,394,000 as the Federal payment out of general revenues of the Federal Treasury for fiscal 1967.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission appropriation authorization, 1967 (Public Law 89–428, approved May 21, 1966): This law (H.R. 14732) authorized appropriation of $2,259,958,000 for fiscal 1967 for the Atomic Energy Commission. For operating expenses, $1,964,128,000 was authorized, and for plant and capital equipment, $295,830,000.

Amendment to AEC Authorization Act pertaining to nuclear power-desalting facility (Public Law 89–648; approved October 13, 1966): This law (S. 3807) amended Public Law 89–428, the Atomic Energy Commission's fiscal year 1967 authorization act, to authorize the AEC to enter into a cooperative arrangement for a large-scale, combination, nuclear power-desalting project. The law also authorized appropriation of $15 million for the Commission's participation.

FINANCE AND TAXATION

Tax Adjustment Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–368; approved March 15, 1966): This law (H.R. 12752) provided:

Graduated Withholding. A six-bracket withholding system effective May 1, 1966, with rates ranging from 14 to 30 percent to replace the flat rate withholding system now in effect. To provide relief from overwithholding, additional "withholding allowances" are permitted commencing in 1967.

Corporate Speed-up. Corporations with tax liabilities of more than $100,000 would be required to pay their estimated tax in the year the income was earned. The present schedule which called for current tax payments by 1970 was speeded up so that these corporations would be current in 1967.

Excise taxes

Automobiles. The tax rate on automobiles, presently 6 percent, was increased as of the day after the date of enactment to 7 percent. The 7 percent rate continued in effect until April 1, 1968, when the rate would be reduced to 2 percent.

Telephones. The excise tax on telephone service, presently 3 percent, was increased temporarily, effective with respect to bills rendered after March 31, to 10 percent. The 10 percent rate would continue in effect until April 1, 1968, when it would be reduced to 1 percent.

Political Contributions. Indirect political contributions, including such items as expenditures for advertising in political publications, tickets to political banquets, and admissions to inaugural galas and similar events, were disallowed as a deduction for Federal income tax purposes.

Social Security for Persons Age 72. Social Security benefits for persons age 72 and over were provided for persons who did not have sufficient quarters of coverage to qualify for regular benefits. The benefit amount is $35 per month for a single person and $52.50 for a married couple. These amounts would be reduced by the amount of other pensions or annuities received under a governmental retirement system.

Gifts from Combat Zones. Exemption from customs duties was provided for gifts from members of the armed services on active duty in combat zones where the value of the gift package did not exceed $50 retail value. This special duty-free allowance would be available on gifts entered after the date of enactment and before 1968.

Participation Sales Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–429; approved May 24, 1966): This law (S. 3283) permitted the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), as trustee, to sell to investors participation certificates, totaling a little less than $11 billion, at prevailing market interest rates, based on a pool or pools of notes or other obligations representing direct loans made or otherwise acquired by the following six Federal credit agencies: Farmers Home Administration (with respect only to loans for land acquisition, rural housing, and crop production), Office of Education (academic facility loans), Department of Housing and Urban Development (Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Housing Administration, college housing loans, public facility loans, public housing loans, housing for elderly or handicapped loans, urban renewal loans, and public works planning advances), Veterans' Administration (direct loans and vendee loans), Small Business Administration, and Export-Import Bank of Washington. Sales of participation certificates on behalf of any agency were required to be specifically approved in advance in an appropriation act, and such authorization was limited to 2 years.

The law, in effect, would permit Federal borrowing without its showing up as part of the Federal debt.

Temporary increase in public debt limit (Public Law 89–472; approved June 24, 1966): This law (H.R. 15202) provided a temporary debt limit of $330 billion for the period July 1, 1966, to June 30, 1967. The temporary debt limit for fiscal 1966 was $328 billion. (The debt ceiling under permanent law is $285 billion.)

Extension of Federal Reserve direct purchase authority (Public Law 89–484; approved June 30, 1966): This law (S. 3368) amended section 14(b) of the Federal Reserve Act to extend for 2 years, to June 30, 1968, the present authority of the Federal Reserve Banks to purchase securities directly from the Treasury in amounts not to exceed $5 billion outstanding at any one time.

Amending the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (Public Law 89–485; approved July 1, 1966): This law (H.R. 7371) amended the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, among other things, to broaden the coverage of the law to include long-term trusts within the definition of "Company"; and repealed, under certain circumstances, provisions which exempted charitable, religious, and educational institutions, and companies registered before May 15, 1955, under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and their affiliates. The law also made a number of amendments to the regulatory provisions of the Act.

Income tax treatment of exploration expenditures in the case of mining (Public Law 89–570; approved September 12, 1966): This law (H.R. 4665) amended the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with reference to the income tax treatment of exploration expenditures in the case of mining.

Amendment of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, re construction differential subsidies (Public Law 89–589; approved September 19, 1966): This law (S. 2858) amended section 502 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to extend for 2 years, to June 30, 1968, the present authority of the Secretary of Commerce to make construction-differential subsidy payments of a maximum of 55 percent on new merchant vessel construction.

Deletion of interest rate limitation on debentures issued by Federal intermediate credit banks (Public Law 89–595; approved September 20, 1966): This law (S.J. Res. 178) amended the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, to delete the interest rate limitation on debentures issued by Federal intermediate credit banks.

District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–610; approved September 30, 1966): This law (H.R. 11487) provided through various tax measures additional revenue for financing District government activities. Among other things, the law increased taxes on alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, income, and motor vehicle fuel. It also authorized an annual Federal payment of $60 million.

Interest on income tax refunds and quick refunds of investment credit carrybacks (Public Law 89–721; approved November 2, 1966): This law (H.R. 11660) amended existing law to provide that no interest is to be paid with respect to the refund of an overpayment of income tax if the refund is made within 45 days after the date the return is actually filed and amended existing law to extend to taxpayers with an investment credit carryback the quick refund procedure formerly available to taxpayers with a net operating loss carryback.

Combat pay exclusion (Public Law 89–739; approved November 2, 1966): This law (H.R. 17271) amended section 112 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from $200 to $500 the monthly combat pay exclusion for commissioned officers serving in combat zones.

GOVERNMENT

Bank Merger Act amendment (Public Law 89–356; approved February 21, 1966): This law (S. 1698) provided for the resolution of the conflict between the antitrust laws and the Bank Merger Act of 1960 resulting from the Supreme Court decisions in the Philadelphia and Lexington, Ky., bank merger cases in 1963 and 1964. The law furnished guidelines for the equitable disposition of certain cases now before the courts, and provided an orderly procedure for the litigation of such bank mergers as the Department of Justice may desire to contest in the future.

The law established a single set of standards—requiring consideration both of competitive factors and the public convenience and necessity—for the consideration of future mergers by the banking agencies under the Bank Merger Act and by the Department of Justice and the courts under the antitrust laws; provided for postponement for 30 days of consummation of mergers hereafter approved to give the Department of Justice an opportunity to enjoin them; and exempted mergers approved under the new standards and procedures from all provisions of the antitrust laws except the antimonopoly provisions of section 2 of the Sherman Act.

It exempted from all provisions of the antitrust laws except section 2 of the Sherman Act, mergers consummated before June 17, 1963, including three of the mergers now in court (First Security National Bank and Trust Company in Lexington, Ky., Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company in New York, and Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company in Chicago).

It exempted from all provisions of the antitrust laws except section 2 of the Sherman Act, mergers consummated after June 16, 1963, and before enactment of the law, except mergers against which antitrust suits had been brought before such enactment.

It required the courts to use the new standards of the law in all cases instituted under the antitrust laws after June 16, 1963, including the other three cases now pending in court (Third National Bank in Nashville, Tenn., Crocker Citizens National Bank in California, and Mercantile Trust Company in St. Louis).

Additional Federal judges and districts (Public Law 89–372; approved March 18, 1966): This law (S. 1666) provided for the appointment of 45 additional Federal circuit and district judges throughout the United States and also created two new judicial districts in California.

Alaska Centennial (Public Law 89–375; approved March 26, 1966): This law (S. 2614) provided for U.S. participation in the 1967 statewide celebration of the Centennial of the Alaska Purchase, jointly with the State of Alaska through industrial, agricultural, educational, research, or commercial projects, or facilities which result in a permanent contribution to the economy of Alaska.

The law authorized appropriation of not to exceed $4 million in matching funds for projects of enduring economic value and appropriation of not to exceed $600,000 for Federal exhibits.

Discontinuance of the Postal Savings System (Public Law 89–377; approved March 28, 1966): This law (H.R. 8030) provided for the discontinuance of the Postal Savings System.

Vice President's official residence (Public Law 89–386; approved April 9, 1966): This law (S. 2394) authorized the construction, furnishing, and maintenance of an official residence of the Vice President of the United States. The law further provided that the site for such residence would be on 10 acres of the grounds of the U.S. Naval Observatory. The law authorized appropriation of $750,000 for total first cost, and also authorized annual appropriations for maintenance and operation.

Uniform Time Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–387; approved April 13, 1966): This law (S. 1404) required any State that adopted daylight saving time to begin the observance of such time at 2 a.m. on the last Sunday in April and end it at 2 a.m. on the last Sunday in October; left the States free to decide for themselves whether or not to observe daylight saving time on a statewide basis; barred so-called double daylight time; and included provisions creating new standard time zones, mainly for Alaska and Hawaii.

Bail Reform Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–465; approved June 22, 1966): This law (S. 1357) revised existing bail practices in the courts of the United States in order to assure that all persons, regardless of their financial status, shall not needlessly be detained pending their appearance to answer charges, to testify, or pending appeal, when detention serves neither the ends of justice nor the public interest.

Right of the public to Government information (Public Law 89–487; approved July 4, 1966): This law (S. 1160) amended section 3 of the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 324, of the act of June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 238) to provide a true Federal public records statute by requiring the availability, to any member of the public, of all of the executive branch records described in its requirements, except those involving matters which are within nine stated exemptions. It also gave an aggrieved citizen a remedy by permitting an appeal to a U.S. district court.

Federal Employees' Compensation Act Amendments of 1966 (Public Law 89–488; approved July 4, 1966): This law (H.R. 10721) amended the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to liberalize and equalize employee injury benefits and to tie the benefits in with the Consumer Price Index.

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission (Public Law 89–491; approved July 4, 1966): This law (S.J. Res. 162) provided for the establishment of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission to prepare an overall program for commemorating the bicentennial, and to plan, encourage, develop, and coordinate observances and activities commemorating the historic events that preceded, and are associated with, the American Revolution.

Federal Salary and Fringe Benefits Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–504; approved July 18, 1966): This law (H.R. 14122) provided an average increase of 2.9 percent in the basic compensation of most Federal employees. The law also made significant amendments to the Civil Service Retirement Act to improve retirement benefits of Federal employees. The total cost of the pay raise and fringe benefits was estimated at $505.8 million annually. The pay raise was effective the first day of the first pay period beginning on or after July 1, 1966.

Reimbursement of certain moving expenses of Federal employees (Public Law 89–516; approved July 21, 1966): This law (H.R. 10607) amended the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, to provide for reimbursement of certain moving and storage expenses of Federal employees, in addition to expenses already allowed, when those employees are transferred from one official station to another.

Commission on Political Activity of Government Personnel (Public Law 89–617; approved October 3, 1966): This law (S. 1474) created a bipartisan commission (Commission on Political Activity of Government Personnel) to study Federal laws limiting political activity by officers and employees of Government.

Additional supergrade positions for certain departments and agencies (Public Law 89–632; approved October 8, 1966): This law (S. 2393) authorized additional GS–16, GS–17, and GS–18 positions in agencies or functions created or substantially expanded after June 30, 1965. The law increased such maximum number of positions from 2,400 to 2,577, and retained the existing 25-percent limitation with respect to GS–17, and 12-percent limitation with respect to GS–18.

Time of assembly of the 90th Congress (Public Law 89–704; approved November 2, 1966): This law (H.J. Res. 1322) provided that the 90th Congress shall assemble at noon on Tuesday, January 10, 1967.

HOUSING

Federal National Mortgage Association Amendments (Public Law 89–566; approved September 10, 1966): This law (S. 3688) amended the National Housing Act to stimulate the flow of mortgage credit for Federal Housing Administration and Veterans' Administration assisted residential construction.

The law provided new borrowing authority to the secondary mortgage facility of the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) by authorizing it to issue debentures up to 15 times its capital instead of the current authority of 10 times; increased by $110 million, to $225 million, the capital stock of FNMA under its secondary mortgage market facility; and also increased FNMA's purchasing authority by authorizing an additional $1 billion in its special assistance function to purchase FHA and VA mortgages which did not exceed $15,000, with discretionary authority in high cost areas, to purchase such mortgages which did not exceed $17,500.

IMMIGRATION

Status of Cuban refugees (Public Law 89–732. Approved November 2, 1966): This law (H.R. 15183) provided for adjustment of the status of qualified Cuban refugees to that of lawful resident of the United States. Among other things, the alien will have been inspected and admitted or paroled into the United States subsequent to January 1, 1959, and will have been physically present in the United States for at least 2 years.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Interama (Public Law 89–355; approved February 19, 1966): This law (H.R. 30) authorized U.S. participation in the Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center (Interama) in cooperation with the Inter-American Center Authority, an agency of the State of Florida. Interama would provide a permanent international center for the governments and industries of the Western Hemisphere and of other areas of the world. The several States of the Union and foreign countries, except Communist de facto governments, would be invited to participate.

The law authorized appropriation of $7,500,000 for U.S. participation and not to exceed $1 million annually for each of the fiscal years 1967 and 1968 for the maintenance of U.S. installations and activities at Interama.

Asian Development Bank Act (Public Law 89–369; approved March 16, 1966): This law (H.R. 12563) authorized the President to accept membership for the United States in the Asian Development Bank and authorized appropriation, without fiscal year limitation, of $200 million for the purchase of twenty thousand shares of capital stock of the Bank. The law required congressional approval for certain specified future actions of the United States with respect to the Bank. (This law was a part of the President's program in coping with the problems of Southeast Asia, including Viet Nam.)

Supplemental foreign-aid authorization, fiscal 1966 (Public Law 89–371; approved March 18, 1966): This law (H.R. 12169) authorized supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1966 of $415 million for economic assistance programs in Southeast Asia and elsewhere. The law provided for Viet Nam, $274 million; Laos, $7.5 million; Thailand, $7.5 million; Dominican Republic, $25 million; and for the President's contingency fund, $100 million.

Emergency assistance to India (Public Law 89–406; approved April 19, 1966): This law (H.J. Res. 979) represented congressional endorsement and support of the President in making agricultural commodities under Public Law 480 available to India to assist that country in meeting pressing food shortages.

Foreign Agents Registration Act Amendments (Public Law 89–486; approved July 4, 1966): This laws (S. 693) amended the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, to strengthen the basic purposes of the original act in order to protect the interests of the United States by requiring complete public disclosure by persons acting for or in the interests of foreign principals where their activities are political in nature or border on the political.

Peace Corps Act Amendments (Public Law 89–572; approved September 13, 1966): This law (S. 3418) amended the Peace Corps Act, as amended, to authorize an appropriation of $110 million for Peace Corps activities in fiscal year 1967 and, among other things, amended the act to provide that unobligated balances continued available for the general purposes for which appropriated.

Foreign Assistance Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–583; approved September 19, 1966): This law (H.R. 15750) authorized an aggregate appropriation of $3,500,735,500 for fiscal 1967 for the foreign aid program. The authorization for economic assistance was $2,625,735,500; for military assistance, $875 million. The authorization was limited to 1 year and the authorizations for the Alliance for Progress and the Development Loan Fund were limited to 3 years.

Among other things, the law limited development loans to 10 countries—excluding the Alliance for Progress; technical assistance to 40; and supporting assistance to 13. Military assistance was limted to 40 countries.

The law retained the interest rate on development loans at 1 percent for the first 10 years and at 2½ percent after 10 years.

The law also provided a ceiling of $85 million for grants for defense articles for Latin America.

Foreign Service Buildings Act Amendments (Public Law 89–636; approved October 10, 1966): This law (H.R. 14019) amended the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, to authorize appropriations totaling $55,160,000 for construction and operations of Foreign Service buildings abroad, to be available for fiscal years 1967 and 1968.

Twelve-mile fishery zone (Public Law 89–658; approved October 14, 1966): This law (S. 2218) established a 12-mile fishery zone contiguous to the territory of the United States.

LABOR

Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1966 (Public Law 89–601; approved September 23, 1966): This law (H.R. 13712) amended the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend its protection to approximately 8 million additional employees and to raise the minimum wage.

Among other things, the law extended coverage primarily by refinement of certain definitions and repeal or modification of a number of exemptions so as to narrow the act's exclusions; raised the minimum wage for workers previously covered to $1.40 an hour beginning February 1, 1967, and $1.60 an hour beginning February 1, 1968; established for newly covered workers (other than agricultural) a minimum wage of $1 an hour beginning February 1, 1967, $1.15 an hour beginning February 1, 1968, $1.30 an hour beginning February 1, 1969, $1.45 an hour beginning February 1, 1970, and $1.60 an hour beginning February 1, 1971; established for newly covered agricultural workers a minimum wage schedule; continued the uniform 40-hour standard workweek for workers previously covered; and established for newly covered workers a standard workweek schedule.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Supplemental military authorization, fiscal 1966 (Public Law 89–367; approved March 15, 1966): This law (H.R. 12889) authorized supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1966 of $4,857,450,000 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, research, development, test, evaluation, and military construction for the Armed Forces. (This law was requested by the President because of the war in Viet Nam.)

Coast Guard authorization (Public Law 89–381; approved March 30, 1966): This law (H.R. 12762) authorized appropriation of $126,079,000 to the Coast Guard for fiscal 1967 to procure vessels and aircraft and to construct shore and offshore establishments.

Extension of the Defense Production Act (Public Law 89–482; approved June 30, 1966): This law (H.R. 14025) extended the Defense Production Act of 1950 for 2 years, to June 30, 1968, and increased the amount available for appropriations for the Joint Committee on Defense Production from $65,000 to $85,000 in any fiscal year.

Extending civil defense emergency authorities (Public Law 89–483; approved June 30, 1966): This law (H.R. 13125) further amended the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to extend the President's current authority to deal with the effects of an enemy attack upon the United States to June 30, 1970.

Authorization for aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and tracked combat vehicles, fiscal 1967 (Public Law 89–501; approved July 13, 1966): This law (S. 2950) authorized appropriations for fiscal 1967 of $17,480,759,000 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and tracked combat vehicles, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces. The law also provided an increase of 3.2 percent in the basic pay of members of the uniformed services.

Uniformed services savings deposit program (Public Law 89–538; approved August 14, 1966): This law (H.R. 14975) amended section 1035 of title 10, United States Code, and other laws, to authorize members of the uniformed services on duty outside the United States or its possessions to deposit their savings with a uniformed service at an interest rate not to exceed 10 percent, with a maximum balance of $10,000 upon which such interest may be paid.

Military construction authorization, fiscal 1967 (Public Law 89–568; approved September 12, 1966): This law (S. 3105) authorized the Secretaries of Defense, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force to establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, with total authorizations of $1,005,842,000, including deficiency authorizations of $9,323,000. Included also in this authorization was $511,196,000 for military family housing.

Disposal of industrial diamond stones from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile (Public Law 89–723; approved November 2, 1966): This law (H.R. 13320) provided congressional approval of the disposition of approximately 1,800,000 carats of industrial diamond stones from the national and the supplemental stockpiles and waived the 6-month waiting period normally required before such disposal could be started.

Airlift of mail for members of the U.S. Armed Forces overseas (Public Law 89–725; approved November 2, 1966): This law (H.R. 13448) amended title 39, United States Code, with respect to mailing privileges of members of the U.S. Armed Forces and other Federal Government personnel overseas. Among other things, the law provided space-available air transportation on a worldwide basis for first-class letters and voice recordings to APO addresses, but restricted the second- and fourth-class mail carried by air only to combat zones designated by the President; provided first-zone air parcel post charges for air parcel post sent directly from Alaska and Hawaii to APO addresses in the Pacific; provided that parcels weighing not more than 5 pounds and measuring not more than 60 inches shall be carried at surface rates on a space-available basis to and from all APO addresses; and provided second-class publications will be airlifted only when mailed at or addressed to an Armed Forces post office in a combat area.

Special leave for a member of uniformed service (Public Law 89–735; approved November 2, 1966): This law (H.R. 15748) amended title 10, United States Code, to authorize a special 30-day period of leave for a member of a uniformed service who voluntarily extends his tour of duty in a hostile fire area. The authority would expire on June 30, 1968.

Disposal of nickel from the national stockpile (Public Law 89–740; approved November 2, 1966): This law (H.R. 17376) authorized disposal from the national stockpile of approximately 24.5 million pounds of stockpile grade nickel and waived the 6-month period normally required before such disposal could be started.

Appropriations for military construction, fiscal 1967 (Public Law 89–744; approved November 2, 1966): This law (H.R. 17637) made appropriations of $979,570,000 for construction at military installations in the United States and abroad, including $507,196,000 for military family housing projects, for fiscal 1967.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

Small Business Act Amendments of 1966 (Public Law 89–409; approved May 2, 1966): This law (S. 2729) amended the Small Business Act to increase by $125 million the authorization for the Small Business Administration for the amount of loans and commitments that may be outstanding in SBA's regular business loan program, disaster loan program, prime contract authority, and title IV loans under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and increased the authorization to SBA's present revolving fund by $125 million, in order to continue these lending functions through June 30, 1966.

The law established two revolving funds for financing SBA's lending functions effective July 1, 1966. One fund, for financing SBA's physical disaster loan program, had no authorization ceiling. The second, for other SBA programs, had three authorization ceilings: one, $400 million on SBA's functions pertaining to small business investment companies; two, $200 million on its loans to State and local development companies; and three, $1,400 million on the regular business loan program, displaced business disaster loans, trade adjustment loans, prime contract authority, and loans under title IV of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

Regulation of maximum rates of interest paid on savings (Public Law 89–597; approved September 21, 1966): This law (H.R. 14026) provided for the more flexible regulation of maximum rates of interest or dividends payable by banks and certain other financial institutions on deposits or share accounts, authorized higher reserve requirements on time deposits at member banks, and authorized open market operations in agency issues by the Federal Reserve banks.

U.S. participation in the Hemisphere 1968 Exposition (Public Law 89–685; approved October 15, 1966): This law (H.R. 15098) authorized appropriations not to exceed $7,500,000 and provided other necessary authorities and waivers to implement U.S. participation in the HemisFair Exposition in San Antonio in 1968. The law also declared it to be the policy of the United States not to authorize any further Federal participation in undertakings such as HemisFair, unless they are classified as first-category international expositions.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Cape Lookout National Seashore (Public Law 89–366; approved March 10, 1966): This law (S. 251) provided for the establishment of the Cape Lookout National Seashore in the State of North Carolina and authorized appropriation of not to exceed $3,200,000 for the acquisition and development of the seashore.

Water Resources Research Act Amendments (Public Law 89–404; approved April 19, 1966): This law (S. 22) authorized appropriations to the Secretary of the Interior of $5 million for fiscal 1967, $6 million for fiscal 1968, $7 million for fiscal 1969, $8 million for fiscal 1970, $9 million for fiscal 1971, and $10 million for fiscal years 1972–1976, inclusive, to make grants for contracts and matching or other arrangements with educational institutions, private foundations or other institutions, with private firms and individuals, for the conduct of water research projects, and with local, State, and Federal Government agencies, to undertake research into water problems.

Mount Rogers National Recreation Area (Public Law 89–438; approved May 31, 1966): This law (H.R. 10366) provided for the establishment of the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area in the Jefferson National Forest in Virginia. It was expected that funds for land acquisition would come from the land and water conservation fund established by the act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897) when appropriated by the Congress from that fund. Total acquisition costs were estimated at $3,100,000, and development costs were estimated at $18,900,000.

Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–454; approved June 17, 1966): This law (S. 944) provided for a comprehensive, long-range, and coordinated national program in marine science, for establishment of a National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and a Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources. The law also authorized appropriation of sums necessary to carry out the law, sums for any one fiscal year not to exceed $1,500,000.

Amendment of Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (Public Law 89–553; approved September 2, 1966): This law (S. 602) amended the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, among other things, by setting a $6.5 million ceiling on the amount of a loan or combination loan and grant for any one project; by changing the formula for determining the interest rate for interest-bearing portions of loans under the law; by incorporating recently adopted cost-sharing policies applicable to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement; and by authorizing an additional $100 million to be appropriated to carry out the purpose of the program.

Soil information assistance for community planning and resource development (Public Law 89–560; approved September 7, 1966): This law (S. 902) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to provide soil information assistance to States and other public agencies to assist them in community planning and resource development and authorized appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the law, such sums to remain available until expended.

Hudson River Basin Compact (Public Law 89–605; approved September 26, 1966): This law (H.R. 13508) directed the Secretary of Interior to cooperate with the States of New York and New Jersey on a program to develop, preserve, and restore the resources of the Hudson River and its shores and authorized certain steps to be taken to protect those resources from adverse Federal actions until the States and Congress shall have had an opportunity to act on that program.

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area (Public Law 89–664; approved October 15, 1966): This law (S. 491) provided for the establishment of the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area in the States of Wyoming and Montana, with authorizations not to exceed $355,000 for the acquisition of land and interests in land.

Preservation of added national historic properties (Public Law 89–665; approved October 15, 1966): This law (S. 3035) established a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation. The law established, among other things, a national register of sites, structures, and the like which are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, and established an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to advise the President and Congress. It also authorized appropriations not to exceed $32 million—$2 million in fiscal year 1967, and for fiscal 1968, 1969, and 1970, $10 million each year.

Point Reyes National Seashore, California (Public Law 89–666; approved October 15, 1966): This law (S. 1607) increased the amount authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition in connection with the Point Reyes National Seashore, California, from $14 million to $19,135,000 and clarified a provision with respect to location of a right-of-way for an access road to the area.

Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas (Public Law 89–667; approved October 15, 1966): This law (H.R. 698) provided for the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in the State of Texas. The amount authorized to be appropriated was limited to $1,800,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands, and not more than $10,362,000 for development of the park.

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Michigan (Public Law 89–668; approved October 15, 1966): This law (H.R. 8678) provided for the establishment of the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore in the State of Michigan. The amount authorized to be appropriated was limited to $6,873,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands, and not more than $6,348,000 for development of the lakeshore.

Conservation and protection of endangered species of fish and wildlife (Public Law 89–669; approved October 15, 1966): This law (H.R. 9424) provided for the conservation, protection, and propagation of native species of fish and wildlife, including migratory birds, that are threatened with extinction, and for consolidation of the authorities relating to the administration by the Secretary of the Interior of the National Wildlife Refuge System. A total authorization of $15 million was provided for acquisition of land (not more than $5 million in any one year), with a limitation of $750,000 to any one area.

Fish protein concentrate (Public Law 89–701; approved November 2, 1966): This law (S. 2720) authorized the Secretary of the Interior, through the use of experiment and demonstration plants, practicable and economic means for the production by the commercial fishing industry of fish protein concentrate. The law authorized appropriation of not to exceed $1 million for construction of one experiment and demonstration plant and $1,555,000 annually for 5 fiscal years beginning with fiscal 1968 for leasing one additional such plant and for operation and maintenance of such plants leased or constructed and for conducting the program authorized by the law.

PUBLIC WELFARE

Federal Coal Mine Safety Act Amendments of 1965 (Public Law 89–376; approved March 26, 1966): This law (H.R. 3584) amended the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act to extend the mandatory safety provisions of the act to mines regularly employing less than 15 men underground (previously exempt) and to strengthen certain other provisions of the act in order to increase the protection of lives and property in all underground coal mines.

The law provided for enlargement and intensification of coal mine safety educational programs, in cooperation with the States, and authorized appropriation of $500,000 for fiscal 1966 and each succeeding fiscal year for grants to the States.

Books and other materials for handicapped persons (Public Law 89–522; approved July 30, 1966): This law (S. 3093) amended the acts of March 3, 1931, and October 9, 1962, relating to the furnishing of books and other materials to the blind so as to authorize the furnishing of such books and other materials to other handicapped persons, and authorized appropriation of such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the law.

Transportation, sale, and handling of dogs, cats, and certain other animals for research purposes (Public Law 89–544; approved August 24, 1966): This law (H.R. 13881) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs, cats, and certain other animals intended to be used for purposes of research and experimentation. The law also authorized appropriation of such funds as Congress may from time to time provide.

Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act (Public Law 89–577; approved September 16, 1966): This law (H.R. 8989) established a Federal program of systematic inspection (providing for joint Federal-State programs of inspection where a State has an approved plan) of such operations which affect commerce, and required the development, promulgation, and enforcement of health and safety standards, in mining and milling operations carried on in the metal and nonmetallic mineral industries.

Responsibility for administering the law was vested in the Bureau of Mines in the Department of the Interior, provision was made for a Federal Metal and Nonmetallic

Mine Safety Board of Review to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the Secretary of the Interior was required to make an annual report.

The law authorized appropriation, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, of such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the law.

Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–642; approved October 10, 1966): This law (S. 3467), among other things, authorized appropriations not to exceed $110 million for fiscal 1967, $115 million for fiscal 1968, and $120 million for fiscal 1969 and 1970, for an extended special milk program; authorized for a pilot breakfast program not to exceed $7.5 million for fiscal 1967 and $10 million for fiscal 1968; authorized for a 4-year program for nonfood assistance to schools drawing attendance from areas in which poor economic conditions exist not to exceed $12 million for fiscal 1967, $15 million for fiscal 1968, and $18 million for fiscal 1969 and 1970.

Clear Air Act Amendments of 1966 (Public Law 89–675; approved October 15, 1966): This law (S. 3112) amended the Clean Air Act so as to authorize grants to air pollution control agencies for maintenance of air pollution control programs in addition to present authority for grants to develop, establish, or improve such programs; make the use of appropriations under the act more flexible by consolidating the appropriation authorizations under the act and deleting the provision limiting the total of grants for support of air pollution control programs to 20 percent of the total appropriation for any year.

The law authorized appropriation of $46 million for fiscal 1967, $66 million for fiscal 1968, and $74 million for fiscal 1969.

Amendment of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act (Public Law 89–699; approved October 30, 1966): This law (H.R. 17285) amended the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act to provide for payment of supplemental annuities for career railroad employees and to increase benefit amounts, the program to run for 5 years.

Amendment of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act (Public Law 89–700; approved October 30, 1966): This law (H.R. 14355) amended the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act to make certain technical changes and to provide for survivor benefits to children, ages 18 to 21, inclusive. The estimated yearly costs would be $7,800,000.

Veterinary Medical Education Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–709; approved November 2, 1966): This law (H.R. 3348) provided for assistance in the construction and renovation of schools of veterinary medicine by making these schools eligible for matching grants to pay up to two-thirds of the cost of new teaching facilities and up to one-half of renovation projects, and provided for loans for students at these schools on the same basis as is presently provided for students of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, optometry, pharmacy, and podiatry. The law authorized additional appropriations of $500,000 for fiscal 1967, $1,000,000 for fiscal 1968, and $1,500,000 for fiscal 1969 for carrying out the student loan program.

PUBLIC WORKS

Third powerplant, Grand Coulee Dam (Public Law 89–448; approved June 14, 1966): This law (S. 1761) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain a third powerplant at Grand Coulee Dam, Columbia Basin project, Washington State, making it the largest single hydroelectric development in the world, and authorized appropriation of $390 million for construction and necessary appurtenant works.

Library and Construction Act Amendments of 1966 (Public Law 89–511; approved July 19, 1966): This law (H.R. 14050) extended for 5 years, to June 30, 1971, and amended the Library Services and Construction Act of 1964. The total authorization for matching grants and Federal aid for the 5 years was $700 million.

Revenue bond financing by the Tennessee Valley Authority (Public Law 89–537; approved August 12, 1966): This law (H.R. 15225) amended section 15d of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 to increase from $750 million to $1,750 million the amount of revenue bonds which TVA may have outstanding to finance additions to its power system, an increase of $1 billion.

SPACE AND AERONAUTICS

National Aeronautics and Space Administration appropriations authorization, fiscal 1967 (Public Law 89–528; approved August 5, 1966): This law (H.R. 14324) authorized appropriations of $5,000,419,000 to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration as follows: (a) Research and development, $4,248,600,000; (b) construction of facilities, $95,919,000; and (c) administrative operations, $655,900,000. The law divided into 21 major categories all of NASA's research and development work. For the moon shot (Apollo) program, $2,974,200,000 was authorized.

TRANSPORTATION

Amendment of Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 (Public Law 89–562; approved September 8, 1966): This law (S. 3700) amended the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to authorize appropriations of $150,000,000 for 2 additional years, 1968 and 1969, to finance urban mass transportation grants under the law. It also added new authority for (1) grants to State and public bodies for planning, engineering, and designing of mass transportation projects; (2) grants for fellowships for personnel in the mass transportation field; (3) grants to institutions of higher learning for comprehensive research; and (4) funds to be used by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to undertake studies and research on new systems of urban transportation.

National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1965 (Public Law 89–563; approved September 9, 1966):

This law (S. 3005) provided for a coordinated national safety program and establishment of safety standards for motor vehicles in interstate commerce to be administered by the Secretary of Commerce.

Title I provided for, among other things, the establishment of motor vehicle safety standards; grants for research, testing, development, and training to States, interstate agencies, and nonprofit institutions; penalties for violations; establishment of a National Traffic Safety Agency in the Department of Commerce for administration; and authorized appropriation for carrying out the provisions of the title, other than those related to tire safety, of not to exceed $11 million for fiscal 1967, $17 million for fiscal 1968, and $23 million for fiscal 1969.

Title II dealt entirely with tire standards. Appropriations were authorized for carrying out tire safety provisions in title I and in title II of not exceed $2,900,000 for fiscal 1967, $1,450,000 per fiscal year for fiscal 1968 and 1969.

Title III authorized the Secretary of Commerce to make a complete investigation and study of the need for a facility or facilities to conduct research, development, and testing in traffic safety and relating to the safety of machinery used on highways, and required the Secretary to report to Congress on the results not later than December 31, 1967. The law authorized appropriation of not to exceed $3 million for the investigation, study, and report, to remain available until expended.

Title IV directed the Secretary of Commerce to establish and maintain a national driver register.

Highway Safety Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–564; approved September 9, 1966): This law (S. 3052) established a 3-year, $322 million highway safety program. It authorized and directed the Secretary of Commerce to assist and cooperate with other Federal departments and agencies, State and local governments, private industry, and other interested parties to increase highway safety. The law provided that each State shall have a highway safety program approved by the Secretary, designed to reduce traffic accidents and deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting therefrom. The program would be carried out in accordance with uniform standards established by the Secretary in cooperation with the States.

The law provided, also, that the Secretary shall not approve any State highway safety program which does not (1) provide that the Governor of the State shall be responsible for the administration of the program; (2) authorize political subdivisions of such State to carry out local highway safety programs within their jurisdictions as a part of the State highway safety program, subject to approval by the Governor and the Secretary; (3) provide that at least 40 per centum of all Federal funds apportioned to such State for any fiscal year will be expended by the political subdivisions of such State in carrying out local highway safety programs authorized; (4) provide that the aggregate expenditure of funds of the State and political subdivisions thereof, exclusive of Federal funds, for highway safety programs will be maintained at a level which does not fall below the average level of such expenditures for its last two full fiscal years preceding the date of enactment; and (5) provide for comprehensive driver training programs, including (a) initiation of a State program for driver education in the school systems or for an expansion and improvement in such a program if already in existence; (b) training of qualified school instructors and their certification; (c) appropriate regulation of other driver training schools, including licensing of the schools and certification of their instructors; (d) adult driver training programs, and programs for retraining selected drivers; and (e) adequate research, development, and procurement of practice driving facilities, simulators, and other similar teaching aids for both school and other driver training use.

The Secretary was authorized to use funds appropriated to carry out highway safety research, including the use of such funds for (1) grants to State or local agencies, institutions, and individuals for training or education of highway safety personnel, (2) research fellowships in highway safety, (3) development of improved accident investigation procedures, (4) emergency service plans, (5) demonstration projects, and (6) related activities which are deemed by the Secretary to be necessary.

The law established in the Department of Commerce a National Highway Safety Advisory Committee, composed of the Secretary or an officer of the Department appointed by him, who shall be chairman, the Federal Highway Administrator, and twenty-nine members appointed by the President, no more than four of whom shall be Federal officers or employees.

For the comprehensive statewide programs, the law authorized appropiration of $67 million for fiscal 1967, $100 million for fiscal 1968, and $100 million for fiscal 1969.

For highway safety research and development, the law authorized appropriation of the additional sum of $10 million for fiscal 1967, $20 million for fiscal 1968, and $25 million for fiscal 1969.

Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–574; approved September 13, 1966): This law (S. 3155) authorized appropriation of $3,400,000,000 for fiscal 1968, $3,800,000,000 for fiscal 1969, $3,600,000,000 per year for fiscal 1970 and 1971, and $2,685,000,000 for fiscal 1972 for constructing the Interstate Highway Systme.

In addition, the law authorized appropriations for the Federal-aid primary system and the Federal-aid secondary system and for their extension within urban areas, out of the highway trust fund, $1 billion for fiscal 1968 and $1 billion for fiscal 1969; for forest highways, $33 million for fiscal 1968 and $33 million for fiscal 1969; for public lands highways, $14 million for fiscal 1968 and $16 million for 1969; for forest development roads and trails, $170 million for fiscal 1968 and $170 million for fiscal 1969; for public lands development roads and trails, $3 million for fiscal 1968 and $5 million for fiscal 1969; for park roads and trails, $25 million for fiscal 1968 and $30 million for fiscal 1969; for parkways, $9 million for fiscal 1968 and $11 million for fiscal 1969; for Indian reservation roads and bridges, $19 million for fiscal 1968 and $23 million for fiscal 1969; and $50 million annually for emergency relief, of which 60 percent was authorized to come from the highway trust fund and the remaining 40 percent from the general fund of the Treasury.

The law required the standards for the Interstate System to provide for at least four traffic lanes; authorized studies of advance acquisition of rights-of-way to be reported by July 1, 1967; provided that a State may engage the services of private engineering firms to the extent necessary; authorized studies of relocation and reestablishment assistance for persons, concerns, and organizations displaced by highway construction to be reported by July 1, 1967; and declared a national policy to preserve parklands and historic sites and the beauty and value of such sites wherever possible.

The law authorized Alaska to use Federal-aid highway funds for construction of access and development roads on a Federal-aid system to encourage economic and other development, and authorized from the general fund an additional $14 million per year for highway construction and maintenance for fiscal years 1968 through 1972, inclusive.

Continuation of Federal airport program (Public Law 89–647; approved October 13, 1966): This law (S. 3096) amended the Federal Airport Act to extend the grants-in-aid program for airport development for 3 years, to June 30, 1970. The law authorized $75 million for each fiscal year 1968, 1969, and 1970. Out of this amount, $7 million would be earmarked each year for general aviation fields, and $1.5 million a year for Guam, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

Establishment of Department of Transportation (Public Law 89–670, approved October 15, 1966): This law (H.R. 15963) established a Cabinet-level Department of Transportation to which were transferred the major transportation agencies and functions of the Federal Government, other than the economic regulatory functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Federal Power Commission. However, neither the Federal Maritime Commission nor any of its functions were transferred to the new Department. All the transportation safety responsibilities previously vested in agencies throughout the Government were transferred to the Secretary, Administrators, and a newly created National Transportation Safety Board.

The principal operating agencies within the Department are a Federal Aviation Administration, a Federal Highway Administration, a Federal Railroad Administration, and the U.S. Coast Guard.

Agencies and functions transferred were (1) the Federal Aviation Agency; (2) the Bureau of Public Roads (Commerce Department); (3) the Office of the Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation; (4) the U.S. Coast Guard (Treasury Department); (5) the Great Lakes Pilotage Association (Commerce); (6) the safety functions of the Civil Aeronautics Board; (7) Interstate Commerce Commission functions relating to railroad safety laws and hours of service of employees, motor carrier safety laws, transportation of explosives, and standard time zones and daylight saving time; (8) Army Corps of Engineers functions related to anchorages, bridges, and tolls; (9) the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (Commerce); (10) the Alaska Railroad (Interior); (11) the functions, powers, and duties vested in the Secretary of Commerce by the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 and the Highway Safety Act of 1966.

TREATIES

Investments Disputes Convention (Ex. A, 89th Cong., 2d sess.; ratified May 16, 1966): This convention set up machinery for the settlement of disputes between private investors and foreign governments of countries where the investments were made by negotiation or arbitration.

Supplementary Income Tax Convention With the Netherlands (Ex. B, 89th Cong., 2d sess.; ratified June 21, 1966): Principal purposes of this supplementary convention were to enable the Government of the Netherlands to impose withholding taxes on dividends of United States citizens and corporations derived from Netherlands sources, to modernize the existing convention by bringing it more into line with more recent income tax conventions concluded by the United States, and to reflect certain principles expressed in the model income tax convention of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Supplementary Income Tax Protocol With the United Kingdom (Ex. C, 89th Cong., 2d sess.; ratified June 21, 1966): Provisions of this protocol were made necessary by enactment of the United Kingdom Finance Act of 1965 and covered primarily dividends, interest, and royalties derived from United Kingdom sources by United States citizens.

Protocol to Mexican Broadcasting Agreement (Ex. D, 89th Cong., 2d sess.; ratified June 21, 1966): This protocol extended the 1957 broadcasting agreement covering standard band broadcasting until December 31, 1967, or until such prior time as current negotiations with Mexico culminated in a new agreement. Importance of this protocol is that Mexico is not a party to the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement of November 15, 1950.

Amendments to Convention of Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (Ex. H, 89th Cong., 1st sess.; ratified June 21, 1966): The Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization is a purely consultative group and its recommendations are not binding on any member nation. The United States is particularly interested in the safety committee's current activities. Purpose of these amendments was to increase the number of council members from 16 to 18 nations and to provide for a more equitable geographic distribution of council members.

International Wheat Agreement Extension (Ex. F, 89th Cong., 2d sess.; ratified July 14, 1966): Extension of the present International Wheat Agreement for 1 year beyond its present expiration date of July 31, 1966, would permit pending negotiations to broaden the current agreement.

Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention (Ex. I, 89th Cong., 2d sess.; ratified July 19, 1966): Under the present convention each participating government enforced regulations with regard to its own nationals. The new protocols permit the International Commission to make proposals to insure the application of the convention and regulations adopted thereunder.

Treaty of Amity and Economic Relations With the Togo Republic (Ex. E, 89th Cong., 2d sess.; ratified September 28, 1966): This was the first treaty of its type signed by the United States and a newly independent African State. Its purpose was to provide protection for United States citizens, their property, and interests within the Togo Republic in return for similar protection given citizens of Togo in the United States.

International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 (Ex. S, 89th Cong., 2d sess.; ratified October 13, 1966): The 1966 Load Lines Convention brought up to date the convention signed in London in 1930. Load lines are marks placed on all ships of nations participating in the convention engaged in international voyages indicating a point beyond which it is not safe to load the vessel. The convention recognized that these load lines may vary from season to season and from ocean to ocean.

VETERANS

Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–358; approved March 6, 1966): This law (S. 9) provided a permanent program of educational assistance grants and guaranteed and direct home and farm loans for veterans with more than 180 days' service in the Armed Forces since January 31, 1955. Among other things, the law also provided for job counseling and employment placement service, Veterans' Administration hospital care of non-service-connected medical needs, and veterans preference in Federal employment. The benefits were substantially the same as those given veterans under the GI bills of World War II and the Korean war.

The estimated cost for fiscal year 1967 would be $373.4 million.

Military Medical Benefits Amendments of 1966 (Public Law 89–614; approved September 30, 1966): This law (H.R. 14088) amended chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize an improved health benefits program for retired members and members of the uniformed services and their dependents.

The estimated first full fiscal year cost was approximately $141.9 million.

Increased dependency and indemnity compensation for parents and children of veterans whose deaths are service connected (Public Law 89–730; approved November 2, 1966): This law (H.R. 14347) liberalized dependency and indemnity compensation to the surviving parents and children of a veteran who died as a result of service-connected causes.

Remarks of Daniel J. Hanson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES P. FARNSLEY

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a statement prepared by Mr. Daniel J. Hanson, Deputy Director, Traffic Engineering and Operations, District of Columbia:

PREPARED STATEMENT DESCRIBING THE CURRENT TRAFFIC ENGINEERING PROGRAM IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The District of Columbia Bureau of Traffic Engineering and Operations has an aggressive program underway to improve traffic safety and operations in our Nation's Capital.

Our current effort in attacking Washington's traffic problems consists of a two-phase program. The first phase consists of carrying out immediate spot improvements that can be completed in a minimum period of time, without the need for major expenditures of funds. An important part of this program is our effort to achieve uniformity and standardization of all traffic control devices.

Some of the more significant accomplishments carried out during the past eighteen months include the following:

(1) More than 1,600 obsolete black and yellow "Stop" signs have been replaced with larger fully reflectorized 30" x 30" red and white "Stop" signs as recommended in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways.

(2) Visibility of pavement markings such as lane lines, center lines and crosswalks has been improved by the installation of over 40 miles of new thermoplastic permanent type markings. These improved reflectorized markings, including double yellow center lines, have greater nighttime visibility and are expected to have 10 times the life span of standard paint markings.

(3) To facilitate peak hour traffic movements, a number of reversible lanes, and reversible one-way streets have been put into effect. More than 140 metal one-way signs have been replaced with radio controlled electrically operated neon signs using reversible one-way arrows. These new signs have greatly improved visibility, motorists reaction and provide considerable more flexibility in the operation of reversible one-way street systems.

(4) New traffic signals have been installed at thirty-two locations in an effort to reduce accidents and provide increased pedestrian protection. Supplemental traffic signal heads have been installed at 80 existing signalized intersections in order to provide two signal indications for each approach.

(5) The installation of 140 new "Walk" and "Don't Walk" signals has been instrumental in improving pedestrian safety. Other pedestrian controls include the installation of eleven flashing "School" signs, erection of pedestrian fences and barriers at several accident prone locations, as well as marking diagonally striped zebra crosswalks at approximately 60 locations.

(6) The basic speed limit in the District of Columbia is 25 miles per hour. In an effort to provide more realistic speed regulations on major arterial streets, speed studies were conducted on about forty routes. These studies and other traffic engineering investigations have resulted in increased speed limits on over 30 miles of major arterial streets in the District of Columbia.

(7) An orderly expansion of the 115 mile one-way street system is taking place in the District. These changes, totaling about 5 miles of streets in the last eighteen months, have provided additional street capacity, increased safety and more efficient traffic patterns.

(8) Rush hour parking restrictions and "No Parking Anytime" regulations are constantly being extended and expanded. More than 300 miles of arterial streets, or over 30 percent of our roadways, now have such regulations. The total mileage of parking restrictions is increasing at the rate of approximately 10 miles per year.

The second phase of our traffic improvement program is one of long range traffic improvements which require careful planning, design and programming, and major capital financing. Such projects will eventually result in significant benefits for the entire District of Columbia.

Included in this phase is a comprehensive plan to completely relight the City streets. This six year program was initiated several years ago as a means of providing protection against nighttime crime and violence, as well as to promote traffic safety. During the last fiscal year, nearly 10,000 new street lights were installed in Washington, D.C. An additional 9,000 new lights are now on order in connection with this program.

Another massive program involves improving the safety on all our streets. The primary objective of this project is to conduct an in depth study of over 400 locations in the District where 10 or more accidents have occurred in one year. Remedial action is to be taken wherever collision diagrams and other investigations indicate traffic engineering improvements are in order. Work on this "Spot Improvement Program" has already begun and 36 high-accident locations are scheduled for relief this year. Another 76 locations are scheduled for corrective action next year.

The potential effectiveness of these spot improvements has been well established by our past experience. Recent channelization improvements at Pennsylvania Avenue and Constitution Avenue reduced the accident frequency at this location 75 percent. The installation of larger traffic signal indications and neon "No Left Turn" signs at 14th and Constitution Avenue, N. W., cut the accident frequency in half at this location.

The following major studies and other administrative activities in the Bureau of Traffic Engineering and Operations currently include:

(1) A continuing review, editing and adoption of appropriate amendments to the Traffic and Motor Vehicle Regulations of the District of Columbia is in progress. These changes are made in line with the provisions of the Model Traffic Ordinance for Municipalities and the Uniform Vehicle Code.

(2) A complete study of the existing traffic signal system to determine the best method of adapting the existing radio traffic signal controls to a more sophisticated system, possibly through the use of computers, in order to obtain maximum efficiency and coordination of signals.

(3) Completion of the two year Accident Cost Study for the Washington Metropolitan Area.

(4) Conducting an inventory of all traffic control devices, particularly on Federal-Aid streets in order to bring these devices in line with the standard provisions of the Uniform Manual on Traffic Control Devices within two years.

The main purpose and goals of the District of Columbia Bureau of Traffic Engineering and Operations is to provide for the safe, convenient and economic transportation of persons and good through the use of accepted traffic engineering techniques and in keeping with current land use and requirements of abutting properties.

Senator Donald Russell, of South Carolina

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM PROXMIRE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, an exceptional public servant will not be with us when the new Congress meets in January. Senator Donald Russell, of South Carolina, will have assumed his new duties as judge of the U.S. district court. I can predict with absolute confidence that Don Russell will discharge his duties on the bench with the same brilliance, dedication, and integrity which have been the hallmarks of his life.

Although the junior Senator from South Carolina was a Member of this body for a comparatively brief span, I doubt that any Member of the Senate was more highly thought of by his colleagues. A man almost uniquely trained for the Senate through a distinguished career which included invaluable experience as assistant secretary of State, as president of the University of South Carolina, and as Governor of his State, Don Russell will carry with him always the admiration and affection of his colleagues in the U.S. Senate.

The senior Senator from Wisconsin is happy to join all of those wishing great happiness and good health to Senator Donald Russell.

Salute to the Republic of Zambia, Second Anniversary of Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, October will be the second anniversary of Zambia's independence, and I want to take this opportunity to send warmest felicitations to His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia; and His Excellency Samuel C. Mbilishi, Ambassador to the United States from Zambia.

The story of Zambia's independence is a most interesting one, and is a tribute to the responsible leadership on the part of both Britain and Zambia, the former Northern Rhodesia. Though I will not go into detail on all the events surrounding that event, I would like to mention a few highlights in the creation of modern Zambia. British control was extended over Southern and Northern Rhodesia in 1895 under the British South Africa Co. Self-government was granted Southern Rhodesia in 1923; the North was transferred to Britain's Colonial Office in 1924 as a protectorate.

An outstanding difference between the two Rhodesias was in the racial composition of the territories. The south had a substantial white minority which had continually sought autonomy from Britain. The north had fewer whites and was considered by Southern Rhodesia as the source of economic wealth. In 1953 the two Rhodesias were joined with Nyasaland—now Malawi—in the Central African Federation. That organization was strife ridden largely because of the denial of sufficient African participation in government and the major role played by the whites of Southern Rhodesia. In the north a two-stage election under a complex constitution was held in October and December 1962 and resulted in an African majority in the Legislative Council. The Council, controlled by the two African nationalist parties, strongly favored Northern Rhodesia's secession from the Federation and immediate self-government. On December 31, 1963, the Federation was dissolved. Independence was granted on October 24, 1964.

I need not dwell on the tremendous economic pressures under which Zambia has labored. I congratulate the Zambian people for their accomplishments during the past year as an independent nation, and commend them for their courage and dedication to the principle of equality for all men. Particularly, considering the difficult circumstances which they have faced since the Rhodesian unilateral declaration of independence last November 11, I salute Zambia's allegiance to the rule of law and her sincere belief in the correctness of her course.

Mr. Speaker, Zambia deserves the respect of freemen everywhere in her struggle to make independence a success for all Zambian citizens.

Report of Senator Joseph D. Tydings for the 89th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH D. TYDINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, at the close of this 2d session of the historic 89th Congress, and at the end of my 2d year representing my State of Maryland in the Senate, I want to summarize the work of this Congress and to review my own legislative efforts as a Member of it.

The achievements of this Congress include new programs for the cities, rural areas, education, health, conservation, economic opportunity, and human rights. By enacting more than 50 major measures to meet America's most urgent problems, this Congress has made a record which will stand for decades as one of the most progressive in our Nation's history.

PEOPLE IN CITIES

One hundred and thirty-five million people—70 percent of our Nation's population—now live in urban areas. By the end of this century, 90 percent of all our people—more than 300 million—will live in cities. To accommodate these new city dwellers, we must, within the next 35 years, literally build a second America—putting in place as many houses, schools, parks, apartments, offices, and public facilities as we have built in all the time since the Pilgrims arrived in America.

This Congress acted boldly and effectively to meet that challenge.

We created at Cabinet level the Department of Housing and Urban Development to administer more efficiently and economically the Federal programs affecting metropolitan areas.

We passed the Housing and Urban Development Act to revise and make more effective urban renewal and public housing programs, to provide greater help to housing projects for the elderly, to give incentive for the preservation of urban open spaces, and to encourage, through the rent supplement program, the construction by private interests of low-cost decent housing for the elderly, handicapped, and families of low income.

We enacted the Demonstration Cities Act, which complements the urban renewal program and provides for the rehabilitation—rather than the destruction—of entire sections of city slum areas and the improvement of educational, social, and economic conditions of people living in those areas.

We passed the High Speed Ground Transportation Act to provide for development of modern high-speed rail transportation for the people, like most Marylanders, who live in heavily traveled and heavily populated urban corridors. And we extended the Mass Transportation Act to aid intracity transportation systems.

Finally, we created the Cabinet-level Department of Transportation to unite in one Department the nearly 90,000 employees now administering $6 billion worth of Federal transportation programs, such as the interstate highway and airport aid programs, the Coast Guard and St. Lawrence Seaway, and the highway and auto safety programs.

AGRICULTURE

While Congress moved to meet the problems of the cities, it also enacted new programs to help assure a greater degree of prosperity in our Nation's rural areas. Although only 30 percent of America's families live in rural areas, they include almost half of all American families with incomes under $3,000 and have almost twice the proportion of substandard housing found in urban America.

This Congress acted decisively to meet those problems. The Food and Agriculture Act provides improved and extended feed grain, wheat, dairy, wool, and cotton programs and other provisions designed to bolster farm income. The Rural Water System and Sanitation Act of 1965 expands Farmers Home Administration assistance in rural areas through loans and grants for rural water supply and waste disposal systems. The Food for Peace Act of 1966 was substantially revised and enlarged in order to reduce farm surpluses further and, by emphasizing food sales, to increase farm income.

The new economic, education, and housing programs created by the Economic Opportunity Act——the war on poverty legislation—the Housing and Urban Development Act, and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act also directly benefit rural areas as well as cities.

OUR PEOPLE'S HEALTH

Everyone in the Nation will benefit from the programs enacted by this Congress in the fields of health and medical care. The Medicare Act of 1965 establishes a basic hospital insurance program under social security for the 19 million Americans now over 65, plus a voluntary supplementary health insurance program to cover other medical expenses. The same law increased old-age and survivors benefits under social security by 7 percent. The medicare law directly and immediately benefits the nearly 300,000 Marylanders who are already over 65.

The Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke Act authorizes a 3-year program to plan and develop a series of regional medical programs to fight these three dread diseases.

Two new safety acts will provide new protections for the health and safety of workers in the mining industry.

The Air Pollution Control Act has expanded our national effort against the growing health threat from air pollution, particularly by requiring exhaust control devices on new cars beginning with the 1968 models.

Congress also enacted the Health Professions Education Act to expand construction and scholarship grants and loans to dental, medical, and other health personnel training institutions and their students.

The Community Health Services Act expands programs for public health services, including vaccinations, immunizations, disease prevention, health clinics for migrant workers and provides grants to the States for health services.

To deal with the problems of mental health, Congress enacted the Mental Health and Retardation Act to provide staffing aid grants for personnel serving in community mental health centers. A new Drug Control Act was also enacted to tighten controls over certain depressant and stimulant drugs.

Alarmed at the accidents on our highways, which killed 49,000 Americans last year alone, and the inadequate safety provisions in automobiles, Congress enacted the Highway Safety Act, to establish a $322 million highway safety program in cooperation with the States, and the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act, to establish safety standards for motor vehicles, tires, and equipment beginning with the 1968 models.

EDUCATION

No problem facing America requires more attention than education. More than 600,000 new classrooms will be needed to meet the 6-million-pupil increase in our Nation's grade and high school enrollment during the next decade, and more than 1.5 million of today's classrooms are already over 30 years old. By 1970 our colleges must be prepared for a 50-percent increase in enrollments.

President Johnson has called this "the education Congress" because of the number and significance of bills it passed to meet this crisis in education.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act, for example, is the first general aid to education program ever enacted by Congress. It provides Federal grants to improve grade and high school education, with special emphasis on school districts with large numbers of children in poverty-stricken families.

In the Higher Education Act Congress authorized an expanded 3-year program of aid to colleges and universities to build classrooms, libraries, laboratories, and similar educational facilities and equipment. It also provides for increased educational opportunities through a new program of scholarship grants and student loans.

The Library Services and Construction Act authorizes additional Federal aid to the Nation's libraries for construction and expanded services, especially for handicapped persons.

To foster broad American cultural programs in art, music, and drama, Congress created a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

THE ECONOMY

Our Nation's economy continued to achieve record levels of growth and prosperity this year, for the fifth year in succession. But to keep pace with the million new workers annually entering the labor force, and to help convert the tax-eating, hard-core unemployed into taxpaying members of American society, Congress took effective action.

Acting to eliminate poverty and unemployment in our economy, this Congress provided job training and opportunities where they were most needed. The Manpower Development and Training Act was expanded to help the unemployed learn new skills to qualify them for jobs. The Public Works and Economic Development Act provides an expanded program of grants and loans to communities for public works, industrial development facilities, and similar projects. The State Technical Services Act establishes a program of Federal-State-local technical service centers for disseminating findings of technological and scientific importance to commerce and industry.

Of particular importance to Maryland, the Appalachian Regional Development Act authorizes a comprehensive 6-year program to assist in the economic development of the 12-State Appalachian region, which includes Garrett, Allegany, and Washington Counties in Maryland.

To raise the lowest income levels in America above the poverty level, Congress passed the Minimum Wage Act Amendments of 1966 to increase the minimum wage from $2,600 a year for a full year of 40 hours a week to $2,912 in 1967 and $3,328 in 1968. The bill will improve the living standards of the 29 million Americans already covered by the minimum wage law plus 8.1 million workers covered for the first time.

In both the first and second sessions of this Congress, the war on poverty program, first enacted in 1963, was reviewed, revised, and expanded in both cities and rural areas, in order to make possible more productive lives for many thousands of Americans, particularly young ones, who by reason of their birth or environment have not had an equal opportunity to develop their natural abilities and make their full contribution to our national life.

Last year alone the antipoverty program provided more than $10 million for such Maryland projects to help the least well off citizens of our State to develop their skills.

Faced with a serious slump in the housing industry created by the tight money conditions which existed in the economy this year, Congress enacted new legislation to pump more than $4 billion additional into the home mortgage market and to increase the amount of private financing available for home mortgage purposes by limiting interest rate competition between banks and other savings institutions.

CONSUMERS

This Congress acted to see that American consumers get clear, accurate information about the products they buy and new protections against unsafe products. Congress passed the Truth in Packaging Act, to forbid the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging and labeling. It enacted the Child Safety Act to prescribe new safety requirements on drugs which might poison children and bans from interstate commerce toys containing dangerous substances.

Last year Congress reduced excise taxes on scores of items, including automobiles, air conditioners, home appliances, cosmetics, luggage, sporting goods, and TV sets. Although a portion of these taxes were restored in 1966 to meet the cost of the Vietnam war, almost all remain below their pre-1965 level.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL

Both because the Federal Government is a major employer in Maryland, employing hundreds of thousands and paying retirement benefits to 230,000 retired residents of our State, and because the quality of national government in large part depends on the quality of our civil service, Maryland residents have a particular interest in the pay raise and retirement benefit legislation passed by this Congress. In addition, the presence of a number of large defense installations in Maryland and the membership of a great many Marylanders in the Armed Forces make the military pay and benefit increases enacted especially relevant to our State.

In both 1965 and 1966, Congress enacted significant pay and retirement increases for both the civil service and our Armed Forces, including increased benefits for retirees of both the civil service and the Armed Forces. Included in the civilian pay raise legislation was an increase in the Government's contribution to the Federal group health insurance plans, thereby reducing the cost of health insurance for Federal employees.

The Military Medical Benefits Act of 1966 expanded medical care and health benefits provided for dependents of military personnel and for retired personnel and their dependents.

In a major breakthrough for veterans and American education, Congress enacted the peacetime GI bill of rights, which will provide veterans not covered by the Korean or World War II bill of rights substantial direct financial assistance for education. It also makes them eligible for new medical and home loan programs and job preference benefits.

Congress also enacted a bill I introduced to compensate Federal employees—as private industry compensates its own employees—for their moving expenses when they are transferred to a new location.

Congress also voted substantial increases in the benefits provided retired railroad workers.

CONSERVATION

This Congress probably set a record for the amount and diversity of the conservation legislation it enacted.

The Water Pollution Control Act vastly expands our national effort to remove pollution from interstate rivers and lakes by providing a 4-year, $3.7 billion program to aid State and local governments in preventing water pollution.

The Flood Control, Rivers, and Harbors Act provides new programs to preserve and improve the economic value of our rivers and harbors, and to provide flood control and beach erosion and hurricane protection. The Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act authorizes $1.5 million annually for expanded oceanographic research and the development of food, minerals, and other resources of the seas. The Saline Water Conversion Act extended Federal programs to investigate alleviating our Nation's water shortage by the conversion of salt water into fresh water.

The Highway Beautification Act provides controls over advertising and clutter on federally aided highways and offers incentive grants to the States for improvement of scenic areas along them. The Historic Site Preservation Act establishes a program to locate and preserve historic sites.

Congress also enacted numerous bills authorizing the establishment of parks and recreation areas, including the preservation of Assateague Island National Seashore on the Maryland-Virginia coast, and the Piscataway Park across from Mount Vernon in Prince Georges County.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES

The many new programs to reduce unemployment, lower welfare costs, and a more secure, healthy, and comfortable life for all Americans do not tell the whole story of the 89th Congress. Among its finest hours were those in which it made new breakthroughs to secure and protect basic human rights.

For example, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 guarantees every American citizen the right to vote. It has already resulted in the registration and voting of tens of thousands of our citizens who would otherwise have continued to be indefinitely disenfranchised.

The Immigration Reform Act replaces the arbitrary and unfair family-splitting national origins quota system of immigration with a system which gives preference to relatives of American citizens and asks not, "Where did you come from?" but "What can you do for America?"

To provide a more fruitful and comfortable life for older Americans, an Administration on Aging was created in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to develop programs at Federal and State levels related to the needs of older Americans.

To help protect the basic right of every American to security against crime, the Law Enforcement Assistance Act was enacted in 1965 and extended and expanded in 1966 to provide Federal grants to help State and local law enforcement agencies prevent crime and detect and apprehend criminals.

MY OWN LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

Aside from working for the enactment of this record legislative program, my responsibilities as a representative of Maryland, as a member of three committees, and as chairman of two Senate subcommittees consumed a great deal of my time and energies during these 2 years.

In my capacity as subcommittee chairman this year alone, I chaired 34 days of hearings on the bills before the Judicial Improvements Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee and the Business and Commerce Subcommittee of the Senate District of Columbia Committee. In addition, as a member of the Senate Public Works Committee, the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the Senate District of Columbia Committee, I participated in countless additional days of hearings and committee meetings on bills and projects important to both Maryland and the Nation.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE

The Public Works Committee has responsibility for conservation, water and air pollution, highways, and public buildings projects of all kinds. I served this year as a member of three subcommittees of the Public Works Committee: the Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution, the Subcommittee on Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors, and the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds. As a committee member I was able to secure enactment of several bills I introduced dealing with the acute problems which Maryland shares with the Nation in such matters as water and air pollution, highway construction, and coastal erosion.

Bills I introduced as a member of the Public Works Committee included:

Senate bill 3226, provides Federal grants to train local government personnel in the management and operation of modern sewage disposal systems. It became law as an amendment to the Water Pollution Control Act of 1966.

Senate bill 3240, which also became law as part of the Water Pollution Control Act, provides for a study of tidal estuaries, like the area in which the Chesapeake Bay meets the ocean, where a great deal of the breeding of marine life and waterfowl takes place. We know that tidal estuaries are vital to our marine industries and waterfowl sports, but we know very little about the nature of those areas or the extent and effect of water pollution on them.

Senate bill 3225, providing for stemming the pollution from boats and marinas in our recreational waters, was not enacted, because, subsequent to my introduction of the bill, the Departments of Commerce and Interior expressed their intention to utilize the provisions of existing law, for the first time, to accomplish the same purpose.

Senate bill 3798, to provide for a study on prevention of the terribly expensive and destructive coastal erosion which strikes on Maryland's Eastern Shore and every coastal State in the Nation, though not enacted this year, is cosponsored by 16 other Senators. I am very optimistic about the chances of its enactment next year.

The substance of an amendment I proposed to the National Highways Act also became law this session. The amendment is designed to help control the soil erosion which accompanies interstate highway construction, unnecessarily destroying the land and contributing in a major fashion to the pollution of our rivers and streams.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

The Senate Judiciary Committee considers such diverse questions as immigration, criminal law, patent policy, civil rights, judicial reform, and constitutional amendment. I am a member of four subcommittees of the Judiciary Committee: the Subcommittees on Refugees and Escapees, Juvenile Delinquency, Constitutional Amendments, and Improvements in Judicial Machinery—of which I am Chairman.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee devoted most of its efforts to the question of reasonable Federal legislation to control the presently nearly limitless distribution and sale of firearms in this country. Despite the great weight of public opinion in favor of such reasonable controls, and provision of complete safeguards for the interests of sportsmen and gun collectors, the subcommittee was unsuccessful in winning enactment of an effective gun bill in this Congress. I intend to continue my efforts for such a law next year.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMPROVEMENTS IN JUDICIAL MACHINERY

For the past year and a half I have been serving as the chairman of the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery, which is responsible for legislation regarding the organization and operation of the Federal judicial system. During the 2d session of the 89th Congress I chaired 18 days of subcommittee hearings on subjects ranging from a proposal to establish appellate review of criminal sentences to an amendment of the judicial code to permit Indian tribes special rights to sue in the Federal courts. Since I became chairman, the subcommittee has worked on the following matters:

First, the U.S. Commissioner system. Commissioners play in an important role in the administration of criminal justice and are the only Federal judicial officer many citizens ever see, but they are hampered by statutory provisions which have remained substantially unchanged for almost a century.

The subcommittee study of the Commissioner system was greatly assisted by a number of Marylanders: Chief Judge Roszel Thomsen and Judge Edward Northrop, of the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland; U.S. Commissioners F. Archie Meatyard and George Burgess; former Commissioner, now State judge, Samuel W. H. Meloy; and former chief judge of the supreme bench of Baltimore City, Emory H. Niles.

After 5 days of exploratory hearings a bipartisan group of nine Senators joined me in introducing a bill, S. 3475, to abolish the Office of the U.S. Commissioner and to establish in its place the Federal Magistrate, thus making the first level of the Federal judicial system a more effective instrument of justice.

S. 3475 has now been endorsed by the American Bar Association, the Judicial Conference of the United States, and a number of law professors and attorneys. I hope that the next session of Congress will see its enactment.

Second, the problems relating to retirement and removal of Federal judges. The Federal judiciary has been a zealous protector of our freedoms, and its independence from political pressure has been one of the great achievements of the American system of government. But, if the judiciary needs a procedure to police its own ranks, Congress has a responsibility to help the judges develop it. That has been the subcommittee's purpose in pursuing this project. Six days of hearings have documented the present Federal procedures for retirement and removal and examined various State removal systems. At all stages of its proceedings, the subcommittee is working closely with the Judicial Conference of the United States

Third, congressional reference cases. Each year a number of claims for private relief legislation come to the Congress raising complex issues of fact which must be resolved. The traditional congressional reliance on the Court of Claims as an adviser on these cases was ended in 1962, however, by a Supreme Court decision which precluded the Court of Claims from rendering advisory opinions. To meet the continued need for such advice, the Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery participated in the development of H.R. 1665, which was enacted into law during the last days of the session. This legislation provides adequate review of claims for individuals seeking private relief legislation.

Fourth, multidistrict litigation. On occasion, a number of cases presenting common questions of fact are filed in different judicial districts. I introduced and held hearings on a bill based on a recommendation of the Judicial Conference to provide a method for the efficient handling of pretrial matters in such cases. Work on this legislation will continue next session.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS SUBCOMMITTEE

During this Congress the Senate considered three constitutional amendments and joined with the House in proposing one of them to the State for ratification.

The amendment submitted to the States, and already ratified by a number of them, will provide a definite and workable system for determining when and under what conditions the Vice President may act for the President when the President is disabled. It will soon become part of the Constitution.

Twice the Senate considered, and twice rejected, a proposal to reverse the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote ruling, which requires State legislatures to be apportioned fairly to truly represent the population of their States.

The third amendment the Senate considered, and which it also defeated, was a vaguely worded proposal relating to prayer in the public schools. The leaders of nearly every one of the Nation's churches and many leading constitutional lawyers criticized the ambiguous and inscrutable language of the proposal and advised against its passage, because, they warned, it posed a threat to religious freedom in America.

I was persuaded by these arguments to oppose the amendment. It language was so unclear that even its sponsors could not agree on its meaning and implications. I believe it would have abridged and jeopardized the religious freedom we cherish. Instead, I voted for a Senate resolution which pointed out that the Supreme Court's rulings forbid only the prescription of particular religious activities by public school authorities, and do not forbid a period of silent contemplation in the public schools during which each child may pray.

The prayer in public schools issue is complicated by widespread misunderstanding of what the Supreme Court actually ruled in the school prayer cases. I believe that the way to end that confusion is not by amending our Bill of Rights, as this proposal would have done, but py putting religion into our lives and those of our children on a daily basis through our families and churches. I will continue, as a Senator and as a citizen, to work toward that end.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON REFUGEES AND ESCAPEES

The Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees considers legislation dealing with the problems created by migrations due to foreign political upheavals, war, and natural disasters. As a member of this subcommittee, I supported the creation of a special office in the Department of State to look after refugee matters, and helped secure passage of legislation this year to reduce the expense and inconvenience which would otherwise be necessary for refugees from the Castro regime to become United States citizens.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE

Since the Washington metropolitan area includes not only the Nation's Capital, but also includes the populous Maryland suburbs of Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, the conditions in and government of the District of Columbia are of special importance to Maryland.

I have three subcommittee assignments as a result of my membership on the District Committee. I am chairman of the Business and Commerce Subcommittee, a member of the Fiscal Affairs Subcommittee, and I am also a member of the District of Columbia Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

I was severely disappointed that the home rule bill for the District of Columbia, which was passed by the Senate last year, was blocked by the House of Representatives. As long as the government of the District must be carried on without the voice of the people who are affected by it, and the Congress must squander days of debate on issues which have relevance only to the District, neither the District nor the Nation is well served. I will continue to work for home rule.

Although several of the bills I introduced in the Senate regarding the District became law, one of my bills, which had great significance for many Marylanders as well as District residents, was not passed by the House even though it was passed unanimously by the Senate. That was Senate bill 2769, to provide adequate public parking in the District of Columbia for the hundreds of thousands of commuters, shoppers, and tourists who daily drive into downtown Washington. This bill, too, is high on my legislative agenda for next year.

TRANSPORTATION

The problems Maryland faces in meeting its transportation needs led me to introduce a number of bills, several of which were enacted as amendments to other legislation, to help our Nation's urban centers balance their highway systems with safe, fast, frequent, and dependable rapid transit systems.

First. Senate bill 2599 will provide Federal grants for research and development of new, cheaper, faster, and safer transportation systems for our cities. It became law as an amendment to the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1966.

Second. Senate bill 3227 will provide Federal grants for the training of local mass transit personnel in modern management methods. It also became law as part of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1966.

Third. Senate bill 2339 would allow a State or local government to use part of its Federal interstate highway funds to build rapid mass transit systems, such as subways or monorails, to supplement its local highway systems. This bill has helped focus attention on the question of where we go with our national transportation program after completion of the present interstate highway system in 1972.

As chairman of the Special Senate Judiciary Subcommittee appointed to consider the legislation to create the Maryland-District of Columbia-Virginia interstate subway compact, I conducted the hearings on and managed the passage of that bill in the Senate. Once operating, the Washington metropolitan area subway, which is only the second entirely new urban transportation system undertaken in the United States in the last half century, will go a long way toward ending the traffic jams which endanger and harass suburbanites, tourists and District residents, and which have imperiled the economic and cultural life of the National Capital.

FAMILY PLANNING AGAINST THE POPULATION EXPLOSION

Few people these days need be reminded of the problems which the world faces as a result of the inability of people who wish to limit their families to do so. In order to make family planning possible for those who desire it, but might not otherwise be able to undertake it, I introduced two bills this year, S. 2992 and S. 2993, both of which were enacted in substance as amendments to other legislation during this session.

Senate bill 2992 authorizes the administrators of our foreign aid program to support voluntary family planning programs in countries which receive our foreign aid and request such family planning programs. Experts on our foreign aid program have long advised that the birth rate in many countries is so high that the aid we give is used up merely maintaining the low standard of living and industrialization which already exists in those countries. My bill, to help by voluntary means to bring the borth rate in these underdeveloped countries more closely into line with their ability to support themselves, became law as an amendment to this year's foreign aid bill and this year's food-for-peace bill.

S. 2993 authorizes the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to make Federal assistance available in the United States to State and local governments and to nonprofit organizations for the dissemination of family planning information, and, in poverty areas, of family planning materials, to individuals who voluntarily seek and request them. The substance of S. 2993 became law as part of the Comprehensive Health Services Act of 1966.

MARYLAND MATTERS

In addition to bills of national importance, I have been pleased during this Congress to have been able to introduce and help secure passage of legislation for the special benefit of Maryland. For example, together with Senator BREWSTER, I introduced and Congress passed a bill for a federally financed 5-year study of fresh water availability on the Delmarva Peninsula. Senator BREWSTER and I also introduced and Congress passed another bill to authorize the construction of a hydraulic model for the study of the Chesapeake Bay Basin. But as one of Maryland's Senators, I also worked on a great number of matters which involve Maryland's government, citizens, and industries and the Federal Government.

Maryland's seven Congressmen and two Senators continued throughout this session the practice I suggested last year of working as a team to intercede for Maryland and her people on many issues with the Federal Government. But each of us also worked on a great number of projects and cases which did not involve the efforts of the entire delegation. A few examples of the hundreds of instances in which I dealt with the Federal Government on behalf of our State include:

First, agriculture: Helping Maryland agriculture has been a priority project in my office since my election as a Senator. For example, in 1965, I helped block a multimillion-dollar grant by the Area Redevelopment Administration to the New Castle, Pa., area for the establishment of a broiler complex which would have directly and unfairly competed with Maryland's poultry industry. I also succeeded in preventing the imposition of an unreasonable Federal poultry inspection regulation which could have jeopardized the Delmarva poultry industry, and have successfully worked to retain the handler pool which the Maryland dairy farmers want under milk order No. 4. Currently, I am negotiating with the Department of Agriculture to obtain an export subsidy for Maryland tobacco, in order to preserve our competitive position in the world market.

Second, housing for the elderly: I have been able to assist numerous Maryland communities and organizations in obtaining millions of dollars in Federal assistance for the construction of nonprofit, low-cost housing for the elderly. Projects I have assisted include $3.85 million in assistance to a Presbyterian elderly housing program in Baltimore, a $3.69 million for a nonprofit elderly housing project in Rockville, nearly $2 million for the city of Crisfield, and $200,000 for an elderly housing project sponsored by St. John's Episcopal Church of Havre de Grace.

Third, Annapolis: In view of the importance to our State and Nation of our historic capitol of Annapolis, I have devoted special efforts to cooperating with its city officials in obtaining Federal assistance to improve and preserve it. For example, I helped obtain Federal assistance for the Annapolis urban beautification program, $105,000 for the restoration of Paca House Gardens, an $88,000 Federal grant for construction of sewer facilities, and designation of Annapolis by the Interior Department as a national landmark. My special project for Annapolis this year has been to promote it to the State Department as a stopping off point for important foreign visitors to this country, as Williamsburg, Va., is now used, prior to their coming to Washington. In furtherance of this idea, I arranged a special tour of Annapolis this summer for Federal and State officials, including Governor Tawes and Mr. James Symington, U.S. Chief of Protocol.

Fourth, military installations: The multibillion-dollar importance of the defense industry and the presence of many Armed Forces facilities in Maryland have brought me into frequent contact with the Department of Defense regarding Maryland matters. For example, I have met with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Navy, and other defense officials and officials from Cecil County, to urge the Department of Defense to locate a proposed new Naval Recruit Training Center at the Bainbridge Naval Training Center. Although the final location for the new center remains in question, a $1.2 million new WAVE barracks has been approved for Bainbridge.

I was also able to help officials of Harford County obtain a right-of-way for the county over a portion of the Aberdeen Proving Ground for Sod Run sewer line and 75 acres of the proving ground for construction of a sewage treatment plant. During the severe drought which jeopardized Emmitsburg's water supply, I was able to arrange for Civil Defense authorities to provide water pumping equipment to meet that emergency.

Fifth, small business: I was able to help get the first Small Business Administration development loan approved in Maryland, or $350,000, for the construction of a brick plant at Joppa and was able to help secure a number of other SBA loans for Maryland enterprises, such as a ski tow at Marsh Mountain in Garrett County. In addition, I was able to persuade the Small Business Administration to establish an SBA development loan center in Baltimore.

Sixth, economic development: I helped Calvert County obtain a $50,000 grant from the Economic Development Administration for a feasibility study of an industrial park to employ up to 1,000 people in Calvert County. I am currently working to obtain approval of Economic Development Administration grants for such projects as a community complex in Knoxville and a maritime industrial park in Crisfield.

Seventh, health: Federal assistance I have been able to obtain for Maryland includes a Federal grant for a program for schizophrenic children at Linwood Children's Center in Ellicott City and substantial Federal assistance for Cecil County to construct a courthouse-public health center in Elkton.

Eighth, war on poverty: As the war on poverty has matured, increasing amounts of funds—more than $10 million this year alone—have been made available to practically every county in Maryland for the establishment of programs such as remedial education for slum children, work experience programs for teenagers, job training opportunities for school dropouts, and job locating assistance for unemployed low-income workers.

Of all the hundreds of Maryland matters I have worked on since becoming a Senator, however, none was more satisfying than working through the State Department and directly with the Soviet Government to secure the release of Maryland Peace Corpsman Tom Dawson, who was arrested by the Soviet authorities when he crossed into Soviet territory by accident while on Peace Corps duty in Iran this fall.

THESE 2 YEARS

No summary can encompass all that a Senator has done or tried to do during any session of Congress. The hundreds of hours of committee hearings and meetings to consider and amend legislation, the debates in the Senate, the rollcalls—nearly 500 this Congress—speeches in the Senate, throughout Maryland, and across the country, and the hours of work on Maryland matters with Federal agencies simply defy description. But no summary would be complete without notice of the inspiration and enormous help I have had from the leaders of the Senate, Senator Mansfield and Senator Dirksen, from the committee chairmen, and from my fellow Senators.

I have been proud and honored to be able to represent Maryland in the Senate during these tumultuous, critically important years for our Nation, and to have been able to contribute my energy and ideas to our State and Nation.

Hon. "Billy" Matthews

SPEECH

OF

HON. HORACE R. KORNEGAY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. KORNEGAY. Mr. Speaker, it is a matter of deep personal regret to me that I will not have the privilege and pleasure of serving in the 90th Congress with my esteemed colleague and good friend, Congressman "Billy" Matthews of Florida, if I am fortunate enough to be reelected from my district. Congressman Matthews has endeared himself to all who knew him by his sparkling personality and his delightful sense of humor, which was always of a benign nature and never calculated to offend. His dedication to the people of the district he represented and his devotion to his congressional duties and committee assignments have earned the respect and admiration of all who knew him.

It has been of great spiritual value to me to be associated with "Billy" Matthews in the House prayer breakfast group, where he will be greatly missed. Before his election to the 83d Congress, Congressman Matthews had already chalked up an impressive record of achievements in many fields. I am sure that he will continue to render meaningful service to his State and the Nation in the future, and I wish him Godspeed and every success in his future endeavors. It has been a rewarding experience for me to have served in the House with and enjoyed the friendship of "Billy" Matthews.

The Inhumanity of the Vietcong

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS J. DODD

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, in my Senate speech of June 10, 1965, I made the point that American press reportage had up until that time failed to bring to life the incredible brutality and inhumanity of the Vietcong, and that the lack of public comprehension on this point was in part responsible for the widespread misunderstanding of the Vietnam war.

Only recently I received a letter from a clergyman which charged that:

> America is carrying on something that is barbaric—the most barbaric thing that the world has ever known, more barbaric than what Hitler carried on in Germany.

It is difficult for me to understand the reasoning of those who compare our efforts to defend the independence and integrity of South Vietnam with the mass murder, brutality, and brazen aggression of Nazi Germany. The only explanation that makes sense is that such individuals are unaware of the nature of the enemy with whom we are locked in battle. It is essential that they be made aware before it becomes too late.

After I made my speech, a few outstanding articles appeared in the American press setting forth in a graphic manner the incredible record of terror which has made the Vietcong so hated by the common people of Vietnam. But after these first few articles, for some strange reason, there were no more. I consider this unfortunate because the facts about the Vietcong terror must be kept constantly in mind if the American people are to understand the nature of the struggle to which we are committed.

I ask unanimous consent to insert into the Record one of the more impressive articles that have appeared on this subject, entitled "The Systematic Terror of the Vietcong" which appeared in the American Legion magazine, for November 1965:

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

The Systematic Terror of the Vietcong—The Vietcong Attack on Civilians Is the Most Poorly Reported Event of Our Times

(By Deane and David Heller)

On May 5, 1965, in the mountains north of Ban Me Thuot in South Vietnam, an armed band of Viet Cong stopped two buses full of civilians on Route 14 near the Cambodian border. A roadblock was set up by putting the buses across the road. All 16 passengers of the two buses were trussed up, marched into the forest, made to lie down and shot to death. Coming upon the roadblock, the driver of a South Vietnam Public Works ¾-ton truck was able to speed away unharmed. The next vehicle along was a slow, asphalt distributor. It had no chance to get away, and the four Public Works employees riding in it were casually murdered. Hours later the bodies were discovered and taken to Ban Me Thuot where, amidst weeping and wailing, they were given a common community burial.

This kind of thing has been going on for eight years in South Vietnam. It is not the war of soldier versus soldier that you have been reading about. It is the bandit war of armed Viet Cong against unarmed South Vietnamese civilians, which to date has been one of the worst reported events of our time.

In 1958 the Viet Cong, on orders from North Vietnam, started its program of terror and destruction against the civilian population of its neighbor. It is a testimony of the highest order to the South Vietnamese that they are still resisting after eight years, during less than one of which they have enjoyed the outright armed assistance of U.S. soldiery.

The annals of history may record the VC terror as one of the worst examples of organized butchery, programmed to a political aim, in the whole black ledger of human barbarism.

The tools of the terror are familiar enough: murder, kidnapping, arson, bombing, knifing, forced conscription, torture, confiscation and destruction of property, mutilation, diemboweling, beheading, ambushing innocent villagers—men, women and children.

The U.S. Defense Department reports that VC atrocities against civilians—in categories that violate the rules of warfare—averaged 171 weekly during 1962. In 1963 they climbed to 183 murders, kidnappings, rapes, disembowelments or other crimes against civilians of all ages and both sexes, per week.

In 1964 they nearly doubled, rising to 376 a week. This year they have soared higher.

While the world is accustomed to accounts of the wanton, brutal acts of men of violence, there is little that is random or senseless in the VC campaign of atrocity. It is dispassionate, cold, impersonal, done for a purpose. The targets are selected to fit a general policy dictated from communist North Vietnam, to solve a specific political problem of the communist leadership.

During the first few years of the separation of North and South Vietnam under the Geneva Agreement of July 1954, the communists in the North were confident that through propaganda and political infiltration they could bring South Vietnam into their orbit. Not only did they fail, but free South Vietnam made far greater strides in fulfilling the needs of its people than did communist North Vietnam. Income rose, production rose, and more than 900,000 people left North Vietnam to be absorbed into the expanding economy of the free South.

By 1956, a U.S. State Department pamphlet notes, the "record of steady improvement in the lives of the people [in South Vietnam] . . . was intolerable to the rulers in Hanoi [the capital of communist North Vietnam] . . . The South was outstripping the North . . . They were losing the battle of peaceful competition and decided to use violence and terror to gain their ends."

Hanoi took two years to recruit and train a political and military apparatus, guided by professional communists, that was to go into the South with the mission of systematically destroying: (1) its successful way of life, (2) the will of the people to remain independent and free, and (3) the ability of national and local governments of South Vietnam to maintain internal order and assure the personal security of their people.

Widespread targets for surrender or death are the political leaders and office-holders of villages. The list of cruelly murdered village leaders in South Vietnam (often with their wives and children) is now so long that it takes a brave South Vietnamese to volunteer for local office in an unfortified village.

The light of dawn on June 5, 1961, revealed in the village of Long-Tri the head of Dao-hien-Kha, neatly severed from his khaki-clad body, lying in a dark pool of blood. Kha was a village chief, an intelligent young leader still in his twenties.

National Assembly Deputy Y-ut Nie Buon Rit, in Darlac Province, had his right eye hacked out, the right side of his forehead split open with an axe and his body hacked and slashed with machetes.

In Thai Thein village, Mayor Nguyen van-Bong's head was found lying on the floor of a compound, strewn with tangled palm fronds.

In Long-Thuan village, attempts to behead Mayor Nguyen-van-Ba were clumsy. The throat and neck were slashed, but the head was only partially severed from the body.

Enormous hunks of flesh were hacked from the otherwise intact body of Nguyen-van-Kha, Mayor of Nhi-Binh.

The back of the head and part of the chin of Le-van-Mink, Mayor of Tan Vinh Hoa, were blown off.

The face of Nguyen-can-Cua, of Binh Hoa, resembled nothing human after he was shot, beaten and mutilated.

The VC chopped a four-inch-wide canyon, from ear to ear, in the back of the skull of Mayor Nguyen-van-Be of Tan Thoe Hiep.

Typically, small groups of armed VC raid unarmed villages at night—or, if far enough from an armed outpost—in daylight. In addition to selecting village leaders for on-the-spot murder, they may pick a few others at random as "examples" to the rest of the terrified hamlet. Sometimes they hold mock trials, or announce that they have already condemned so-and-so to death in advance and have come to execute the sentence. The village may then be burned or not, at the whim of the terrorists.

In Moc Hoa, 15 farmers were kidnapped last June. Dragged into the forest, one of them—Nguyen-khoa-Nghiep—was "tried" by a "People's Court," sentenced to death, made to dig his own grave, shoved in and buried alive. Similar "trials" were held for a teenage girl—Phan-thi-Trinh—in Binh-thanh village (slashed with a machete and riddled with machinegun bullets); for Nguyen-phuoc-Dang of Binh-Dai District (head hacked off near his home); for 21-year-old Tran-phuoc-Thanh of Khanh-hoi hamlet (dragged 50 yards from his house, slashed 100 times or so with a machete, then riddled with machinegun fire in the presence of his family). A sign was pinned on Thanh's body, "Sentenced to death by Company 605, Battalion 502 of the Forces of Liberation of South Vietnam."

A pregnant woman and two men had the bad luck to be fishing in Quang Nam Province last June 30 when a VC party returning from a mortar attack on Da Nang air base stumbled upon them and apparently decided to make an example of them for no particular reason except to create more terror in the countryside. They were not politically important. Peasants from Hua Cong village found them with their heads nearly severed.

In Cat-son hamlet the VC broke into the home of 70-year-old Dang-thien-Mon, treasurer of the Trung-hai fishing cooperative. They machinegunned him to death and almost cut his 68-year-old wife in two with bullets. In Kinh-Mon village in January 1964, the VC sprayed the bed of sleeping Le-Tuong, a hamlet leader, with machinegun fire. He was killed and his five-year-old daughter and seven-year-old son were badly shot up.

The scale of these atrocities may best be appreciated by listing a few that were confined to a single week this year—the week of June 20–26: two of a group of kidnapped residents of Thua Thien Province were buried alive; the whole population of Quang Tin was forced to buy, for $25 each a (small fortune to a Vietnamese), a VC identity card and a "tax ticket"—and 14 youths aged 15 to 18 were kidnapped there, probably as VC "draftees"); a landowner in Bac-Lieu Province was kidnapped for not "paying taxes"; a bus was bombed on Highway 1 in Bind-Dinh Province, killing one child and wounding two others; 240 houses were burned in a Binh-Thuan hamlet and an unknown number of people were kidnapped there. Toll of purely civilian atrocities for the week—52 civilians killed, 63 wounded, 713 known kidnapped.

The recorded toll against civil leadership in South Vietnam for the year 1964 in the calculated drive to bring about its internal collapse: 1,536 village chiefs killed; 1,359 other officials killed, 8,400 more kidnapped. Their chief crime was that they were giving their people leadership and doing better at it than the communists in the north.

In a raid on Bach-Loc hamlet, the VC hacked Truong-dink-Nghi to death with knives, but the rest of his family escaped. Six weeks later, the VC returned at 2 a.m. They slashed Nhgi's widow in the back, arms, legs, breast and forehead. Somehow she broke away while they were torturing her and escaped into the night. But Nghi's two daughters, aged 11 and 9, were asleep. The 11-year-old was stabbed twice in the back and left for dead, but recovered. The nine-year-old's head was left connected to her body by only a few threads of flesh after eight hacks of a machete.

The enormous drive of the VC to decimate the potential for civil leadership in South Vietnam is matched by parallel drives to destroy every institution for the public good. The communist political aim is that nothing must succeed that is beneficial to the life and prosperity of the South Vietnamese. Senator Thomas Dodd of Connecticut, while recently scolding the American press for making a big thing of the rough treatment of captured Viet Cong guerrillas, inquired why our press had reported so little of the VC's cruel campaign to destroy public education in South Vietnam.

By 1962 the drive of the VC to bring education to a halt had reached such proportions that, though little reported in our own press, it was the subject of a special report of the World Conference of Organizations of the Teaching Profession. A commission comprised of an Indian, a Bavarian, a Congolese and a Frenchman made an on-the-spot study in Vietnam. They reported "systematic attacks against the national school system in South Vietnam, demolishing and burning schools, school materials and equipment, and threatening, kidnapping and executing teachers. . . . It is clearly evident that such action is motivated by the will to destroy the role played by the school from the national, educational and human points of view."

Commission Chairman S. Natarajan, of the All India Federation of Educational Associations, said that in two regions of the south almost three-fourths of the schools had been closed. In Anxuyen Province, 150 schools were closed, 22 were burned, four teachers had been assassinated and 60 kidnapped in two years, leaving 19,000 children without schools to attend.

Natarajan reported that a representative of the Women Social Workers had told his international commission that six months earlier a school bus was stopped by the VC and the children told to go home if they valued their lives. When the bus continued to run for a week, the VC waylaid it, cut the fingers off a six-year-old child and told the other youngsters that even worse would happen to them if they kept on going to school. "So naturally, the school closed down." In reviewing this study, Senator Dodd expressed wonderment that American educators who are protesting the American role in Vietnam might not "more wholesomely redirect their energies" along the lines of Mr. Natarajan's plea that teachers all over the world help remedy the situation and bring relief for the victims.

Attacks on schools and teachers have continued steadily since the 1962 report. Last

April 15 a Kien Hoa Province teacher was assassinated. Five days earlier in Ong Hoi the local school was burned and two 15-year-olds kidnapped. On February 15 of this year, both the school and the administration building in the Binh Tuy Province hamlet were burned. On March 3 two squads of VC kidnapped a teacher in Quang Ngai Province while shooting up the Catholic Church and murdering three civilians and a soldier at the same time.

Perhaps the most malicious of the school bombings occurred at 1:30 on the morning of April 26, 1963, when the UNESCO Educational Center at Tan-An in Long-An Province was severely damaged. Designed to provide teachers for rural schools, the Educational Center was under heavy fire and a nearby power station was destroyed before reinforcements arrived—just in the nick of time.

VC attacks on public institutions were so serious long before direct U.S. military intervention that one of the main efforts of the South Vietnamese, in conjunction with U.S. military advisers and civilians of our State Department's AID program, was a "Strategic Hamlet Program," succeeded by a "New Rural Life Hamlet Program." Individual villages were fortified, given warning systems and patrolled, and the villagers were trained in self-defense. Within these fortified towns Vietnamese and U.S. civilian aid programs for health, education, village improvement and agriculture were introduced. Our own nonmilitary aid program there is the biggest of our foreign aid programs. But until the VC are defeated by military superiority, efforts at improving the daily life of the people can only be carried out as the American pioneers did it, behind their stockades. On May 4, 1962, a thousand armed VC attacked the agricultural development center at Tram-Chim. They set 425 houses afire, massacred 13 civilians and wounded 38 others. A dam being built on the Mekong River is at present the object of sniper fire to discourage South Vietnamese laborers from working on it. The 150 families of the farm center of An-Hiep were terrorized by a mortar attack on May 6, 1962, followed by destruction by fire of that food-raising community, with damage running into several million piasters. On May 30 of that year the Christian Missionary Alliance leper hospital near Ban Me Thuot was pillaged and an American woman doctor and two missionaries carried off, along with medical supplies. The U.S. State Department notes that hospitals and medical clinics are a doubly desirable target for attack, since their destruction deprives the South Vietnamese of a needed community service while at the same time enabling the VC to procure medical supplies.

The infirmary and maternity hospital at My-Phuoc-Tay were looted and burned out on April 8, 1964. The Vinh Binh village hospital was burned out. The maternity hospital at Long-Hoa has been wrecked and ransacked three times. Malaria is the most prevalent health scourge in Vietnam. The South Vietnamese Government has an extensive malaria control program, much of it mounted on elephants to carry oil and men to mosquito breeding waters of the jungles, valleys and highlands. As it grew increasingly effective, malaria-control workers became prime targets for VC assassination. More than 60 of them have been murdered and 120 kidnapped, thanks to which malaria is now on the ascendancy again.

Railway trains, tracks and bridges have been particularly vulnerable to mines and bombing. The bombing of buses carrying civilians is a favorite VC mode of disrupting everyday life. Among the more savage examples was the destruction of a public bus by a road mine in the Ham-Luong District on October 11, 1963. The VC rushed out of ambush, machinegunned the survivors and robbed them. Fifteen wounded survived by feigning death, 14 were dead, with their bodies obscenely mutilated. Indiscriminate road mining killed two little children on the road from Mhon-Hoa to Moc Hoa on May 3, 1964. Eleven others were maimed, including four children.

The American press has fairly well created the illusion that the Vietnamese Buddhists are inclined to be on the side of the VC. The following short excerpt from an April 12, 1965, communique of the United Buddhist Association of Vietnam, in a warning to all Buddhists against the dangers of a communist dictatorship, points up Buddhist opposition to the communists:

"In rural areas, the communists have occupied pagodas, confiscated lands, forbidden religious activities, forced Buddhist priests to enter the army, indulged in savage denunciations, and arrested and killed loyal Buddhist faithful . . . many high priests, monks, nuns and Buddhist faithful in communist-occupied areas have been obliged to abandon pagodas and lands . . . they are all suffering innumerable hardships . . . In the face of the communist calamity the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association issues this proclamation, strongly protests to public opinion at home and abroad against communist plots to eradicate religion, and calls upon all Buddhist believers to close their ranks and oppose communist anti-religious plots . . . by non-violent means of struggle . . . and prays for the liberation of the nation and the religion from control and subversion by communists."

Buddhists have held demonstrations and hunger strikes against communist practices in South Vietnam on numerous occasions and have published many other reports on the humiliation and degradation of priests by the VC—such as the kidnapping, dragging, choking, and savage beating of High Priest Thich Bao Hue last April 27. Few such accounts have been published in the United States.

In July, Viet Cong terrorists stormed the pagoda Suong Luong Tu in Phuoc Long village in an attempt to kidnap the venerable resident Bonze, Nguyen Tri. Tri was whisked away by friends. The VC then smashed Buddha statues and religious paraphernalia and wrecked the temple. On the way out of town, they tortured residents until they told where the Bonze was. He was shot to death. A notably savage attack was made on the night of August 10, 1964, on a Buddhist Temple at Tan Hanh village. The temple was bombed and burned. A 64-year-old night watchman was imprisoned inside by the VC and was burned to death. On January 24, 1964, VC terrorists used a mine to blow up a Protestant Mission in Cay-Muong hamlet in Quang-Tri Province. British Missionary Pastor Roy F. Spraggett, his wife, and one-year-old daughter were seriously injured.

It was not until last January that the United States directly participated in the fighting—and carried the war to the enemy. By then, the civilian population had been subjected to the terror for seven years, while the South Vietnam military received material and advice from us. In the last four years, the terror has killed or abducted 35,000 South Vietnamese civilians. No attempt was ever made to hide the Viet Cong's role in bombings, murders, assassinations, the burial alive of selected victims, the mutilation of school children, the wreckage of hospitals, the blowing up of buses, the destruction of property of no military value. To the contrary, the Viet Cong takes pains to make sure that as many people as possible are struck numb with fear of its atrocities, while it openly calls its destruction of public services and public leaders "cutting off the fingers of government."

Yet, with the terror now going into its ninth year, neither fear nor the destruction of public leaders and institutions has yet brought the South Vietnamese to their knees. Perhaps the terror can be ended soon by the growing U.S. military participation. In many areas the VC is now on the run, though open warfare in the hinterland is particularly difficult to wage.

It takes a long search of the pages of history to find a people who have endured so much savagery for so long without crumbling. The United States has contributed to the shoring up of the civilian way of life longer than it has sent fighting men against the VC. We have our largest foreign aid program in Vietnam. Two thousand six hundred doctors, nurses, health workers, agricultural experts, engineers, teachers, commercial fishing experts, foresters, transportation experts and others are doing their best to help the Vietnamese people to a better life—in the face of a barbaric enemy determined to rule or ruin anything worthwhile in South Vietnam.

Eight hundred AID (Agency for International Development) workers are Americans. Philippine nationals and Vietnamese make up the bulk of the rest. AID's Joseph Grainger was kidnapped en route to a sugar cane agricultural experimental station in August 1964. He was bound, manacled and kept prisoner in a cave by the Viet Cong for five months. He escaped, but was shot and killed by the VC. AID's Gus Hertz was kidnaped in February 1965, and is still missing. Ralph Owens, an AID public safety adviser, was ambushed and murdered on November 5, 1961. The efforts of these and others have been constructive.

The American attitude was stated by President Johnson:

"The third face of war in Vietnam is, at once, the most tragic and most hopeful. . . . It is the untended sick, the hungry family, and the illiterate child. It is men and women, many without shelter, with rags for clothing, struggling for survival in a rich and fertile land.

"It is not enough to just fight against something. People must fight for something, and the people of South Vietnam must know that after the long, brutal journey through the dark tunnel of conflict there breaks the light of a happier day. . . ."

Meanwhile, nothing is simpler than the answer to the question: Why have the Viet Cong been able to commit their barbarities on the South Vietnamese? Sufficient military and police powers have been lacking so long as the South Vietnamese had to defend themselves while North Vietnam constantly reinforced and resupplied the Viet Cong. With the military defeat of the Viet Cong, the terror will end.

Eugene J. Manganiello

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, our Nation's leadership in the space age is greatly enhanced by men like Eugene J. Manganiello, Deputy Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Lewis Research Center, who was honored by receiving an award from Cleveland District Council of the Order Italian Sons and Daughters of America, for his contribution to the space program.

By leave previously granted, I include the award made to Mr. Manganiello:

EUGENE J. MANGANIELLO, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION, LEWIS RESEARCH CENTER

Eugene J. Manganiello is a native of New York City and was graduated from the College of the City of New York with a B.S. Degree in Engineering in 1934, and an Electrical Engineering Degree in 1935.

He joined the staff of the NACA Langley Laboratory in 1936, and transferred to the NACA's now NASA Lewis Research Center in Cleveland, Ohio 1942. Engaged in propulsion and power generation research for aircraft and spacecraft application, he advanced through a progression of supervisory positions and was appointed Deputy Director of the Lewis Research Center in December, 1961.

Mr. Manganiello is a Member of the Society of Automotive Engineering, a Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, a Fellow of the American Association for Advancement of Science, and an honorary member of Pi Tau Sigma.

One of the key men in our government's Space Program—when a man is placed on the moon, "Gene" Manganiello will have played an important role in getting him there.

The Florence Agreement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIBORNE PELL

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, there appeared in the Publishers' Weekly of October 17, 1966, an editorial by Chandler B. Grannis, editor of this important voice of the book field, entitled "The Florence Agreement Implemented at Last." This thoughtful editorial presents an interesting summary of the long struggle that has been waged by the intellectual community to obtain implementation of the Florence agreement and its companion treaty, the Beirut agreement on educational audiovisual items, and I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Appendix of the Congressional Record.

Among the organizations that have consistently supported the Florence agreement are the American Book Publishers Council, the American Textbook Publishers Institute, the Association of American Colleges, the American Library Association, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the American Council on Education. As stated by many witnesses over the years, export taxes and tariffs have no place on cultural and intellectual materials, and it is a pleasure to join in the commendation of those who have worked to obtain passage of this legislation. The United States has now associated itself with 50 other countries in eliminating economic barriers to an exchange of knowledge among nations, thereby increasing international understanding, which alone can lead to world peace. It is gratifying to see the United States assume its proper place of leadership in this vital field of international relations.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

The Florence Agreement Implemented at Last

Bookmen and the cultural community at large can feel this week that odd kind of satisfaction which comes when something that seemed necessary, yet likely never to happen, finally takes place in a muted, undramatic way. Such is the case of the long-frustrated legislation to make effective the United States' seven-year-old adherence to the Florence Agreement on the free exchange of cultural, scientific and educational materials. The law has at last passed both houses of Congress, and was scheduled for President Johnson's signature after this issue of *PW* went to press.

Although the final passage was without display or excitement, it did not, by any means, just happen. Success in the present Congress resulted from devoted efforts by a few people, notably Rep. Thomas B. Curtis, (R., Mo.) in the House of Representatives, and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D., Minn.) in the Senate. Rep. Curtis worked hard to bring about among fellow-members of the House a perception of the bill's importance. Sen. McCarthy, when opponents wanted new hearings to delay action further, made the bill a matter of personal privilege, arranged prompt hearings and obtained a Senate vote only three days after the Committee on Finance had given its approval.

Signed in 1950 at the UNESCO conference in Florence, and ratified by the U.S. in 1959, the Florence Agreement was not in effect as far as the U.S.A. was concerned until the conforming tariff and customs legislation could be passed. For a long time, fearful printers and doctrinaire protectionists succeeded in stalling any action. Yet the U.S.A. had signed a treaty; and increasingly the people especially concerned with it—the nation's cultural, educational and scientific community—were embarrassed at the failure of Congress to make the ratification a practical reality.

This embarrassment was quite evident in Washington in June, 1965, when the U.S.A. was host for the first time to the Congress of the International Publishers Association. Publishers and others prodded the Administration, and during the IPA meeting President Johnson called upon Congress to move on the Florence legislation. Technical considerations related to recent changes in the tariff laws caused further delay, but at last over a year later, the necessary action has been completed.

For the ratification and now the implementation, the intellectual community is indebted to many individuals and groups. A few of them—besides Rep. Curtis, Sen. McCarthy and their associates—are, over the past couple of years, William Benton of Encyclopaedia Britannica, now U.S. Ambassador to UNESCO; in the early stages, Verner W. Clapp, when he was chief assistant Librarian of Congress; consistently over the long pull, the American Library Association, its officers and staff; the American Council on Education, Association of American Colleges and learned societies in the sciences and humanities; the successive presidents and staff executives of the American Book Publishers Council and the other publishing organizations; and throughout his 15 years of service with the Council, its Washington executive, Robert W. Frase. There are others, too, whom those on the inside of the long struggle will remember with gratitude.

Under the treaty and the legislation, remaining duties are removed from books (not on commercial catalogs for advertising). Magazines, maps, art objects, scientific instruments and other items—some already duty-free—come under the provisions.

The Florence Agreement and its companion, the Beirut Agreement on educational audio-visual items, now going into effect at the same time, are aimed at increasing the flow of educational, scientific and cultural materials among nations as a means of improving the conditions for world peace. Both because of this aim and because the agreements make possible more uncomplicated international access to the materials involved, the agreements are in the true interest of every signatory nation—including ours.

—C.B.G.

Democrats Should Continue To Lead

SPEECH

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, in determining which party should receive support in this year's congressional elections, we must ask ourselves four questions:

First. Can Congress, after this election, continue to make progress in developing human and natural resources?

Second. Can Congress continue policies necessary for economic growth?

Third. Can Congress continue to work for human rights and equal opportunity?

Fourth. Can Congress continue working to build the international institutions of peace?

To each question, the reply is the same. If Republicans win control, the answer is "No." If the Democrats maintain their present strength, the answer is "Yes."

During the last 2 years the progressive look of the Democrats has stood out in sharp contrast to the backward look of the Republicans in the 89th Congress.

This is particularly true regarding laws that will develop human and natural resources.

The record is clear. On legislation designed to improve the quality of living for people who really need help, the Democrats voted "yes." The Republicans voted "no."

The Democratic majority in Congress succeeded in passing, over the obstinate resistance of most Republicans, the following measures:

Medicare and improved social security benefits; a higher minimum wage; continuation of the war on poverty; housing, urban development, and demonstration cities; elementary and secondary education.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Our record of economic growth is impressive, especially after the repeated recessions of the Eisenhower years. How many recessions have we had since January 1961? None.

A return to Republican control would mean a return to the dreary cycle of recession and inflation that characterized the 8 years under Eisenhower.

The Democrats under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, on the other hand, have put into practice the techniques of the "new economics" that are keeping our economy prosperous and stable.

Starting with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and continuing through the Voting Rights Act of 1965, great progress was made in civil rights in recent years.

Senate failure to pass the civil rights bill of 1966 reflected growing concern that Congress has moved too fast.

Great understanding is required by both parties if we are to maintain the momentum we have gathered.

Responsible political leadership will not attempt to exploit and feed on the concern that is being expressed by the white community. Unfortunately, some

Republicans have not shown this kind of responsibility. We must remain on guard to keep from walking backward instead of forward.

DILEMMA POSED

Building international institutions of peace poses a dilemma at this time because of U.S. absorption with Vietnam.

But while there are differences of view about what should be done in Vietnam, the war should not become a lever to destroy our worthwhile efforts in the world.

Increased foreign aid, assistance in developing democratic social and political institutions in emerging nations and a strengthened United Nations all deserve our continued support.

The American voter must ask himself who is best equipped to cope with the problems of the United States in today's world.

The answer comes out loud and clear: the Democrats. We are the party with the compassion, the commonsense and the forward look to which the responsibility for running this country should continue to be entrusted.

Tribute to Leverett Saltonstall

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE MURPHY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I deeply regret that the closing of this session also brings to an end the dedicated service of my friend, LEVERETT SALTONSTALL. We shall miss the patient understanding and wise counsel of this fine gentleman.

For many years I have respected and admired the senior Senator from Massachusetts for the effective and dignified manner in which he has represented his State and, indeed, our entire Nation in the U.S. Senate. I am proud to have had the privilege of sharing with him a seat in the Senate for the past 2 years. This closer view of his work has both deepened and broadened by admiration.

For 45 years LEVERETT SALTONSTALL has served his community, his State, and his Nation with unswerving integrity, epitomizing the essence of responsibility in public service. He has come to symbolize the very best of those hallowed traditions upon which our country was founded, placing duty and service above all other considerations as his guiding principles.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, to place alongside the many other tributes he has received during his years of leadership, an editorial from the San Francisco Examiner entitled "Well Done, Senator."

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WELL DONE, SENATOR

From the country's beginning, a Saltonstall has been in public service. The family tradition has been maintained with ability, dedication and grace by Senator LEVERETT SALTONSTALL. He will retire from the United States Senate at the end of his current term in 1967. He will leave with the respect and gratitude of the Nation.

At 74, the Massachusetts Republican will look back on a career of 45 years. Three times Governor of his state, he entered the Senate in 1944 when Henry Cabot Lodge, now Ambassador to Saigon, resigned to join the Army.

Without bombast, but with courtly amiability, Senator SALTONSTALL has been a thoughtful and effective occupant of a post that called for, and received a zeal for the nation's interest. It is hoped that the family name again will appear on the roster of public servants.

The Honorable Howard W. Smith

SPEECH

OF

HON. HORACE R. KORNEGAY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. KORNEGAY. Mr. Speaker, I will long remember the many courtesies and great consideration which were extended to me by Congressman HOWARD W. SMITH when I arrived in Washington as a freshman Member of the House in the 87th Congress.

During the 6 years I have been privileged to serve in the House, my esteem for Judge SMITH, his high principles, his unquestioned courage and his unblemished honor have grown apace, and it is a matter of deep personal sadness and regret that we are saying goodbye to him as this session draws to a close.

Judge HOWARD SMITH has been an example to all of us in his representation of his district, State, and Nation, and he will long be remembered and his memory cherished, in the Halls of Congress—not only for his long tenure of office and able generalship of the powerful and important House Rules Committee, but also for his personal qualities of consideration and graciousness—a true Virginia gentleman in every sense of the word.

Because of his adherence to principles, Judge SMITH could be a formidable foe; but he could also be an understanding and compassionate friend, and an ever-helpful colleague. In William Wordsworth's poem, "The Happy Warrior," the first line asks this question:

> Who is the Happy Warrior? Who is he
> That every man in arms would wish to be?

And some of the answers to this query given by the poet aptly describe Judge HOWARD SMITH:

> But who, if he be called upon to face
> Some awful moment to which Heaven has joined
> Great issues, good or bad for human kind,
> Is happy as a lover; and attired
> With sudden brightness, like a man inspired;
> And through the heat of conflict keeps the law
> In calmness made and sees what he foresaw.

Because of Judge SMITH's proximity to Washington, I hope he will often return to the House, where we may have the pleasure of seeing him and drawing from his wisdom, experience, and clarity of vision strength for the months and years ahead.

And I trust the years ahead will be full of happiness and contentment for this great man, with full knowledge of a job well done and a trust discharged with great honor and fidelity.

Democracy in Action

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, this year once again the Western Electric Kearny Works is offering to its employees a seven-session course in politics at the grassroots level called Democracy in Action.

This program is an excellent example of the dynamic role that the Western Electric Kearny Works has played in the various communities whose citizens are employed by the works. The program has been offered since 1961 and has been continued every year by popular demand. The entire 15,000-member work force is invited to participate in the seven weekly classes. The classes which are taught in a completely nonpartisan atmosphere outline the basis of the structure of the political party in our democracy. The last two sessions are reserved for meetings with leaders of both political parties.

The finished product is a sophisticated voter who is well acquainted with our political system. An added dividend is an awakened interest in people who previously have maintained a passive attitude toward politics.

The community is immeasurably better off because of this program. History has shown that the best safeguard against political corruption is an informed voter. That Western Electric has given generously of its money and time to set up this program is ample evidence that their definition of service to the public greatly exceeds the traditional boundaries set by American business.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article describing the "Democracy in Action" program which is published in the Bergen Record on October 19, 1966, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WESTERN ELECTRIC STAFF OFFERED POLITICS COURSE

KEARNY.—"Democracy in Action", a 7-session course in politics at the grass-roots level, is again being offered to employees at Western Electric's Kearny Works here. Of the 15,000-member work force eligible to participate, almost 1,300 are from Bergen County.

The course, which is offered free to employees and members of their families, is designed to help them learn how the American system of government works and to encourage them to take an active part in democratic processes. Since the course was first offered in 1961, more than 7,000 Western employees and family members have participated.

In the past, company employees from Bergen County have conducted D. I. A. classes in Waldwick, Ridgewood, and in the Teaneck Town House. A total of 54 county residents completed the 1961–62 program.

According to a Western Electric spokesman, Democracy in Action is completely nonpartisan, dealing with the workings of politics rather than with particular political philosophies. Principal sources of information for the course have been the League of Women Voters and the Democratic and Republican National Committees.

To assure that sessions are conducted properly, the spokesman added, discussion leaders are picked with care and undergo special training in nonpartisan group leadership. The seven once-a-week D. I. A. classes cover: party organization; the precinct; the campaign; political clubs and meetings, and the political leader. The last two sessions are reserved for meetings with leaders of both political parties.

Among Bergen County notables who have addressed D. I. A. classes in past years have been the late Freeholder-Director Anthony Pepe, D. Louis Tonti of Paramus, executive director of the Garden State Parkway, and Richard Savage and Edgar F. DeFino, then presidents of the Wyckoff Democratic and Republican Clubs, respectively.

Sebastian Lupica Honored for Service to Labor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, my home city of Cleveland is one of the finest examples of the success of the American "melting pot."

In Cleveland men and women of all national origins live and work together in an atmosphere of friendship and amity. It has become a splendid Cleveland tradition that all so-called cosmopolitan groups are good American citizens, but they also retain a solid pride in the culture and accomplishments of their ancestors.

In this spirit, the Cleveland District Council of the Order Italian Sons and Daughters of America recently honored some outstanding Americans of Italian descent.

Men like Sebastian Lupica, by their deeds and accomplishments, prove that the United States has been enriched by the welcome to our shores that has been accorded to immigrants. Their progeny has been blended into the fiber and has given our country additional strength and vitality.

Under leave granted, I include the citation to the guest of honor—Sebastian Lupica:

GUEST OF HONOR—SEBASTIAN LUPICA

Tonight we truly honor a self made man. It is only proper and just that we of Italian origin honor one of our own who has risen to the highest elective office in the labor movement of this community, specifically to the office of Secretary of the AFL–CIO Central body. After graduating from John Adams High School, Mr. Lupica became a member of the Painters Union in 1934. In 1939 the members of the Painters Union recognizing his qualities of leadership elected him to the office of Business Agent for District Council 6.

His aggressiveness and ability to understand the problems of the people he represented were appreciated by the members and in 1952 he was elected to the office of Executive Director of Painters District Council 6. His advertness, perseverance and tenacity was recognized by the Central Labor Body AFL–CIO and he was elected to the office of Executive Secretary of the Cleveland AFL–CIO Federation of Labor in 1962 and is still serving in this capacity.

Today he is a member of many Community Committees for the betterment of all citizens of Cuyahoga County, some of these committees are: American Cancer Society, National Conference of Christians and Jews, City Planning Commission, Saint Vincent Charity Hospital Board, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Catholic Charity Board.

You, Sebastian, have dedicated your life to improve not only the working conditions for your brother man, but also to see that the social environment of these men is consistent with his economic achievements. We here tonight honor you, as one of the Americans of Italian origin that makes us proud of our ancestry.

Justice Clark Must Stay

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

Hon. EVERETT McKINLEY DIRKSEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, the following editorial from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat entitled "Justice Clark Must Stay," and the article from the Peoria Journal-Star entitled "Funny Thing Happened to War Reporter the Other Day," by Bob Poos, are most noteworthy and I believe my colleagues will find them of great interest. For this reason I ask that they be included at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat]

JUSTICE CLARK MUST STAY

There have been some inspired rumors in Washington that Associate Justice Tom C. Clark of the Supreme Court might resign from the Court in the event that his son, Ramsey Clark, were named Attorney General.

The younger Clark is currently Acting Attorney General since the resignation of Mr. Katzenbach to become Under Secretary of State.

Ramsey Clark is a splendid attorney and we have no doubt that if he were appointed by the President, he would serve with distinction. He has experience, youth and courage—a rare combination for an Attorney General.

Our concern, however, is for Justice Clark. Tom Clark has been a brilliant member of the Supreme Court ever since he was appointed by President Truman in 1949, following his own service as Attorney General between 1945 and the date of his appointment.

Today he, along with Justice Harlan, comes as close to being an indispensable member of the Court as can be found, for his thinking is logical and based on the Constitution.

We see no reason why Justice Clark should retire if his son were named. The Attorney General does not appear before the Supreme Court except for theatrical purposes as Bobby Kennedy once did, or under most unusual circumstances. The Attorney General is almost invariably represented by the Solicitor General whose function it is to argue the government's cases.

If there were an occasion very rarely where the son would appear before a Court on which his father was sitting, the father could, if he wished, disqualify himself.

The rumors in Washington that Justice Clark should resign have been inspired, we believe, by those who would like to see either a Negro (Thurgood Marshall) or a far-out liberal appointed to the Court.

Justice Clark, at 67, has many years of fine service still to give to the Court and to his nation. We hope that he decides, and indeed that the President insists, that he remain where he is under all circumstances.

[From the Peoria (Ill.) Star]

FUNNY THING HAPPENED TO WAR REPORTER THE OTHER DAY

(The writer of this dispatch, a native of Hillsboro, Ill., after 16 months as a war correspondent in Viet Nam, has been assigned to a new post in Malaysia.)

(By Bob Poos)

KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA.—An odd thing happened to me today. I put on a tie and went to work. No one shot at me.

My associates just a few days ago were soldiers and they wore lightweight jungle fatigues or camouflaged "tiger suits." They were soldiers from the United States, Viet Nam, Korea, Australia and New Zealand.

They were brave men I shall never forget. A few times they were responsible for my remaining alive, while some of them died in the performance of their duty.

Anyone who witnesses a war retains indelible impressions of it. Here are some of mine:

The whack, whack, whack of helicopter blades getting a good bite on the air as they head in, nose down, to a landing zone. Green and brown rice paddies below that look like a bright patchwork quilt.

A helicopter crew chief shouting over the engine's roar: "Be ready to get out quick. We ain't going to be down long." Soldiers 18 and 19 years old, teeth clenched in anticipation, leaping out, yelling and dashing for cover.

The sickening thud that a bullet makes when it smacks into human flesh and bone.

One night with a company of U.S. cavalrymen enduring rain, mortar shells, sheets of machinegun and rifle fire, short rounds from their own artillery and the certain knowledge that they were outnumbered, cut off and surrounded. Rows of them were lying dead and wounded in a captured enemy trench. Yet no one through that endless night uttered a whimper.

The sound of enemy mortar shells dropped into tubes with a "chunk" and the fearful wait for them to land as you lay huddled in a hole. The aftermath, picking up bodies.

Tough little Vietnamese airborne soldiers and marines, armed largely with obsolete American equipment, going out on operations such as "Bong Son 176," which meant that they had swept the area 176 times before.

The U.S. 1st Air Cavalry Division coming to Viet Nam more than a year ago, freshfaced, and eager and hopeful that their concept of how to fight a guerrilla war would prove successful. It did. The survivors evolved into lean, tough professionals before they lined up at the An Khe air strip to go home after making history in the Ia Drang Valley, first and second Dong Son and the Sual Ca Valley.

The tough, battlewise men of the 183rd and 101st Airborne Brigades who grinned as they watched the 1st Cavalry get its feet wet.

Then there were the always stolid, solid U.S. Marines going on endless patrols, plagued by snipers and landmines and booby traps—and then fighting hordes of North Vietnamese along the demilitarized zone.

One can never forget the might and majesty of the U.S. 7th Fleet sailing serenely in the South China Sea, its 8-inch guns hammering endlessly at unseen targets, its carrier planes for ever taking off and landing on flight deck.

Likewise one never forgets countless times of watching young men swallow their fear and charge into fortified enemy positions as machine-gun bullets make ugly snaps around them.

And the warm bottles of beer shared in Vietnamese villages with thirsty soldiers.

Bearded, dirty men in rotting uniforms sharing their C rations with absolute equality whether they were Negroes, whites or American Indians.

Sometimes it takes something as foul and dirty as a war to bring out the best in men: medics risking their lives to save others, a rifleman dashing across bullet-swept ground to drag back a man whose name he didn't know, or a soldier sharing his meager ratios with a bewildered, weeping child left homeless by battle.

And the "clean war," where you swoop down from 5,000 feet to 50 feet from the ground in Skyraiders, or jets unleashing bombs, rockets and napalm. The pilots have clean beds and cold beer to return to—if they return.

Recollections include waiting long hours at airports trying to get to battlefields and thinking all the while that you really don't want to go to them.

Last of all one remembers getting on a big, shiny, commercial jet airplane at Saigon's Ton Son Nhut Airport to leave Viet Nam, perhaps for good. And feeling rather like a traitor to be going.

The 89th Congress Was One With Sensitive Social Conscience

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow's historians will be writing about the 89th Congress for a long time.

Many of the laws enacted by this Congress will have a profound impact on the people of our country.

It has been a good Congress for the American people—particularly for the members of our society who need help. It has been a Congress with a sensitive social conscience.

My assessment of the 89th Congress is that the greatest progress has been made in five fields:

First. Medical care and health, principally through the monumental medicare law that has made treatment and hospitalization available without loss of dignity for millions of aged Americans.

Second. Civil rights, through the voting rights law of 1965 that has guaranteed all citizens one of the most sacred of their constitutional privileges.

Third. Help to cities, through such sweeping laws as those establishing Cabinet-level Departments of Housing and Urban Development and Transportation and the Demonstration Cities Act.

Fourth. Help to schools, principally through the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Fifth. Help to the poor, through the broad range of programs offered by the war on poverty.

Congress this year appropriated less than the amount called for by the President's budget; this represents responsibility in the face of rising expenditures for the Vietnam war.

As always, the session left much undone that should be done when the new Congress convenes in January.

But the 90th Congress will have to go a long way to match the record of the 89th.

Tribute to Milward Simpson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE MURPHY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, the retirement of MILWARD SIMPSON at the closing of this session is a sad occasion for us all. During the 4 short years in which he has served as Senator from Wyoming this fine gentleman has earned the respect and admiration of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle. He has dedicated himself to the people of his State and, indeed, his Nation with the courage, faith, and enthusiasm upon which he has predicated his entire political career.

Schooled in the complexities of administrative and legislative matters in the legislature and statehouse of Wyoming, SIMPSON was well prepared to fulfill the responsibilities of a U.S. Senator. He brought to this body the best of those attributes which characterized his western heritage. Without pretension, but with undeviating integrity and creative diligence he has compiled a record of enviable achievement and hard work. He possesses a deep understanding of the problems facing the West, and was able to apply the richness of his experiences in many areas.

We shall all miss the quiet candor, the cooperative spirit, and the conscientious devotion which MILWARD SIMPSON brought to these halls.

Mr. President, in tribute to the Senator from Wyoming I ask unanimous consent that the article entitled "Senator MILWARD SIMPSON—Outstanding Citizen," from Wyoming on Review, be reprinted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENATOR MILWARD SIMPSON OUTSTANDING CITIZEN

The retirement this year of U.S. Senator MILWARD SIMPSON will mark the major turning point in a political career that has spanned some forty years and which has taken the Wyoming Republican from the State Legislature to the Governor's Mansion and to the Senate of the United States.

Few Wyomingites of either party have had so lengthy and diversified a history of public service.

MILWARD SIMPSON has been both a writer of legislation and an enforcer of laws. One of the first major bills to bear his name was the so-called "Rock Dusting" bill on mine safety which SIMPSON co-sponsored with former State Legislator John B. Georges of Kemmerer in 1927. The "Rock Dusting" bill set new and, at that time, controversial safety standards for Wyoming's coal mines. It was a good law then and it remains a good law today.

Only a few hours had passed in MILWARD SIMPSON's first week as Governor of Wyoming when he called a conference of western governors to help secure the rights of the Upper Colorado River Basin States under the Colorado River Compact. That was in 1955. From that meeting came a hard consensus among the states of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico which helped them secure their rightful water allotments under the far-sighted tenets of the Colorado River Compact.

Long before the Federal Administration coined the term Creative Federalism. Wyoming's Governor SIMPSON had made Federalism creative in the Equality State through a cooperative effort which cleaned up the once stagnant and moribund North Platte River. And, under his leadership, Wyoming's State Legislature became one of the first in the nation to pass enabling legislation for matching grants for interstate highway construction. The "creative" shown with a brilliance when the National Park Service, goaded by Governor SIMPSON's threats to buy the concessions in Yellowstone National Park, inaugurated the still on-going Mission '66 program—a multi-million dollar face-lifting and general renovating of 231 National Parks in 45 states.

Republican Administrations have always led the way in creating the proper climate and enthusiasm for the influx of taxpaying and job producing private industry into the Equality State. MILWARD SIMPSON's term as governor saw the completion of Pacific Power and Light Company's massive coal-burning 420,000 kilowatt Dave Johnston steam generating plant near Glenrock. New life was pumped into the Kemmerer coal mines by inauguration of Utah Power and Light Company's 150,000 kilowatt steam generating plant. These installations, and others burn the bituminous coal found under all of Wyoming's twenty-three counties. The Kemmerer facility will eventually burn enough coal to produce 750,000 kilowatts of power.

Under Governor SIMPSON's leadership, a delegation from Wyoming appeared before the Atomic Energy Commission to petition for an increase in permits for establishment of uranium processing plants. The well-documented presentation by the Wyomingites landed the entire increase in permits—considered for distribution to several states—for Wyoming.

Other accomplishments in Governor SIMPSON's term included increases in the physical plant at the University of Wyoming, brought about, in part, by the cooperation and donations of the W. R. Coe Foundation with which Governor SIMPSON worked closely. In conferences with the Coe Foundation, Governor SIMPSON drew heavily on his experience as past president of the University's Board of Trustees.

In addition were: new quarters for the Wyoming State Highway Department; a new state liquor warehouse for Wyoming's state liquor monopoly; the decision by U.S. Steel to establish a steel plant near South Pass City and Geneva Steel to open its ore facility near Atlantic City; and establishment of a Department of Mental Health in the State Health Department. This department effectively reorganized the operation of the Wyoming State Mental Hospital at Evanston, improved the operation of the Wyoming State Training School at Lander, and under Governor SIMPSON's leadership brought the mental health issue into the full light of day where it could be dealt with by the people and their elected officials.

Prior to Governor SIMPSON's election Wyoming's North Platte River, which has its genesis in the clean, clear mountains of Northern Colorado, had become "so grossly polluted that it is doubtful if recovery could ever be obtained"—in the words of a 1948 Public

Health Service report governing a 150-mile section of the river from Casper to the state line.

Inspired by Wyoming's newspaper editorials. Governor Simpson hired Arthur E. Williamson as Director of the Division of Environmental Sanitation for Wyoming's Department of Public Health. With the complete and enthusiastic backing of Wyoming's Administration, from the Governor on down, Mr. Williamson worked to clean up the North Platte. He succeeded.

An article on the river, written for the April 1966 issue of True magazine, and scheduled for Reader's Digest, notes quite correctly that under Governor Simpson's leadership the North Platte became "the only large river in the United States ever to be cleaned up after having been polluted in a variety of ways. In Wyoming," the article continues, "the river has come back to life."

As Wyomingites know, Milward Simpson has predicated his political career on three guiding principles—courage, faith, and enthusiasm. These were put to the test as never before when in 1956 he had an opportunity to become the first Wyomingite ever to hold a cabinet-level post in the Federal Government.

President Eisenhower, searching for a replacement for his outgoing Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay, turned his attention to Wyoming. He was impressed by the articulate, knowledgeable, and personable Republican Governor of the Equality State. In numerous appearances in Washington, Simpson had represented the Upper Basin States in disputes involving the Colorado River Compact and Simpson had been a major force in organizing the campaign which led to Eisenhower's first election.

It was only logical then that he asked Governor Simpson to come to Washington to take over the reins of the Department of the Interior, for Simpson had earned his Republican spurs, and he was an acknowledged expert on interior problems.

Milward Simpson turned the President down, as he was to acknowedge eight years later when then General Eisenhower related the event. Explained the Governor, "I had made a pledge to the people of my state that I would serve a full four-year term as Governor and I could not violate that pledge no matter how tempting the offer."

Senator Simpson got to Washington on his own five years after the Presidential offer when he was elected to the Uinted States Senate by one of the greatest margins ever given a candidate in a traditionally close Wyoming election.

He was elected to the United States Senate for the remaining four years of a term reopened in 1960 by the death of Senator-elect Keith Thomson. In the less than four years he has served, he has compiled an enviable record of accomplishments.

Serving on three committees and nine subcommittees, Senator Simpson usually starts his day at the office ahead of his staff and divides his time among Committee tasks, Floor work, and helping constituents with their problems.

His appointment to the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee—the Committee which, more than any other, vitally affects the interests of Wyoming—was a natural for the Wyoming lawyer who had become familiar with Wyoming's land and water problems through his gubernatorial experience and membership on dozens of boards and study groups.

Interior was the one of two Committee assignments which Simpson kept as he moved into the 89th Congress last year. He gave up the Senate Banking and Currency Committee in favor of two new Committees, Post Office and Civil Service, and Government Operations, both of which offered new outlets for his enthusiasms.

In a Senate controlled 2 to 1 by an iron disciplined Democrat majority, Senator Simpson counts his major accomplishments in terms of cooperation with his colleagues rather than personal credit earned by legislative successes.

It was the legal argument propounded by Senator Simpson that halted closure of the Horticultural Research Station near Cheyenne. An ill-conceived "economy" move by the Administration would have spelled an end to this important research facility which serves Wyoming and neighboring states. Senator Simpson pointed out, in a lengthy letter and heavily documented report that the Department of Agriculture had no authority to close a research facility created through a specific act of Congress. After studying the arguments, the Administration rescinded its closing order.

As an Interior Committee member, Senator Simpson succeeded in bringing a subcommittee of that Senate group to Wyoming for on-the-spot hearings on the proposed inclusion of Wyoming's Upper Green River in legislation to establish a Wild Rivers System. The Green was omitted from the bill.

It was Senator Simpson who, in the 88th Congress, introduced legislation limiting beef imports—a measure which led to limitations on such imports and which benefited the livestock industry, not only in Wyoming, but of other western and southern states.

Through Senator Simpson's introduction and guidance, an amendment was affixed to the Economic Opportunity Act of 1965 preventing that Act from being used to deprive taxpaying business concerns, such as the Petroleum Ownership Map Company of Casper, of bona fide government contracts which the Administration had attempted to transfer to the vast tax-supported Federal bureaucracy.

Through Senator Simpson's efforts, parties in the controversy between the Bureau of Land Management and the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, involving the fencing of Wyoming land, were brought together—in Senator Simpson's office—for a discussion which cleared the air of some misunderstandings.

As this was being written, Senator Simpson announced that a Senate Interior Subcommittee would be in Wyoming in June of this year for on-site inspection of the proposed Flaming Gorge National Recreational area in southwestern Wyoming—another solid accomplishment for which Wyoming can tip its Stetson to Milward Simpson. It was also Senator Simpson's influence on the Interior Committee which was a major factor in the success in the Senate legislation to create the Big Horn Canyon National Recreational area on the Wyoming-Montana border.

In less than four years in the Senate the gentleman from Wyoming has become one of the most respected and emulated members of the Upper House. In a body where partisan politics ring sharp and accolades come dear, no finer compliment could be paid to the man who will this year leave public office than that uttered on the Senate Floor by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana.

Senator Mansfield, a Democrat, said of Simpson, "He has gained the respect and affection of colleagues on both sides of the aisle. I want to assure him that he has my personal respect and affection in full measure. I want him to know that his decency, his cooperativeness, and his conscientious work in the Senate will be missed immediately upon his departure and long remembered by all of us who remain."

The Honorable Charles L. Weltner

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, in the 90th Congress we shall not be privileged to have the services of the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, the Honorable Charles L. Weltner. I would not suggest for a moment that we did not have different points of views on many vital issues which affect our great country, but I do want to testify to the honesty, integrity, and sincerity of the Congressman who represented the Atlanta district so ably. Differ as you may with his opinions and actions, Charlie Weltner was always honest and aboveboard in his dealings and he never left one in doubt as to his position, nor did he question the honesty of your opinions or your views even though these views may have been diametrically opposed to his own. These are qualities which make life much more bearable and which certainly makes service in the Congress more meaningful.

Mrs. Dorn joins me in wishing for him every future success and much happiness.

Liberals Support China Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS J. DODD

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, the recent test flight and explosion of a guided missile in Communist China, and China's threat to use such weapons against our own country and the free countries of Asia, places the question of China before us with renewed immediacy.

The Communist Chinese were labeled the aggressor in Korea by the United Nations. The Chinese Communists have invaded India, committed genocide in Tibet, and attempted to take over the government of Indonesia. They have attempted to subvert the newly independent nations of Africa, and today are fomenting guerrilla wars not only in Vietnam but also in Thailand and throughout the underdeveloped world.

In the face of all this it is surprising that there are some Americans who urge the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. In doing so, they forget or ignore the United Nations Charter. Chapter I, article 2, clause 4, stated that:

> All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state.

Chapter II, article 4 states that membership is open only to all "peace loving states."

Those who support admission of Communist China to the United Nations, if they were ever to succeed, would achieve only two things. They would, on the one hand, reward Chinese aggression and encourage it in the future. They would, on the other, destroy the United Nations, for they would make its charter meaningless, and its proclaimed desire for justice simply an empty phrase.

A statement was recently issued by a group of distinguished liberals in defense of the administration's current position with regard to Communist China. This statement spoke in the strongest terms about the need to resist all tyranny, both of the left and of the right:

As liberals, we oppose tyranny whether of the Fascist or Communist variety. As advocates of peace, we believe in resisting aggression whether it flies the banner of the swastika or the hammer and sickle. As ones who hope we have learned something from history and the events of our lifetime, we believe dictatorships which also subvert or attack their neighbors must be opposed and not rewarded whether in Europe or Asia.

I wish to share this important statement, as it appeared in the New Leader, with my colleagues and ask unanimous consent to have it printed with the signers names in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Liberals Support China Policy

We, the undersigned, supporters of such liberal causes as civil rights and social welfare legislation, believers in free speech and open debate, enemies of dictatorships, and opponents of aggression, wish to record at this moment in history our opposition to either the diplomatic recognition of Communist China by the United States or the seating of Communist China in the United Nations.

It is altogether fitting that these issues are the subject of national discussion and debate. It is no idle boast or empty platitude to state that we are proud that the citizens of the United Staes are free to debate these questions as they would not be free to do so in many parts of the world, principally behind the Iron Curtain and in those areas dominated by Communist China.

As liberals, we oppose the recognition of Communist China and her membership in the United Nations at this time and until such time as Communist China demonstrates its belief in and acceptance of the norms of international conduct.

But we oppose recognition and membership in the United Nations of Communist China for very practical reasons as well. Many Americans are now advocating a "Two China Policy," or the "containment but not isolation" formula, or total rapprochement with Communist China including not only recognition and membership in the U.N. but the removal of all restrictions on trade and travel as well. To such Americans we direct these concrete questions.

(1) Would recognition of Communist China and membership in the United Nations encourage political democracy and hasten freedom within China, or would it merely convince the leaders of China that their tyrannical and dictatorial policies have been rewarded by the rest of the world?

(2) Would recognition and membership bring peace to Asia and reassure China's neighbors that she had no political or territorial designs over their countries, or would it encourage Communist China to pursue her policy of open aggression, her active efforts to subvert and overthrow the governments of her neighbors, and the subjugation of the people of Asia to Communist tyranny and dictatorship?

(3) Would recognition and membership encourage the non-Communist nations of Asia or would it discourage them and also cause the overseas Chinese to go over to the cause of Communist China?

(4) Would recognition and membership make the United Nations a more effective instrument to keep the peace, help it police the troubled areas of the world, and provide the military force to offset aggression, or would Communist China's admission burden the Security Council with an additional veto at a time when the immediate interests of Communist China and those of the Soviet Union are not always the same, further undermine the ability of the United Nations to respond to aggressions, and provide an additional sounding board for vitriolic abuse by Communist China against those who not only oppose but who merely do not share her view of history?

To us the answers to these questions seem self-evident. Therefore, we see no moral or practical reason why Communist China should be recognized or admitted to the United Nations at this time. Indeed, we believe that such acts would strengthen the present leaders of Communist China and confirm, justify, and reward her dictatorship at home and her aggression abroad.

As liberals, we oppose tyranny whether of the Fascist or Communist variety. As advocates of peace, we believe in resisting aggression whether it flies the banner of the swastika or the hammer and sickle. As ones who hope we have learned something from history and the events of our lifetime, we believe dictatorships which also subvert or attack their neighbors must be opposed and not rewarded whether in Europe or Asia.

We believe these views are suported by many in the liberal community who have faith in political democracy and progressive programs at home, and in peace and free institutions abroad.

SIGNERS [1]

Initiators: Senator PAUL H. DOUGLAS, Prof. Wesley R. Fishel, George Meany, Sol Stein, Prof. Frank N. Trager, Prof. Bertram D. Wolfe.

James B. Alexander III, O. K. Armstrong, Prof. Thomas J. Badger, John J. Balinsky, Prof. Cyrus W. Barnes, Murray Baron, Arnold Beichman, Thomas J. Bellows, Paul Bixler, Prof. Robert L. Bock, Bernard M. Bour, Dr. Samuel Engle Burr, Jr., Denzel Carr, W. H. Chamberlain, Dr. Samuel S. T. Chen, Prof. C. Douglas Chretien, Russell R. Christensen, George Hamilton Combs, Dean Carlton F. Culmsee, Dr. Frank C. Darling, C. L. Dennis, Ross Dixon, Dr. Dennis J. Doolin, Peter Duignan, Dr. William B. Dunn, Prof. Joseph Dunner.

Prof. Edward R. Easton, Prof. Ursula M. von Eckardt, Harry F. V. Edward, Dr. Robert F. Emery, Raymond A. Esthus, John T. Everett, Jr., James T. Farrell, Bruno Fischer, Miss Sarah E. Fisk, Bishop Albert L. Fletcher, Frank M. Fly, Rev. George B. Ford, Richard E. Fuller, Prof. Daniel J. Gage, Jay V. Groves, Prof. Louis M. Hacker, Hon. Robert Hale, William Henderson, Norman S. Heyman, William C. Hoekendorf, Hon. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Prof. Robert E. Huke, Prof. George P. Jan, J. B. Johnson, Prof. P. P. Karan, Rev. Vincent S. Kearney, Col. Norman D. King, Prof. Justus van der Kroef, Dr. Harold Lamport, Dr. Genevieve C. Linebarger, Dr. Kurt L. London, Jay Lovestone, Dr. Charles Wesley Lowry, Prof. Carl McGuire.

Hon. Walter H. Mallory, Prof. Carroll B. Malone, Robert M. Mazess, Dr. Norbert Muhlen, Hugh B. O'Neill, William J. Pachler, Dr. H. Carroll Parish, Daniel T. Pattee, Thomas Pauken, Dr. Walter Scott Perry, William Petersen, Anthony T. Podesta, Prof. Leopold Pospisil, Dr. Frank Wilson Price, Benjamin Protter, Bogdan Raditsa, Donald Ray, Prof. Willert Rhynsburger, Prof. Edward J. Rozek, George H. Schneider, Prof. Henry G. Schwarz, Richard J. Sears, Clarence Shute, Dr. Gerald L. Steibel, Dr. Robert Strausz-Hupe, Prof. Laurence G. Thompson, Louis Waldman, Prof. Richard L. Walker, Chester S. Williams, Prof. Donald S. Willis, Jacques D. Wimpfheimer, Ernst Wolff.

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[1] Partial listing.

Homework for an Alliance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, the Texas Partners of the Alliance is an organized group of private citizens who are associated with a similar group of private citizens in Peru, both of whom are working together in a program of mutual assistance, whereby cultural programs are exchanged and technical assistance in the form of goods and machinery and technical know-how are given. The unique aspect of this type of program is that for the first time private citizens are participating in an admirable manner in a form of U.S. assistance not on the Government level but on a level involving the private sector of our economy and that of Latin America.

I am asking that the article below taken from the Panorama, a monthly supplement of the Daily Texan, which is the school paper of the University of Texas, be inserted in the RECORD so that all may see one aspect of this worthy program in action. Specifically, the problem of formulating a program by which all segments of Texas society could be informed of and be encouraged to participate in this alliance with Peru was given as a project to a graduate class in journalism at the University of Texas in Austin.

These students did such an excellent job in researching the problem and formulating a program that to a great extent their ideas were taken up by the Texas Partners of the Alliance. Presently the Texas Partners are one of the most active partnerships organized. We should be proud of these students and proud that Texas citizens are leading the way in working together in strengthening the ties among the peoples of North, Central, and South America. I am especially proud of the fact that the Texas Partners had its beginning in San Antonio, Tex. This new and successful program has striven to improve in an important way the lives of all citizens of our Western Hemisphere through increased understanding of each other and through the actual economic improvement of our fellow Americans who are trying to carve out better lives for themselves and for the generations of Americans yet to come.

The article follows:

[From Panorama, a monthly supplement of the Daily Texan, Oct. 16, 1966]

Homework for an Alliance

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Banks Miller taught the Public Relations course the Spring semester of 1965 in the absence of Dr. Alan Scott. Mr. Miller is an Austin public relations counselor.)

(By Patricia L. Harris)

To most of the students Peru was just another South American country, one they would probably never visit. Yet, from these 15 students sitting in a classroom in Austin, came enough ideas and proposals to form the basis for a broad public information program now being implemented by the Texas Partners of the Alliance with Peru.

The students were enrolled in Journalism 377K at the University. The class which is conducted in seminar fashion, is an advanced public relations course composed of senior and graduate students working together as an agency, The High Noon Public Relations Agency.

Banks L. Miller, who instructed the course at the time, was also serving as executive secretary of the Texas Partners. At the beginning of the term Miller presented details on three accounts with which the agency would be working. After thoroughly discussing each account, it was decided that the main effort would be directed toward the Texas Partners of the Alliance with Peru—a statewide effort to personalize the Alliance for Progress.

In general terms Miller described the basic objective of the agency as the formulation of a program to educate the people of Texas concerning the Texas Partners and to create a statewide interest in their behalf to carry out the program.

Within this framework the students outlined three specific objectives: to implement "self help" or "impact" projects in Peru; to encourage Texans to invest in Peru; and to stimulate cultural exchanges between Peru and Texas.

Their first effort was to familiarize themselves with the programs of the Texas Partners Background material provided them with the necessary facts.

James A. Boren, a native Texan, founded the Texas Partners. While in Peru with the Agency for International Development, Boren had seen the accomplishments of the Peace Corps volunteers. He conceived the idea of a more complete, yet similar, program to extend the concept of participation in United States foreign policy on a people to people level.

His final plan was to pair an individual state in the United States with a single Latin American country. To stimulate enthusiasm, he concluded it would be best to pair a country and a state having as many mutual interests and resources as possible.

Texas and Peru were one of the first to be paired at an organizational meeting in San Antonio in March, 1964.

The two had much in common. Oil is a common resource, the terrain is very similar, and Texas has a large segment of Spanish speaking people. Also, President Fernado Belaunde Terry, the chief executive of Peru, is a graduate of the University.

Once they had acquainted themselves with the objectives of the Partners, the students began work on their project.

The two account executives, Mary-Mike Oles and Pete Rowland, made individual assignments. When completed the 300 page report contained features, radio spots, speeches, newspaper fillers, letters, pages of research, and a section of ideas.

Tangible evidence of the value of the report is that it was printed in Washington by the AID. The introductory remarks, written by Boren, are a tribute to the class. "I feel certain that the excellent ideas and specific proposals will be of assistance to the partnership program," he said.

The work of the Texas Partners continues, and members of the University are active participants in the work. Robert F. Schenkkan, director of radio/television, went to Peru as a member of a summer delegation sent by the Texas Partners.

Schenkkan is helping with a program aimed at the development of a system of educational television for Peru. "A lot of people in Peru are working very hard on this program, and we are doing what we can to help them," he said. The Austin Jaycees have helped us collect 100 television sets which are to be sent to Peru, he added.

Much work has been done, but the completed projects are only a beginning. The University community is a part of past and future projects.

"We are pleased with the amount of statewide response to our program," Miller said, "and we are particularly pleased with the continuing contribution made by the University community."

Treatment of Tax Benefits Under Consolidated Returns

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RUSSELL B. LONG
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, shortly before the adjournment of the 89th Congress the Senate Committee on Finance reported out H.R. 7502. In connection with this bill the Finance Committee in 1965 held hearings on an amendment, No. 426, sponsored by Senator DIRKSEN. This amendment was not included in the bill as reported, and I thought it would be appropriate to indicate my understanding of the reasons for its omission.

I offered an amendment in 1963 dealing with the question as to how, for tax purposes, tax benefits derived from filing a consolidated tax return should be divided between, or among, the corporations filing the consolidated return. For example, if a net operating loss of one corporation is offset against the income of another, with a resultant decrease in tax for the group, can the corporation which would have had to pay the tax if separate returns had been filed, be able to pay the corporation whose loss was used for this tax benefit, and have this reflected in the earnings and profits accounts of these corporations for purposes of any future dividends which might be paid? In other words, the idea was that the members receiving the tax benefits from filing the consolidated return should be able to pay those who contributed the tax benefits and have this transfer between, or among, the corporations treated in the same way for all tax purposes as if the transfer were a tax payment by the paying corporation and a reduction in tax payments for the corporation receiving the payment.

At about the same time I offered my amendment, Senator DIRKSEN offered an amendment designed to apply essentially these same tax allocation principles in determining who made the tax payments in the case of a consolidated return in determining costs for purposes of the Federal regulatory agencies. Amendment No. 426 represented a combination of my eariler amendment and Senator DIRKSEN's earlier amendment.

Two developments made it unnecessary for the Committee on Finance to give further consideration to amendment No. 426 before the 89th Congress adjourned.

First, the Treasury Department suggested that for tax purposes the problem might be resolved administratively without the need for additional legislation. I am informed that the Treasury Department is considering regulations which, in general, follow the principle of my legislative proposal; that is, recognizing the validity of reimbursement arrangements based on the separate return tax principle.

Second, the U.S. court of appeals in United Gas Pipeline Co., against Federal Power Commission also seems to have concluded that the Federal Power Commission must follow much the same separate return principle in its regulatory activities. Two other court of appeals decisions seem to have much the same effect and the issue is now pending before the Supreme Court.

In view of the fact that the Treasury is currently considering one aspect of this treatment for proposed regulations and the Supreme Court has the other aspect of the problem under consideration, it seemed to me that it would be inappropriate for Congress to act on this matter at this time. I should make it clear, however, that I fundamentally believe this separate return principle is correct, and I believe this view will prevail in the regulatory and court consideration of this problem. Should it not, this is a matter which I believe Congress will again want to consider.

Hon. Howard W. Smith

SPEECH
OF
HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, there is a feeling that an era in history is closing in the House of Representatives.

Virginia has produced Presidents of the United States, many brilliant statesmen, and our colleague, HOWARD W. SMITH, stands high among them. His service to his country, his Commonwealth, and his constituents will live long after he departs this scene. He is a gentleman of noble motives and deep public spirit—always dedicated to honor and high principles. Judge SMITH, during his 36 years of outstanding service in the House, has been a tower of strength in the Halls of Congress, a vigorous and courageous advocate of legislation which he supported.

It has been my privilege to know Judge SMITH during my years in Congress. There has been no more thoughtful and considerate Member than he. I have requested his assistance in legislative matters and also in matters effecting some of my constituents. He always graciously offered his helping hand and took the necessary action, for which I am very grateful.

We, his colleagues, recognize and respect Judge SMITH as a forthright man of unshakeable convictions—a man of unfailing devotion to the principles and traditions for which he stands and who actively demonstrated his dedication to those principles of government which he believed to be in the best interest of the

Nation, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and his constituents.

We shall miss Judge Smith, and I join with my colleagues in extending best wishes for his continued good health and happiness.

Address by Mrs. Francis Kelly

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALTER F. MONDALE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following address by Mrs. Francis Kelly to the freshman students at Immaculata College in Immaculata, Pa., be printed in the Appendix of the Congressional Record. This address clearly points out the great challenges and social responsibilities that confront the young people of America today.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Address by Mrs. Kelly

From the invention of the steamboat to the rockets into space, the humanities were not only safe, but encouraged and taught, in the Catholic colleges. Inheritors of great wealth, holders of high social position and classical scholars also sought out those other institutions where the humanities had been preserved, but it was in the small, struggling liberal arts colleges that the humanities were treasured, revered and spread.

In the race to produce and excel, every emphasis of education was functional. Learning which was not immediately productive or related to technological change was scorned as useless. And so the big race for efficiency was on and the efficient scurried in vain to live up to the system.

In the development of modern America our goals have not been set by the ideas of creative thinkers or the actions of inspired statesmen. But rather, they have been limited to immediate solutions created by social, military and political demands.

The educational system has, to a large degree, implemented national policy, instead of becoming the innovator of social change. In a culture dominated by the mass media presently used as tools in the engineering of various kinds of consent in matters of taste, politics and cultural values, the educational system has seemed powerless to set in motion the ideas and programs of liberal democracy.

We can take hope that there are new forces stirring on the campuses. Today, the vast and complex state universities pride themselves on the rediscovery of the humanities. They are becoming aware of an area of concern which makes all social, moral and cultural questions a matter for new and continuing inquiry. This involves the application of science to the use and benefit of man, not to his manipulation and destruction. It involves the liberation of new powers of the intellect and imagination by the enjoyment of the infinite verities of the arts. It involves some relatively simple things in education, such as the involvement of students in the arts themselves. And on a very basic level, it requires people who listen, who can understand, who reach out and communicate with other people.

When Immaculata was founded, and when I was a student here, the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary were already appreciative and responsive to this need. Now, as you freshmen begin here, the country and world have become aware of that lack, the need and the means to fill it.

Once there seemed to be no limit to the number of people who could be used in production. Now fewer and fewer people are needed, and we have passed from a production economy to a service economy, where human communication is second only to human understanding.

Functions once thought to be necesarily human, and even intensely personal, are now electronically stored and delivered. But we remain creatures of flesh and blood, of intellect and emotion, of distress and joy, of compassions and of needs which no electronic device yet reaches.

An so, as one who was here before, as one whom both my age and my invitation to participate here today have given a little bit of a right and a lot of privilege, I bid you welcome to the company of women who enjoyed receiving at Immaculata an education in the humanities; of women whose lives have been, perhaps, more personally secure from the shocks that living has brought them because of their education in the humanities; of women whose families and communities have received more from them because they received more from Immaculata. But mostly, I think to bid you welcome in behalf of women who take comfort and hope from the knowledge that you are here for Immaculata and Immaculata is here for you!

You may know that you have taken more from your families, than you are able to give. You may also know that you have received more from your religion than you can possibly return. Here, at Immaculata again, but perhaps for the last time in your lives, you will receive more than you can give.

If you walk through this college for four years, satisfying minimal requirements, indifferent and insensitive to personalities and happenings, unwilling to fully utilize your talents and energies, you can still graduate with adequate preparation in your field. Immaculata will somehow find a way to do that. But Immaculata wants more than that for you. Each stone here, each book, each course, and each teacher has been carefully chosen and all have been skillfully and lovingly assembled with judgment, precision and foresight to inspire, to motivate and to enable you to become more than ordinary women. You will find here an irresistible flow of love—disciplined and stable—from which you can derive a spiritual and mental direction which will become your greatest resource. It can never be taken away, and the more it is shared, the stronger will it become in you.

It is the key to rising above mediocrity. Mediocrity is a parasite that tries to feed on all of us. It is a subtle trap, for unless you are constantly watchful and determined, it is so easy to become just another nice, average, dull person, an anonymous member who follows along with the crowd. There is no time for such mediocrity. Mediocrity simply won't do for you.

Your own conscience and the dynamics of social change demand the fullest commitment that your own energies and your Immaculata education can provide. There is a word used, over-used, scorned and revered. I want it to be your word and I want it to symbolize and epitomize what you give, what Immaculata is giving you. I've used it twice and I don't think you heard it. The word is involvement.

Your action, participation or work may be limited by family, by personal situations, or even by exhaustion, but while your participation may be limited, your involvement should never be limited.

Become involved first to understand. Your own nature and your education in the humanities will give you the feeling. Understand what is wrong. Understand why it is wrong. Understand why it has not been corrected and understand how you may help to correct it by involvement. Don't permit fear or feminine reticence to exclude you from playing your part or from making your contribution. When the great social changes we have witnessed in the last two or three years first became matters of national concern, you, like my own children, were barely born, but now you have come to the time of your life where you are aware of the great needs.

There are yet worlds to conquer. They are old worlds, but they need new conquerors. They are disease worlds, slum worlds, un-American, undemocratic, uncivil. They both beg and demand your emotional and intellectual resolution. The physical scientists defied thousands of years in splitting an atom and invading space. Social scientists defied conventional rigidity to get minimum wages and medicare. And human understanding, human compassion and human tolerance are challenged, even defied, in unmet human needs. The physical scientists have supplied the means for human comfort. You, the human scientists, the social scientists, must find and provide two things—first: that no man in the world should want for food, clothing or warmth which natural resources can supply; and, second: that no human being should be insecure in his home, unable to get an education, or unwanted in the economic spectrum, without freedom of movement, personal choice or participation in his government. When this degree of achievement has been reached, you may relax your involvement and Sister Mary of Lourdes may retire.

You are equal to this challenge, you can meet these demands, you can conquer these worlds. You are women. Each of you has the power and capacity to listen, to understand, to love, to ameliorate, but, mostly, to feel. And now you are more than that. Today you have added a new dimension. You are Immaculatans. Your own womanly attributes are being strengthened by faith, deepened by intellectual capacity and understanding and reinforced by the hallmark of Immaculata.

A modern dramatist with a social conscience, says it best this way: "In the time of your life live so that in that good time there shall be no ugliness or death for yourself or for any life your life touches. Seek goodness everywhere and when it is found, bring it out of its hiding place and let it be free and unashamed. Place in matter and in flesh the least of your values, for these are the things that hold death and must pass away. Remember that every man is a variation of yourself. No man's guilt is not yours, nor is any man's innocence a thing apart. In the time of your life live so that in that wondrous time you shall not add to the misery and sorrow of the world, but shall smile to the infinite delight and mystery of it."

Traffic Engineering in Dayton, Ohio

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES P. FARNSLEY

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I include in the Record a statement prepared by Mr. J. A. Carrothers, traffic engineer, Dayton, Ohio:

Traffic Engineering in Dayton, Ohio

If properly integrated into the structure of city government, traffic engineering becomes traffic administration. In Dayton, Ohio—long envied for a good sound city government—this ideal is being realized. By carefully building confidence in traffic engineering methods over the past 15 years the traffic engineering office has been able to take a position as advisor to all other city departments and divisions having part of the responsibility for the city's traffic program. The other offices include City Planning, Law, Police, Urban Renewal, Freeway Design, Bridge Design, the school system and private agencies such as the Safety Council, the Auto Club and the newspapers.

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING POLICY

In the direct operation of the traffic engineering program the problem of traffic movement and safety in Dayton is approached on a policy basis rather than on the basis of the solution of spot problems. Examples of this approach are given below. Each policy mentioned was a goal in 1952 when the office was formed, but has now been almost completely accomplished.

Every traffic signal within 2000 feet of another to be connected by cable to furnish coordinated movement (almost accomplished).

Every mile of major street studied for proper speed limit—many speed traps were discovered and removed by proper signing (almost accomplished).

Every intersection meeting national warrants for a traffic signal to be so equipped (57 were installed 1952–62).

Every intersection in the city to have right-of-way control (stop sign or yield sign). City-wide survey by neighborhood produced plan to alternate stops to discourage "long runs" in residential areas (accomplished).

Entire downtown street system, except major North-South street, converted to one-way operation (accomplished).

Every intersection in the downtown area to be equipped with walk-signals (all 80 intersections now so equipped).

All parking signs replaced (accomplished and second round underway).

Every signalized intersection in Dayton to have two signal heads for each approach (to avoid accident by signal blocking by trucks or sun blinding). (Accomplished for all streets over four lanes wide.)

All streets laned where at least two lanes in one direction are in use for all or part of day (not yet accomplished).

Every school crossing in the city, where insufficient time is available for children to cross, to be equipped with a traffic signal (in most cases push-button operated).

Maps showing safest route to school for every elementary school child of 50 schools in Dayton (accomplished).

Walk signals for any signalized crosswalk over two lanes in width (not yet accomplished).

Standard 3-second amber with all-red clearance interval at every signal to reduce accidents (rear-end and right angle) (almost accomplished).

Opposing left turn lanes in every major street where possible (accomplished).

No green arrow lenses unless the sequence provides pedestrian-free and vehicle-free interval (accomplished).

In all new construction, left-turn lanes and islands for pedestrians.

Every signalized intersection in the city to be regularly painted with stop lines to tell motorists where to stop and with crosswalks to tell pedestrians where to cross (accomplished).

Every contract for highway, bridge, freeway to have "detour plan" embodied in the contract (almost accomplished).

Every intersection having double-turns to be equipped with over-head lane designation signs (accomplished).

FUTURE PLANS

Plans being drawn by the traffic engineering office in Dayton include: (1) widening of arterial streets to permit relatively continuous median islands for pedestrian safety (2) a digital computer to operate the downtown signal system—later, entire city signal system (3) computer control of accident reports to provide quick analysis of accident trends and to provide an "alarm" for specific locations where accident experience suddenly increases (4) regional radio inter-connect system to keep all signals in two-county area "in-step" (5) periodic aerial survey by 5-minute photos to pin-point trouble spots (6) area traffic inspectors to report signs down, signal malfunctions and hazards (7) freeway surveillance to meet special conditions (8) promotion of need for public transit improvement (9) promotion of construction of two new radial freeways to be financed on a regional basis (10) to assist—at even greater intensity—all other city offices whose work affects the Dayton, Ohio traffic program.

Diplomacy With a Difference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDMUND S. MUSKIE

OF MAINE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, the 1966 amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act include a provision which permits more effective enforcement of pollution in international waters. The International Joint Commission between the United States and Canada is the agency which has jurisdiction over such matters.

In an excellent article the Honorable Arnold D. P. Heeney, former Canadian Ambassador to the United States, President of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, and Chairman of the Canadian section of the International Joint Commission, has written about the work of this unique international organization. I ask unanimous consent that this article, "Diplomacy with a Difference," be reprinted at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DIPLOMACY WITH A DIFFERENCE—THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

(Arnold Danford Patrick Heeney, Queen's Counsel, formerly a practicing member of the bar in the Province of Quebec, has had a long and distinguished career as a public official in Canada and abroad. He entered the Public Serivce of Canada in October 1938 and, prior to being appointed Chairman of the International Joint Commission in 1962, served in the following capacities: Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ambassador to the North Atlantic Council and the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission and, twice, Ambassador to the United States. Currently, he is also Chairman of the Preparatory Committee on Collective Bargaining in the Public Service. Mr. Heeney is President of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and a member of the Board of Governors, McGill University. He holds honorary degrees from the Universities of British Columbia, Manitoba and McGill as well as from Franklin & Marshall College, Michigan State University, Kenyon College and Rhode Island University.)

(By A. D. P. Heeney, Q.C., Chairman, Canadian Section International Joint Commission)

To the great majority of Canadians and Americans whose daily associations are almost uniformly friendly and effortless, it is ironic and puzzling that there should be problems and differences between their countries. Yet the reason is plain enough, for it is rooted in the history and economics of neighborhood. It persists as a condition of our continental cohabitation because Canada, no less than the United States, is determined to remain in charge of its own affairs despite the great disparity in their power and influence in the world. And, as each country develops and prospers, their involvement with one another at every level continues to multiply. So, inevitably, do the occasions for disagreement and friction.

Questions arising between Canada and the United States are normally dealt with by the conventional diplomatic means—negotiation between governments. But in one area—"along the common frontier"—the two countries employ quite other methods for settling their differences, and have done so for more than half a century. Such matters are dealt with by the most venerable of Canada-United States institutions, which enjoys the somewhat grandiose title of "International Joint Commission."

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

Amid predictions that it would be a short-lived experiment, the International Joint Commission was created by the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909. "Not so!" commented Elihu Root, when supporting in the Senate the Treaty he had earlier signed as Secretary of State, "I do not anticipate that the time will ever come when this Commission will not be needed. I think that as the two countries along this tremendous boundary become more and more thickly settled the need for it will increase . . ." Despite a shaky beginning and several threats of premature demise, the record of the Commission during the past fifty-odd years has vindicated the predictions of its sponsors. Nowadays it is commonplace for orators in both countries to point with pride to the unique and constructive role of the IJC in the complex course of Canadian-American relations.

The unique features of the International Joint Commission are its composition and its method of operation; its chief virtue is its flexibility, its capacity to adjust to change. It was the conviction of the negotiators of the 1909 Treaty that solutions to "boundary" problems should be sought not in the normal bilateral negotiations of diplomacy but in the deliberations of a permanent tribunal composed equally of Canadians and Americans. To this principle the Treaty gave its sanction; to it the Commission has sought to adhere ever since. The Commissioners act, not as delegates striving for national advantage under instruction from their respective governments, but as members of a single body seeking solutions to common problems in the common interest. The approach is not dissimilar to that of a court of law composed of a number of judges. The conclusions are the Commission's, though they embrace the individual opinions of the several Commissioners. They are arrived at after a process of weighing the evidence, though the procedure of the Commission is characterized by a flexibility unknown to the rules of legal evidence. The decisions are made after due, and joint, deliberation.

The search for the common interest as a basis for settlement has been a cardinal feature not only of the IJC's proceedings but also of the work of the joint technical boards created by the Commission in its own image to assist in its investigations. The IJC's first U.S. Chairman, James A. Tawney, expressed the idea this way: "We are neither Canadians nor Americans but we are each and all representatives of all the people on both sides . . ." This attitude has enabled the Commission to reach harmonious conclusions in virtually every case that has come before it. Only in those rare instances where this posture has not been wholly sustained have satisfactory solutions proved elusive.

NEW MODEL DIPLOMACY

Although formal negotiation of the Boundary Waters Treaty was conducted through London and the British Embassy in Washington, the real father of the Treaty was a lawyer from Ontario, George Gibbons. As Canadian Chairman of an *ad hoc* waterways commission set up by Canada and the United States in 1903, he became convinced that effective development of water resources intersected by the international boundary would be severely hampered unless there were prior agreement on the principles which should govern their use and unless some "permanent" body were set up with authority to apply them. The alternatives—special *ad hoc* commissions or diplomatic negotiations (through London) for each case—were equally objectionable, for experience had amply shown that both of these methods entailed long and repeated wrangling.

What was needed, Gibbons concluded, was a mode of direct contact between Ottawa and Washington through a jointly constituted body which would be permanent, above local prejudice and governed by agreed principles. Indeed, Gibbons thought, such a forum well prove capable of dealing not only with water problems but also with other matters at issue between the two countries. "Once the Americans come to deal directly with us," he wrote, "they will play the game fairly. It is only because we have got John Bull along that they bully us. Once get him out of the game and there will be no prestige in tackling a little fellow who will kick their shins."

Sent to Washington in 1907 to explore the possibilities, Gibbons at first found Secretary of State Root unenthusiastic. To confer such powers upon any international body involved issues "too grave for the Governments to renounce control over." The "little grey terrier" persisted tenaciously in his views and soon found a strong ally in Washington. Chandler Anderson, a special adviser to the Secretary of State, was in basic sympathy with the project and, with his support, Root was finally won over.

The governments collaborated to draft the Boundary Waters Treaty which was signed on January 11, 1909. By 1912 the IJC was in business with a full complement of Commissioners. Alas, Gibbons was not among them. Following the Canadian election of 1911, he had been banished to the political wilderness with his patron, Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

A PHILOSOPHY IN ACTION

Gibbons had gone, but his ideas had been embodied in the Treaty and his philosophy was to guide the IJC in action. The Treaty had provided that the Commission was to act as a unit in all matters coming before it. Decisions were to be made by a majority of the Commissioners, irrespective of their nationality. Though allowance was made for separate reports to each government, the authors of the Treaty believed—and the governments intended—that resort to this provision would be infrequent and that the Commission would normally be able to function in unison to achieve equitable solutions in the common interest of both countries.

Over the years there has been striking evidence of the Commissioners' attachment to this basic philosophy of impartiality and disinterest. In only three of the eighty-odd cases with which the Commission has dealt have the Commissioners divided on national lines or failed to reach agreement. There is good reason to believe, however, that, on at least one of these occasions, failure to agree was the result of the adoption by Commissioners, publicly and in advance, of positions conceived to be those of their respective governments. Consequently, when they sat down to deliberate upon the issues, the Commissioners found themselves negotiators rather than impartial investigators and the Commission machinery broke down. There seems little reason to anticipate a repetition of such experience.

THE JOINT APPROACH

The cases which have come before the Commission so far have all arisen along the boundary. In one instance the problem was one of air pollution and it seems likely there will be more of such references as industrial plants burgeon in border areas. But to date the great bulk of IJC business has been concerned with the use of our great common water resources, from Passamaquoddy Bay to the Pacific. It has involved questions of domestic and sanitary supply, navigation, power development, irrigation and pollution. It has varied in nature and extent from the extraction of maximum benefit from small prairie streams to multi-million dollar developments on our great rivers. Most of these cases have come before the Commission as agreed "references" from the two governments. After investigations and public hearings, the conclusions and recommendations have gone forward to Washington and Ottawa. In others, the IJC has exercised its "judicial" authority under the Treaty and ruled upon proposals for the construction of works which affect natural water levels and flows.

To conduct its investigations for technical advice, the Commission requires substantial assistance from experts. Because it is authorized by the governments in each case to call upon the best-qualified experts in the public services of the two countries, the IJC is able to meet the personnel requirements while keeping its permanent staff to a modest minimum. The Commission has taken full advantage of this authority and, in so doing, has developed a novel and effective mechanism and procedure for assembling and coordinating the information and advice it requires. It selects the experts suited to its purposes and assembles them into "international boards," Americans and Canadians acting as one body under joint chairmen. At present there are twenty-six of these boards at work, some engaged in investigatory work preliminary to Commission reports, others in a supervisory role in situations already the subject of Commission action.

On the whole this system of joint internatinal boards has proved an effective means of mobilizing the variety of talent and experience required for the Commission's business. Certainly this technique has proved a valuable incentive to the closer coordination of federal departmental operations in both countries while, particularly in water pollution cases, it has greatly facilitated cooperation with responsible state and provincial authorities.

WATER POLLUTION AND LAKE LEVELS

There are some twenty cases of various kinds and at various stages currently before the Commission. Of these, the most important in terms of their scale and potential consequences—economic, social and political—have to do with the Great Lakes Basin. Here the most urgent problem is water pollution, about which there is increasing anxiety among both Americans and Canadians. Equally large in scope is the study launched by the IJC over a year ago into water levels throughout the Basin.

Reports of the increasing pollution of North America's water resources and the fearful prospect of critical shortages of clean water in some regions have given rise to public anxiety in both Canada and the United States. Pollution is no respecter of political division and the consequences of pollution in lakes and rivers which straddle the border may affect health and property on both sides of the line. The thousands of miles of water frontier between the two countries, the scores of rivers and streams which flow across the border—all in some degree open to misuse—are, in this context, potential sources of friction and dispute. Here the Commission has no direct jurisdiction. But Article IV of the Treaty does prohibit the pollution of boundary and transboundary waters on either side of the border "to the injury of health or property on the other side." It is under this provision that the IJC has been drawn increasingly into the gathering battle against water pollution. This seems altogether likely to become its principal preoccupation.

The Commission was first engaged in a study of water pollution as long ago as 1918 when it found the situation in parts of the Great Lakes "generally chaotic, everywhere perilous and in some cases disgraceful." But even such forceful language failed to produce any positive results and the Commission's warning of things to come was ignored.

It was not until after the Second World War that the governments took up the problem again. Since 1946, there have been six Commission references and investigations on aspects of pollution involving principally the "Connecting Channels" of the Great Lakes, the St. Croix River, the Rainy River-Lake of the Woods area and, in 1964, the Red River (of the North) and the Great Lakes themselves. In most cases where the IJC has completed its investigations and submitted recommendations to governments, the results have been constructive and the situation has been improved. Local authorities have in several instances accepted the Commission's "objectives for water quality" and taken action accordingly. In other cases progress has been disappointingly slow.

The real test of the will of Canadian and United States authorities to enforce the prohibition of Article IV, and, perhaps, of the effectiveness of the IJC machinery and method in combating pollution in boundary waters will be in the vast Great Lakes investigation now going forward. Included in the study are Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and the international section of the St. Lawrence. It is probably the most extensive and most complex investigation of its kind ever undertaken. Not only does it involve immense bodies of water but it includes problems not dealt with in previous studies—for example, the effects of the massive introduction of nutrients, the baffling phenomenon of eutrophication.

The Great Lakes investigation is as urgent as it is complex. Not long after it was initiated, it became evident to the Commissioners that the condition of these waters, particularly Lake Erie, was bad and growing worse. Accordingly, in an interim report submitted to governments at the end of last year, the Commission emphasized the need for emergency measures to slow down the process of deterioration and to press on with the research required to understand the problem better and to devise solutions. There are signs that state and provincial governments as well as the federal authorities appreciate the gravity of the situation. The Commission's program is now going forward satisfactorily through the coordinated efforts of officials on both sides of the line.

In the war on pollution, it is the local authorities that have the primary responsibility and the principal weapons of enforcement. This is not to say that the federal governments are without responsibility or recourse. The problem has become national, as well as international, in scope, and Washington and Ottawa possess effective means of persuasion and dissuasion. Nor is the IJC itself powerless where the waters are international. It does not hesitate to criticize offenders, whether public authorities or private industries, and the standing of the Commission, backed by the federal governments, gives weight to its criticisms and recommendations. But, measured against the enormity and urgency of the problem, progress is distressingly slow.

Another major problem under current examination by the Commission is the possibility of establishing a more satisfactory regimen for the levels of the Great Lakes. This is certainly the most extensive hydrological study ever undertaken in North America, perhaps the largest undertaken anywhere. Although the immediate occasion for its initiation was the abnormally low water levels of 1963 and 1964, the risks of high water damage, like that of 1952, are also under study. The object is to seek long-term improvements which would reduce the "range of stage" by bringing some or all of the Lakes under stricter regulation and so improve the situation of riparian and other interests such as navigation and power production.

Of other activities in which the Commission is engaged, a number involve surveillance or control of situations or arrangements already sanctioned. Of these, the most important and best known is that for the regulation of levels and flows on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River in the interests of those entitled to use the water for purposes including domestic and sanitary supply, navigation and power.

In such matters the order of prior right of use is laid down by the Treaty and the Commission exercises its authority under boards of control. Similar arrangements are made for supervision of regimes established to reduce pollution, and the Commission's technical boards report regularly to the IJC so that any necessary corrective actions can be initiated.

THE FUTURE OF THE COMMISSION

The IJC has demonstrated that the machinery devised by the authors of the Boundary Waters Treaty—a permanent joint body outside the normal diplomatic machinery—is capable of reaching mutually acceptable solutions in one area of relations between Canada and the United States. It is not surprising, therefore, that from time to time proposals have been advanced for extending the Commission's field of action—or at least its method—to other areas of our relations. There is no barrier in the Treaty to such a development.

A suggestion which has gained some currency recently would convert the present Commission into, or replace it by, a supranational institution and endow it with authority to manage all aspects of boundary waters, or at least of the Great Lakes Basin. Such a body would apparently have powers comparable to a domestic administrative or regulatory body, including the power to license and presumably to enforce. This idea appears to derive in part from the "multiplicity" of government agencies in both countries that now have responsibilities over water and its use and from the desirability of greater concentration of authority. It would be so much simpler, it is said, if there were but one duly constituted authority to deal with all water questions.

Such proposals do credit to the zeal and social conscience of their proponents but somewhat less to their sense of present reality and their judgment of the possible in international, let alone national, affairs. If the IJC is to assume this new guise, there would, of course, have to be a new and radically different treaty. For the whole philosophy of the Boundary Waters Treaty is quite opposed to the concept of an international body with administrative and enforcement functions.

The Commission, as presently constituted, is dedicated to the proposition that equitable solutions to common problems can be worked out by close cooperation between jurisdictions—national and international—under agreed principles and upon a foundation of mutual confidence.

This is not to say that there is not room, and hope, in both countries, for improvement in the machinery of national and local government to deal more satisfactorily with the vital and critical problems of water resources. Nor does it mean that the IJC itself could not be strengthened and its procedures improved. Happily, there are grounds for encouragement on the first count. As to the IJC, I am persuaded that, if the governments of the United States and Canada have the will, and provide the means to employ it to its full capacity, the Commission will be able in the future—even more substantially than in the past—to contribute to the solution of these problems and to further strengthen Canada-United States relations.

Dedication of Dickey Chappelle Memorial Dispensary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARL ALBERT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I note the death last fall of a great war correspondent, Dickey Chappelle. A year ago Miss Chappelle took leave of the world as gallantly as she had lived in it—in the line and time of duty. The events of the past year in Vietnam make her contributions all the more important—her judgments and values all the more valid. The material which follows, written by Jim G. Lucas, Scripps-Howard newspaper correspondent, and Lt. Gen. Lewis W. Walt, commanding general, III Marine Amphibious Force, tells more truly than any words of mine the story of this great human being:

PROGRAM: DEDICATION OF DICKEY CHAPELLE MEMORIAL DISPENSARY, CHU LAI NEW LIFE HAMLET, LY TINH DISTRICT, QUANG TIN PROVINCE, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

The Plaque is of Marble from Quang Nam Province, and bears the following inscription: "To the memory of Dickey Chapelle, war correspondent, killed in action near here on 4 November, 1965."

"She was one of us and we will miss her," Wallace M. Greene Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps.

DEDICATION CEREMONY, DICKEY CHAPELLE MEMORIAL DISPENSARY

Music.

Opening prayer.

Remarks by Mr. Jim Lucas, representing the Press Corps.

Remarks by Lieutenant General Lewis W. Walt, Commanding General III Marine Amphibious Force.

Acceptance by Lt. Col. Nguyen Thanh Toai, Province Chief, Quang Tin Province.

Unveiling of Plaque.

Closing Prayer.

REMARKS BY JIM G. LUCAS, SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT, AT DEDICATION OF DICKEY CHAPELLE MEMORIAL DISPENSARY, CHU LAI, RVN

It is a high privilege to speak on behalf of the dead.

It is a solemn responsibility when that person is a revered member of the press, our colleague and beloved friend.

Most of us here knew and loved Dickey Chapelle. Those who did not must feel that they did. Dickey was one of our legends. Unlike many legends, she rang true. There was nothing phoney about Dickey Chapelle. The stories we hear and tell about this unique woman are true. They suffer, if anything, in the re-telling, because Dickey could not be recaptured in words or in pictures.

I knew Dickey longer than either of us cared to admit. Our paths crossed in Korea, in Lebanon, in the Dominican Republic and in Viet Nam. But there were places where they did not cross, because Dickey went where the bravest of us dared not go.

We were never very surprised to learn that Dickey had disappeared from her hotel room in Vienna and turned up in an Iron Curtain country jail—which she did—or that she had been nabbed trying to sneak into Fidel Castro's Cuba, and that happened to her, too.

Her death, near this very spot, was a blow to the heart. We loved this gal . . . this fierce competitor . . . this spitfire.

I can almost hear her voice now—strident, demanding, yet totally without rancor. There was no guile, no spitefulness, in Dickey. She gave a great deal more than she took out of life, and that is the real measure of greatness.

Dickey was a great photographer. The whole world recognized that fact. Yet she seemed not to know, or care about, her greatness. She never let us off easy. She made us look. None could look on her work—her art—without knowing and feeling more than before.

Dickey Chapelle, General Walt, was a Marine. But she was also Dickey Chapelle, person. Some say they forget Dickey was female. Dickey was one hell of a girl. She simply refused to trade on her femininity. She didn't need to. She beat us to death. We couldnt' keep up with her. We ceased to try.

Dickey was an American. She was a patriot. She loved her country and served it well. Two years ago, we were both home briefly. We were deeply concerned about the petulant posturings of the Vietniks and the draft card burners. Vividly, I recall that Dickey called me at home one Sunday afternoon. Would I, she asked, be willing to go on some of the more notorious campuses and debate these creeps.

My answer was the "yes . . . but" kind. I would, I said, but I did not do that sort of thing very well. I lost my temper. I forgot what I intended to say. I said foolish things, easily refuted. I thought of my best retorts much later. We would lose any debate, I was afraid, in which I became involved.

Dickey said she understood.

Her answer was "yes." With no "buts" attached. She went onto those campuses. She debated those creeps. They tried to hoot her down. On one campus they had to send police in to rescue her. But she won her point. I remember discussing with her one of the worst of the Peaceniks. I detested the guy; I was ready to consign him to hell in a wheelbarrow.

"That boy," Dickey said, "has more energy than he knows what to do with. He's looking for a cause. Give me six months and he will be on our side."

And damned if he wasn't!

Knowing Dickey, I suspect she would detest what we are doing here today. Ceremonies are slightly pompous, and Dickey was never pompous. Several years ago I attended ceremonies on Ie Shima honoring the late Ernie Pyle on the anniversary of his death. There were speeches. There was a band and an honor guard. A representative of the Emperor of Japan laid a wreath at the spot where Ernie died. In the midst of that most solemn occasion, I imagined I could hear Ernie yelling: "What in the Hell goes on here?"

I burst out laughing.

So, as much as we mourn Dickey, let's not pull a long face for her. We miss her, but she is gone. And this dispensary is her memorial.

You were a damned fool, Dickey Chapelle, to take the chances you took.

But you wouldn't have been yourself if you hadn't.

So, for now, it's So Long, Dickey Chapelle. We'll be seeing you.

REMARKS BY LT. GEN. LEWIS W. WALT, COMMANDING GENERAL, III MARINE AMPHIBIOUS FORCE, AT DEDICATION OF DICKEY CHAPELLE MEMORIAL DISPENSARY, CHU LAI, RVN

A year ago today, not far from here, the world lost a dedicated and professional combat correspondent—and American fighting men lost a true friend.

For more than twenty years, Dickey Chapelle could be found where the action was: Iwo Jima, Okinawa, Korea, Lebanon, Hungary, Cuba, Quemoy, India, Laos, the Dominican Republic, and finally South Viet Nam.

Mr. Jim Lucas has spoken this morning about Dickey Chapelle from his correspondent's point of view. She was a professional from any point of view—highly respected by her contemporaries, her readers, and by the men whom she accompanied into battle. The front lines was her beat.

It is difficult to say just when the mutual romance and respect between this reporter from Milwaukee and the American fighting man began. Perhaps it was aboard a hospital ship off Okinawa or on the black beaches of Iwo Jima. But wherever it had its start, it compelled her to travel the world over to be with our fighting men and to tell the story of what they were doing.

She wore baggy utilities—a jauntily set jungle hat—and a perpetual smile. She was half the size of the Marines she followed into combat, until she spoke; then suddenly she grew in stature, speaking with the authority of a combat veteran—which, of course, she was.

When this frail looking woman showed up on the front lines, tough veterans would shudder. Who was going to take care of her, they wondered? Nobody had to. As a woman she asked no favors in a man's war.

"Forget that I'm a woman," she would say. "I'll lug my own stuff and ask no favors." And she was true to her word. She asked no quarter, and would have been offended had it been offered.

As General Krulak noted shortly after her death, "The Marines are a fraternity, and if a woman can belong to a fraternity, Dickey Chapelle managed to do it."

"Never complaining, determined always to carry her share of the load, ever enthusiastic, she had the ability to convey the reality of war to film and paper in a degree seldom matched." She had a deep-seated feeling for people and events. She showed no fear and had a total disregard for her personal safety.

For twenty years her life was one of being with the fighting men and telling their story to the world.

It is most fitting that we here today dedicate this dispensary to her memory—the memory of a woman who loved people and hated the violence which causes hurt and pain and misery.

For this facility is, by its very nature, dedicated to overcoming the physical ravages of war and disease and pestilence.

Today marks a beginning—for this building is only the central portion of a dispensary that will eventually grow to encompass a 44-bed facility.

Built by the 9th Engineer Battalion, the dispensary will serve our Vietnamese friends, staffed by both Vietnamese and American medical personnel. It has been made possible by funds which have been provided through CARE and donated by friends of Dickey Chapelle.

Anyone who met Dickey Chapelle could not forget her. Her willingness to involve herself with the crises of our time showed a rare spirit. As a result, thousands of Americans at home lived closer to our men in Viet Nam and came to know the struggle for dignity and freedom of the Vietnamese people.

She had dinner at my quarters the day before she was killed. Several of my officers and myself had a wonderful evening listening to her tell of her many experiences with our Marines. As she left my quarters that evening, she mentioned she was going out on patrol the next day. I told her to keep her head down and not to take chances. She said, "When the time comes for me to go, I want it to be on a patrol with Marines." And that's the way it was!

And so we dedicate this building to the memory of Dickey Chapelle—combat correspondent, patriot, and humanitarian.

Air Pollution—And What People Can Do About It

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDMUND S. MUSKIE
OF MAINE
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, in a recent newsletter the Conservation Foundation has published an excellent article entitled "Air Pollution—And What People Can Do About It." I would like to commend the foundation for its penetrating analysis of this problem which affects all of us. I ask unanimous consent that the article be reprinted in full at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AIR POLLUTION—AND WHAT PEOPLE CAN DO ABOUT IT

This is about air pollution, one of the many ways in which industralized, urbanized—and sometimes civilized—man is devastating his environment. Air pollution can kill—and has, in what the professionals in the business call "episodes" such as the Meuse Valley tragedy in Belgium in 1930, in which 60 died; in Donora, Pennsylvania, in 1948, in which 20 died; in London, England, in 1952, when 4,000 died.

Some experts warn that as many as 10,000 people may die prematurely in the near future in one of the large cities of the world which are blanketed by smog. Among the leading candidates for such a disaster are New York City; Los Angeles; London; Santiago, Chile; and Hamburg, Germany.

Quite apart from these spectacular tragedies is the grim, gray climate of large urban areas. Vegetation is stunted. People, clothing, buildings, cars are dirtied, property corroded. Eye irritations and nagging coughs are common. The city and its people are degraded. The quality of life is reduced. Beauty is scarred or replaced by ugliness.

In general, efforts to combat air pollution have moved at an all too leisurely pace. Some of these efforts are outlined in this report, which includes excerpts from some of the more than 100 papers and speeches presented to 1,500 members of the Air Pollution Control Association's annual meeting in San Francisco last month, excerpts from the recent hearings of the Senate Public Works subcommittee on air and water pollution, and an outline of existing and proposed federal legislation to control air pollution.

In the process of preparing this report, one message seemed to stand out: For effective air pollution control, people need to become concerned, raise their voices, and as one speaker at the APCA meeting said, form citizen organizations for clean air to "keep all those who share in the responsibility for air pollution control 'on the ball'."

To find out how best to do that job, we refer anyone interested to Mrs. B. Brand Konheim, president of Citizens for Clean Air, Inc., 598 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEM

Air pollution, said The Conservation Foundation in a 1963 report,[1] "is now a political and social problem far more than it is a scientific one." It still is.

But political and social forces have so acted—or so failed to act—that the nation has moved slowly in combating air pollution. In 1963 these forces created the federal program of financial grants to state, local and interstate agencies to help encourage them to develop air pollution prevention and control programs.

At that time, one-third of the states had air pollution control programs on paper. But most were limited. Where they existed, local government programs generally had neither the money nor the staff to function properly. Only 34 local programs had annual budgets of more than $25,000. Seven of them were in California. Of 51 other local air pollution control agencies in existence, 21 operated on less than $10,000 a year. Except for California, there had been little increase in manpower or improvements in air pollution control programs in 10 years.

Last month, John H. Fairweather, president of the Air Pollution Control Association, reported on the status of air pollution control to his organization's 59th annual meeting in San Francisco. "We are witnessing growth of responsibility between levels of government," he said. "Major concepts are encompassed in the federal acts," he added. "Approximately half of the states have enacted air pollution legislation, and in most instances local government has been delegated control authority. Strides therefore have been taken toward insuring a greater public awareness of the problem of air pollution."

But Dr. William H. Stewart, Surgeon General of the United States, was not nearly so cheerful in his address to the same convention. He acknowledged the "encouraging" response of states and local agencies to the help available to them under the Clean Air Act.

But, he declared, "we have really only begun to make a beginning. Most cities and states are still without the services of effective control programs. There are now 33 state air pollution programs, but many of these are scarcely more than nominal. They have neither the authority nor the resources to carry on effective control activities. Only a half-dozen engage in more than a minimal degree of actual abatement activity; few are serving those communities which are too small to operate their own local programs."

Dr. Stewart continued: "Efforts at the local level are equally deficient. Our most recent estimate indicates that only 58% of the urban population of the United States is served by local air pollution programs. Even where they do exist, they commonly do not have adequate resources."

(In 1965, local agencies in California accounted for 38% of all spending by local air pollution control programs in the country.)

As for regional activity to combat air pollution crossing city and state boundaries, he said "the improvement that has taken place in the past two years has barely touched the largest urban centers of the country. Only five of the 24 largest metropolitan areas are now served by a regional air pollution program. These 24 areas are the homes of some 69 million people—about one-half of the nation's urban population—and in general tend to have serious air pollution problems."

Noting that "air pollution in such metropolitan areas is inevitably a regional problem," Dr. Stewart said "the authority to deal with it is usually fragmented among many jurisdictions. A number of devices short of establishing regional programs are being used to achieve some degree of regional activity. But since most of them depend purely on voluntary cooperation by the participating governments, they are of limited effectiveness."

Across the country in Washington, D.C., a few days earlier, Norman Cousins, editor of Saturday Review and chairman of the mayor's task force on air pollution in New York City, told the Senate Public Works subcommittee on air and water pollution:

"The American people today are involved in a warfare more deadly than the war in Vietnam but few of them seem aware of it and even fewer of them are doing anything about it. This is a war that is being waged against the American environment, against our lands, air and water, which are the basis of that environment . . .

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[1] "Rising Carbon Dioxide Content of the Atmosphere."

"What we need today is not only a world in which men can be free but in which men can breathe freely . . . The main pressure and energy for control of air pollution have to come from an alert and enlightened public."

We will not have an effective air pollution control program, Cousins added, "unless the public gets concerned and excited."

Should the public get "concerned and excited"? Listen to Secretary John Gardner of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He told the Senate subcommittee:

"Air pollution threatens our health. There is no doubt that air pollution is a contributing factor to the rising incidence of chronic respiratory diseases—lung cancer, emphysema, bronchitis and asthma. There is evidence to suggest that certain types of air pollution may even contribute to the common cold. We know that ordinary air pollutants in higher than ordinary concentrations have killed and crippled—in Europe and the United States. We believe that air pollution at concentrations which are routinely sustained in many areas of the United States is a health hazard to many if not all people."

Air pollution, Gardner continued, "soils, corrodes, or otherwise damages material goods of all varieties, from skyscrapers to nylon hose, from the guttering on a house to the suspension bridge linking two cities." Air pollution, he said, "causes hundreds of millions of dollars of damage to crops and forests each year. It contributes to the burden of ugliness."

Gardner added that "air pollution is particularly deplorable because there is no longer, if there ever was, any real excuse for it."

Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine, chairman of the subcommittee and the Senate's major mover for air and water pollution control legislation, summed up the impact of the 1963 Clean Air Act and the 1965 amendments which began the motor vehicle and solid waste disposal pollution control programs:

"What we have done, although it has been meaningful and encouraging, is really a very minor step in the solution of the problem . . . The legislation dealing with automobile exhaust last year is a minimal step which will have very little observable impact upon the problem."

Adding that "I am downgrading my own legislation," Muskie explained "it is important not to expect too much from it."

(See summary in this issue of air pollution control legislation enacted in prior years and proposals approved by Senate Public Works Committee June 23 and now pending in Congress.)

When Gardner conceded in response to a question that "we are not now doing all we should be doing" to combat air pollution, Muskie said "the mood of the country is ahead of our capacity to provide the leadership at the moment and the will to act. There still seems to be some reluctance here to respond to the mood of the country."

Muskie then told Gardner, who has responsibility over the Public Health Service's Division of Air Pollution: "We are going to want you fellows to be pushing us for action. This has not been the posture in the last three or four years."

Behind Muskie's pointed comment to Gardner is this history: With too few exceptions, local, state and federal governments, as well as industry, have for years pursued a leisurely pace in waging war on air pollution. When the Senate subcommittee held hearings last year on proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act, the administration and HEW and its Public Health Service opposed the establishment of federal standards to reduce air pollution from new cars and engines, opposed the solid waste disposal section of the bill, and opposed requiring HEW to build and operate a Federal Air Pollution Control Laboratory.

The Bureau of the Budget, HEW and the Public Health Service advocated more studies and conferences. "Enactment of regulatory control of emissions from automobile exhausts would be premature," the Bureau of the Budget told the Senate subcommittee.

Recognizing that the automobile "is the largest single poisoner of the air," as Governor Pat Brown of California told the APCA convention last month, Muskie's committee nevertheless approved and Congress legislated auto pollution control, as well as the other provisions.

Faced with a photochemical smog problem of gigantic proportions in the Los Angeles area, California had acted earlier to reduce auto crankcase and exhaust emissions. Said Governor Brown at the APCA gathering:

"One lesson we have learned here in California: If we had waited for the automobile industry or the federal government to act, we would have lost at least seven crucial years in the fight again smog. We have kept steady pressure on both the industry and the federal government to act."

But California is the outstanding exception among the states in the air pollution control field. To repeat Dr. Stewart's evaluation, many of the 33 state air pollution programs "are scarcely more than nominal."

Senator Lee Metcalf of Montana had the unenviable distinction of telling the Senate subcommittee last month that his state doesn't even have a state air pollution control program on paper. "Only in my state has this desirable enabling legislation been vetoed by the governor," he said. "The veto of the governor of Montana . . . must raise questions regarding the validity of the states' assuming primary responsibility in . . . air pollution control," he added.

To which Muskie replied: "I would agree with you that if the states do not respond, communities do not respond, then Congress will face an increasing responsibiilty to act . . . It is very important that the states rise to this challenge."

FROM APCA CONVENTION

The Air Pollution Control Association is a voluntary association of members from industry, education, official and voluntary health organizations, and local, state and federal air pollution control agencies, working for "better control of air pollution through education, cooperation and exchange of up-to-date technical information," as the APCA describes itself.

Following are highlights from presentations at APCA's 59th annual meeting in San Francisco, June 20, 24, 1966.

Radical solutions needed

C. A. Doxiadis, president of Doxiadis Associates and chairman of the board of trustees of Athens Technological Institute in Greece, warned that air pollution "is one of the most basic problems of the total human settlement. If our air is polluted we cannot hope to have a normal life," he said.

"If the situation continues as at present, we cannot easily foresee the turn of events. We cannot foresee the moment at which air pollution will decrease because with minor measures this is not possible. Unless we understand that we have to proceed with radical measures the human settlements we are building will contribute to an unhealthy atmosphere which will threaten our very lives.

"It is time to think seriously whether it is not as important that the sources of air pollution, motor cars and industry, control their exhausts, as it is that we no longer permit liquid and solid waste to be thrown into the streets as was done in the Middle Ages.

"Experts in several fields of air pollution have found specific solutions for specific problems. It is our obligation as people interested in man and in human settlements, to raise our voices, mobilize our brains and achieve two things:

"First we must understand the importance and the dimensions of the problem and second we must understand that unless we accept the basic principle that polluting exhausts have to be brought completely under control, we cannot achieve anything.

"Radical solutions are needed, such as putting our traffic underground in controlled tubes. This leads to the notion of 'deepways' versus 'highway.' This also leads to the notion that the exhausts of the factories, unless completely harmless, have to be connected into networks that will take the polluted air away.

"I know that these notions look revolutionary, but our human settlements have nothing to do with the settlements of the past. Unless the problems they create are faced in an imaginative and courageous way, we cannot hope to save them."

So birds will sing sweetly without lead poisoning

George Arnold, chief of air pollution services, St. Louis County health department, and Ed Edgerley, professor of environmental engineering at Washington University in St. Louis, issued "an appeal to the planners for help."

"Having previously been inordinately attuned to the sound of a cash register, we have, slowly but surely, learned to assess clean air as having a value greater than commodities," they said in a joint paper.

"We have developed scorn for the insidious smog that pervades low-lying population centers, spawned along a rail road or beside a river because of convenience for freight traffic. After more investigations of the causes of cancer and emphysema in large cities, municipal officials will realize the health of their constituents is as important as the freight rate!

"These low-lying areas are more susceptible to air pollution, which leads to dingy houses, crumbling masonry and stunted vegetation. An unfortunate sequel is that these less desirable low elevation districts become the low-rent districts too, where the old and indigent, already most vulnerable to respiratory disease, because of limited income must live within the shroud of smoke and fumes.

"If present knowledge on the meteorology of air pollution had been available a hundred years ago, most of our cities would now be far different. Recognition of inherent susceptibility of Los Angeles, Denver, Phoenix, and St. Louis to air stagnation would have changed their patterns of development.

"Air pollution control officials have inherited ponderous problems due to many years of negligence by local government, and because of default by planners, zoners, and meteorologists.

"Chicago is now designing its alternative land-use plans with air pollution in mind, and it is perhaps the only major city in the United States to do so. .

They cited New York City, Pittsburgh, Donoro, Wilmington, Los Angeles, Chicago and Phoenix as trouble spots. "All have high pollutant concentrations which reveal direct evidence of restraints upon atmospheric diffusion of contaminants. All these cities are within air pollution basins." Then they asked:

"How does one escape a basin? Obviously, go to higher ground! Head for the hills! Here is where the planners can help. They can recommend that low ground which is blessed with fertile soil and adequate moisture for crops be used for agriculture or for public parks, while currently they recommend that uban installations (industrial plants and highways) be built at higher elevations. . . . Put the smokestacks on tops of the hills, and their dispersion characteristics would be vastly improved! Put highways along the ridges; not only would the visibility be better, but more pure air to the lungs would reduce the number of accidents! . . .

"Can only hospitals, monasteries, colleges, or plantation houses be built on tops of hills? Why not a chemical plant and truck terminal? . . .

"Is it practical to build a large industry on high ground? An answer can be found in St. Louis County. A new automobile assembly plant placed low in the Meramec River basin is a source of recent air pollution complaints, while a similar plant 150 feet higher on wind-swept terrain caused no complaints at all.

"It is almost mandatory for the future that control officials, meteorologists, and planners work together to achieve the smokeless air we desire, in which birds will sing sweetly without lead poisoning, flowers will bloom gloriously without oxidant damage, and men will breathe confidently without emphysema . . ."

Why air pollution? Apathy and lack of leadership

William J. Stanley, director of Chicago's department of air pollution control, and Austin N. Heller, technical assistance branch of the Division of Air Pollution, also called on planners and architects to pay more attention to pollution problems.

"One finds considerable work being done to accommodate high density living into relatively restricted areas, but the planners and architects have in many respects neglected to address themselves to the fundamental problems of air pollution, water pollution, and solid refuse disposal as related to their renewal plans," they said in a joint paper.

"In many re-development projects 'low class pollution' is merely being converted to 'high class pollution' and no significant changes of air quality are being achieved with the planning process . . .

"It is critical at this time to re-evaluate the present trends in land use concepts to consider the factors of air pollution, water pollution, and refuse handling. The technical capabilities are now available to handle most of these problems if addressed to early enough in the planning process. The foremost problem here is the residential spaceheating in northern latitudes and the disposal of solid waste by various forms of grinding, composting, and incineration. The problem of power generation using convention fossil fuels offers little relief at this time. Unless better methods can be found for removing sulfur dioxide from flue gases and for controlling suspended particulate, new locations or methods must be found for our larger power plants.

"New industrial parks that can accommodate most of the existing industry can be developed using present technology. However, the emphasis should be placed on the existing marginal plants which have processes that cannot be controlled without completely redesigning and rebuilding the facility. Additional attention should be given to new combinations of educational facilities, research facilities, light manufacturing, and service industries that have high wage scales and relatively low pollution for central locations.

"The most serious problem yet to be correlated with respect to air resource management is the planning and operating of the national expressway system through high density living and working areas. It appears from preliminary investigations that the concentration of automobiles within the central city using converging expressways and large municipal parking lots will create a serious concentration of hydrocarbon in areas of limited ventilation. Unless some type of new power unit is developed within a relatively short time the re-evaluation of rapid transit and public transportation in the central business and commercial areas must be reconsidered . . .

"It is disappointing to see the suburban communities making familiar mistakes with regard to zoning and code enforcement and within a relatively short time many of these communities will have serious problems concerning conflicts of activities. Careful zoning and strict code enforcement must be related to the pollution potential problem . . .

"Federal policy regarding community improvement has been negligent with regard to urban renewal and conservation programs. The glamourizing of the exterior of an area seems to have taken precedence over the fundamental change in space heating, and solid refuse disposal and handling methods. If a change in air quality is desired within the re-development areas steps must be taken now with regard to minimum standards for heating plants, loan policy designed to encourage the use of cleaner fuels, and better solid refuse handling methods . . .

"Air pollution is endured in a community because of apathy and lack of leadership to correct the situation. The problem continues because the public is not informed and the community leaders have not been given the incentive to take appropriate action."

(*Call for citizen action*)

Donald Green, until recently with the federal Division of Air Pollution and now in another post in the Public Heath Service, warned the control officials and industry representatives that "there is a growing desire among private citizens to be included in the decision-making process concerning air pollution control."

He noted that "an awakened public interest" in a number of communities around the country "has encouraged control officials to mount more vigorous control programs and has stimulated the creation of control agencies where none existed."

Green cited Los Angeles, where "vocal and intense public interest in air pollution was channeled into supporting a revolutionary program. A program designed for action—not merely reaction." He told of "six interested and angry young women in New York City who began to meet informally to discuss their city's air pollution. "Today New York Citizens for Clean Air has hundreds of dues-paying members and thousands of supporters . . .

"Today they and their colleagues know enough about air pollution to debate officials from their city government, or Consolidated Edison, or the petroleum industry, or real estate developers—and they win."

He said that a citizens group for clean air can "keep all those who share in the responsibility for air pollution control 'on the ball' . . . A well-informed, vocal citizenry offers the control official all the courage he should need to confront a recalcitrant polluter, or all the incentive a plant manager should need to seek the funds for nonproductive control equipment, or all the votes a legislator would need to balance the campaign contribution of a friendly, large polluter."

Green chided the "fraternity of air pollution professionals" for not "divulging what it knows" to the public. He criticized information materials designed for public consumption and technical reports "in which polluters and pollutants go un-named."

"For some of our colleagues," he continued, "in spite of the great accumulation of circumstantial evidence which incriminates air pollution as a destroyer of health, despoiler of property, and deterrent to full enjoyment of natural and man-made beauty, the weight of this evidence is not sufficient. And the pleas for more research and less control have filled many pages of legislative hearings."

Accusing some air pollution control officials of "losing touch with reality," he urged them "to regain that touch" by "engaging in a face-to-face dialogue with the public."

Green's comments about citizen action at a panel session on community relations evoked little enthusiasm among control and industry officials. One regulator worried that citizen concern and action might cost a control officer his job. Industry and control officials expressed concern about "emotional" and "unfair" criticism by aroused citizens and the press and about emphasis on "health" aspects of air pollution.

Performance not platitudes needed

H. H. Meredith, Jr., air and water conservation coordinator for Humble Oil & Refining Co. of Houston, Texas, followed Green at the panel discussion.

In a plea for "performance," not "platitudes," Meredith said the public must "become informed" and industry and municipal officials must "communicate."

He declared that "enlightened management must . . . demonstrate sincerity and unselfish concern for its neighbors by supporting a broad, effective, and equitable community-wide air conservation program." If no air control authority exists, "the community should be encouraged to establish one," he said.

"Effective participation of citizens should be encouraged. This participation should be channeled through the chamber of commerce and/or other established community organizations," he added.

Public officials "have a joint responsibility with industry to explain the plans they have mutually agreed upon to the public at large." And if a community "has a strong group of control officials who take enlightened action, communicate this action publicly, and show results, then hysterical public pressure for foolish and unnecessary restrictions will disappear."

What polls show

Allan E. Settle, director of public relations of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, told the community relations panel that public opinion polls show "the general public is not providing the primary impetus for expanded pollution control programs."

Instead, he said, the "impetus must necessarily be coming from special segments of our society—among the most important of which are government, certain areas of the academic world, and the conservation community, among others."

Settle stressed the need to "clear the air" in talking of air pollution—to "clear it of sensation-seeking publicity and distorted news coverage of community pollution matters." He called for "widespread public understanding" and "total community involvement through total mutual understanding and cooperation between the public and private sectors of our economy" to achieve "genuine progress" in air pollution control.

Noting that "there are some 'underachievers' in pollution control in the industry complex," he said, "there is at least an equal proportion of these in any segment of society."

What citizens can do—And did in New York

Robert A. Low, a member of the City Council of New York City and chairman of the council's special committee to investigate air pollution, told the APCA meeting that "many of the goliaths of American industry have been dragging their feet on air pollution control."

Low, founder and first president of Citizens for Clean Air, Inc., advocated a "lobby composed of those who have a vested interest" in clean air to balance what he called an "industry-wide approach" to air pollution problems.

The work of Low's committee, of the Mayor's task force on air pollution, and of the New York Citizens group for clean air led to enactment in May of this year of a new air pollution control law in New York City. It is reputed to be the toughest local air pollution control law in the nation.

It requires a permit for the installation or alteration of any equipment capable of emitting air pollutants and for any device designed to control such emissions. Only one or two-family dwellings are exempt. It requires an operating certificate before any new or altered equipment for which an installation permit has been issued can be used.

After one year, operators of existing fuel burning equipment using residual fuel oil must obtain an operating certificate; to get the certificate, they must have or install air pollution control equipment. After two years, operators of coal-burning equipment must obtain an operating certificate; to get the certificate, they must have or install air pollution control equipment.

The New York City law also tightens incinerator operations. To get a certificate to continue to operate an existing incinerator, an operator must have or install within a specified time air pollution control equipment. After two years, no new incinerators can be installed in the city.

The law also requires the use of coal and fuel oil with low sulfur content (after five years, a maximum of 1% by weight compared to 2.2% limit under the old regulations) to reduce and eliminate what Low's council committee called "the most serious and destructive gaseous pollutant that regularly and normally exists in the city's atmosphere"—sulfur dioxide.

The city has the highest sulfur dioxide readings in the nation. It results primarily from the burning of coal and oil in electric generating plants. Each ton of coal with a sulfur content of 2.5% results in emission of 95 pounds of sulfur dioxide. Each 1,000 gallons of fuel oil with a sulfur content of 2.5% results in emission of about 235 pounds of sulfur dioxide. Consolidated Edison burns about 5.5 million tons of bituminous coal and 15 million gallons of fuel oil a year in New York City.

Bituminous coal is completely prohibited after two years for house heating. The law also bans open fires on land in the city. After one year it also bans open fires on "any vessel or any device which floats in the water."

A special section dealing with automobile junkyards declares that more than two fires in any one year at such a yard shall be grounds for suspension or revocation of the operator's license.

Violators of New York City's new air pollution control law are subject to fines of from $25 to $1,000 a day and/or up to six months' imprisonment.

Negotiations are fine—With strong law in background

Herbert Wortreich described the operations and experience under the air pollution control law in New Jersey, first in the nation to enact such statewide legislation.

Superivsing public health engineer of the state's air sanitation program, Wortreich told how New Jersey passed its law in 1954 when it found it was "more and more rapidly falling into the clutches of those three well-known harbingers of environmental pollution: population, urbanization and industrialization."

As first enacted, the law relied on "conciliation and persuasion," he said. But New Jersey found that "it was relatively simple for anyone to engage in excessive procrastination." As a result of growing dissatisfaction in the state government and among the public, the act was amended in 1962. The enforcement process was "accelerated by the elimination of much of the time element and supplemented by the device of administratively imposed penalties."

The penalties for violation range from a minimum of $25 up to a maximum of $500, with the state having the option of imposing the fine or seeking a court injunction to require a violator to stop polluting the air.

"A great deal can be accomplished by informal negotiation and mutual agreement," Wortreich said. But "the degree and the rate of accomplishment are intimately related to the strength of the law in the background. When specific performance standards exist, effective control is most readily forthcoming . . . But when a law accords more time than is actually necessary, the public becomes impatient and its discontent eventually must be relieved by governmental response. This frequently results in more stringent requirements and/or more severe penalties."

He added that New Jersey has found "private enterprises are more receptive to official prodding and more prone to act than autonomous local governments. In general, the larger the company, the easier it is to deal with." But "there are exceptions" and "a few of the larger organizations have been extremely recalcitrant."

The state official said "most of the communities in New Jersey" have not as yet brought open burning under control. Many "assume a passive posture and rely on the state to act," even though they have qualified people available. The state cannot handle this problem, he said, because its limited resources are needed to cope with "more complex sources and contaminants."

For industry, Wortreich offered this message: "The game of hide-and-go-seek which many insist on playing inexorably becomes self-defeating. At best, the inevitable day of reckoning may be delayed . . . At worst, more and more restrictions are imposed . . . It should be abundantly clear that the way to deter continual encroachment on self-determination is to eliminate the need for it. It is equally clear that this is not happening to any significant degree and the current trend of more regulations, severer penalties and proliferation of enforcement powers will endure."

Cough, eye irritation and death

Dr. James McCarroll of Cornell University's medical college in New York City reported on the relationhip of deaths and air pollution.

"Examination of total deaths in New York City by day of occurrence shows periodic peaks in mortality which are associated with periods of high air pollution," he said.

While "we have had an abundance of evidence that air pollution causes sickness and death in people suffering from respiratory disease and cardiac ailments," he said, the new study "is the first glimmer of proof that pollution may be affecting healthy people . . . It is quite possible that some portion of the very considerable illness and symptom burden borne by the average citizen may be in some way related to or aggravated by air pollution."

His study revealed "an immediate rise in mortatlity occurring on the same day as the peaks of pollution" and "their frequent influence on death rates in the 45 to 64 age group, as well as in those over 65." His study also disclosed "a constant relationship" between air pollution levels and cough and eye irritation.

Dustfall and death

E. A. Duffy, health statistician of the Public Health Service division of air pollution, reported on statistical evidence linking high dustfall and deaths.

He divided Columbus, Ohio, and the surrounding region into three areas of high, intermediate and low dustfall intensity to see if deaths varied according to general levels of air pollution.

He found a "statistically" significant difference in total mortality. "The area with low dustfall consistently demonstrated the lowest mortality . . . The area with high dustfall demonstrated greater than expected mortality."

Because of "socioeconomic variables", he cautioned that his study "should not be interpreted as demonstrating a causal relationship between dustfall and mortality, but rather that there is between these factors an association that should be studied further."

Space-age contribution to air pollution

Lt. Col. John H. Taylor of the Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories in Bedford, Mass., reported on a relatively new source of air pollution: the increasing use in recent years of "toxic materials as rocket propellants."

For "certain space and weapons applications," he explained, "there is little choice but to introduce toxic materials" to increase rocket performance. Toxic propellants increase a rocket's range by 44% over the best nontoxic fuel, he said.

"One's enthusiasm is somewhat dampened, however, by the thought of literally tons per second of hydrogen fluoride exhaust pouring over the area during a normal launch or of the possibility of tons of fluorine being released into the atmosphere by a propellant tank rupture." he added.

He reported on several meteorological research studies concerned with air pollution and rocket activities and concluded: "A long-range research program in atmospheric turbulence is required for any real improvement in our capabilities for specifying the pollution potential of rocket fuels and their exhaust products."

MAJOR SOURCES OF AIR POLLUTION

According to the U.S. Public Health Service, some 133 million tons of air pollutants are released into the air each year in the United States. Sources and the five major pollutants:

1. Automobiles, trucks, buses—85 million tons annually, with automobiles alone accounting for four-fifths of this total. Pollutants include carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, oxides of nitrogen, sulfur dioxide, and particulate matter (dustfall).

2. Manufacturing industries—22 million tons annually, including sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, oxides of nitrogen, and particulates.

3. Electric power generating plants—15 million tons annually, including sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, and particulates.

4. Heating of homes, apartment houses, office buildings—8 million tons, including sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, hydrocarbons, and particulates.

5. Trash and garbage burning—3 million tons from the burning of 150 million tons of refuse a year. These include sulfur dioxide, hydrocarbons, and particulates.

Here's what these major air pollutants do:

Carbon monoxide—Reduces the blood's oxygen-carrying capacity, causes headache, dizziness, fatigue, nausea. Can be toxic. Major sources: automobiles, primary metal, steel and aluminum plants.

Hydrocarbons—Irritate eyes, reduce visibility, damage vegetation. When sunburned, they help produce photochemical smog. Major sources: automobile exhausts, petrochemical plants.

Oxides of nitrogen—Irritate lungs, damage vegetation. Combined with hydrocarbons and "sunburned," they also cause photochemical smog. Major sources: automobile exhausts, metal fabricating and chemical plants.

Sulfur dioxide—Causes sensory and respiratory irritation, corrosion, damages vegetation, crops. Has been implicated in most of the tragic air pollution disasters. Major sources: steam electric generating plants, primary metal and pulp-paper plants.

Particulate matter—Soot, smoke, flyash, etc. cause soiling, odors, reduce visibility. Major sources: power plants, primary metal plants, trash burning.

OUTLINE OF FEDERAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL LEGISLATION

July 14, 1955—Air Pollution Act, Public Law 84–159, signed. Authorized Public Health Service to conduct air pollution studies and research, of its own and through grants to states, localities, public and private institutions. Authorized $5 million a year for five years, 1956–1960. Act extended in 1959.

June 8, 1960—Public Law 86–493 signed. Directed Surgeon General to make special study of effects of motor vehicle exhaust fumes on public health.

Oct. 9, 1962—Public Law 87–761 signed. Extended Air Pollution Act for two years. Continued $5 million a year authorization for PHS studies. Directed Surgeon General to study effects of automobile exhausts on health on a permanent basis.

Dec. 17, 1963—Clean Air Act, Public Law 88-206, signed. Replaced limited 1955 law. Authorized $95 million over 3½ years for two-thirds matching grants to state and local and three-fourths matching grants to regional agencies to develop, establish or improve air pollution prevention and control programs.

Act also gave federal government limited legal regulatory authority to abate specific air pollution problems, while leaving prime responsibility for air pollution control to state and local governments. Secretary of HEW was authorized to act on his own initiative or on request of a state to abate interstate air pollution. For purely intrastate air pollution problems, federal government was authorized to act only on official request of the state. Regulatory procedures provided were conference, public hearing and, finallly, court action.

Act also directed HEW to develop and issue air quality criteria for guidance of state and local governments. And act continued and expanded authority for research, development and technical assistance programs carried on by Division of Air Pollution in HEW.

July 9, 1964—Urban Mass Transportation Act, Public Law 88–365, signed. Directed Administrator of Housing and Home Finance Agency to "take into consideration" whether federal-aided mass transit system complied with criteria for air pollution control established by Secretary of HEW.

Oct. 20, 1965—Clean Air Act amendments, Public Law 89–272, signed. Added Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control Act, which directed Secretary of HEW to set standards to control emission of pollutants from new cars and new car engines. Also added Solid Waste Disposal Act, which authorized research and development of new methods for disposing of solid waste, and federal grants of up to two-thirds for construction of demonstration facilities.

Act provided for fine of not more than $1,000 per car or engine if it does not meet standards set by Secretary, authorized construction of Federal Air Pollution Control Laboratory, continued federal grant program, authorized $96.5 million over 3½ years to implement act, and continued and expanded research program.

Act also extended federal government's limited regulatory authority to abate air pollution to cover situations in which pollution from United States is endangering foreign country.

May 26, 1966—President issued executive order 11282, dealing with prevention, control and abatement of air pollution by federal installations. Objective of order: to make "federal facilities and buildings . . . conform to the air pollution standards prescribed by the state or community in which they are located." If state or local standards do not exist, or if they are less stringent than standards established by Secretary of HEW, then Secretary's standards shall be followed. To carry out order, all federal departments, agencies, etc. were directed to submit "phased and orderly plan for installing such improvements as may be needed" to abate pollution at existing facilities to Bureau of Budget by July 1, 1967, as well as annual reports beginning July 1, 1968 describing progress of "its air pollution abatement plan."

Under the order, all new federal facilities are to be constructed to comply with the air quality standards set by Secretary.

June 23, 1966—Senate Public Works Committee approved S. 3112, amending Clean Air Act. Bill provides $196 million over three years ($46 million for 1967, $70 million for 1968, $80 million for 1969) to carry out existing grant programs. That's more than double the $96.4 million authorized for three years in 1965 law.

In addition to continuing federal grants to help state, local and interstate air pollution control agencies develop, establish, or improve control programs, bill authorizes new program of 50% federal grants (60% to regional and interstate agencies) for maintenance of air pollution control programs. This fills weakness in existing law which provides federal funds to help local and state agencies start up or improve air pollution control program—but then provides no financial help to maintain program.

Bill also seeks to make use of appropriations under Clean Air Act more flexible by consolidating authorizations under act and by deleting existing provision limiting total grants for supporting air pollution control programs to 20% of total appropriations each year, thus making more federal funds available to state and local agencies for air pollution control.

July 12, 1966—Senate passed S. 3112. House Commerce Committee will consider next; hearing date not yet announced.

AIR POLLUTION FILMS AVAILABLE

For groups and organizations interested in showing films on air pollution control, the U.S. Public Health Service makes available, free, at least seven sound films. For listing and description, see "Air Pollution Films," Public Health Service publication number 1264, available on request from The Conservation Foundation, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

The U.S. Public Health Service, Division of Air Pollution, periodically issues publications of its own and a bibliography of other publications on air pollution. For details, write Division of Air Pollution, USPHS, Washington, D.C. 20201.

NOT ONE LETTER IN 4 YEARS

The Oregon Sanitary Authority was created to combat both air and water pollution. According to the Oregon Journal, "whenever OSA has gone to Salem for more muscle to do a better pollution control job, it has found itself standing largely alone. Its budget has been cut repeatedly, and legislation that it considered important to beef up enforcement of its regulations has died in committee. Why?"

The newspaper then quoted State Senator Ted Hallock, described as "one of two OSA supporters" in the last session of the legislature: "The people haven't demanded stronger enforcement. In four years, I have not received one letter about pollution."

The Oregon Journal report added that things have changed since then and "pollution has become the state's hottest political issue."

CHALLENGE TO LOCAL AND STATE REGULATORS

Roger G. Seaman, Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, in an address to air pollution control officials at the APCA meeting, June, 1966:

"Recently, water pollution control officials in various river basins have been asked to develop water quality standards applicable to their area. If this is not done, then the federal government will do it.

"Let us look at the parallel problem in air pollution. Are you as air pollution control officials ready to develop air quality standards in your area? Is your monitoring of sufficient duration and adequate in coverage that you know the peak insults inflicted on your constituents? If your answer is 'no', as I suspect it is, then I suggest you look hard and long at the city of Chicago's effective sulfur dioxide network which can be expanded to monitor six different gases at 75 different locations.

"If the federal government is forced to set your standards, will it not be a direct result of your own failure to do so?"

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

Vernon G. MacKenzie, chief of the Division of Air Pollution, told the Senate subcommittee on air and water pollution in Washington last month:

"The sulfur problem in some sections of the country in our opinion has reached virtually a critical stage . . . There are areas in the country in which I believe the sulfur pollution is actually dangerous to human health."

G. V. Williamson, vice president of Union Electric Co. and also representing the Edison Electric Institute, told the Air Pollution Control Association convention in San-Francisco last month:

The claim that sulfur dioxide "is harmful to health is a secret to me."

VERY MUCH CAN BE DONE

"Waste Management and Control," a report to the Federal Council for Science and Technology from the Committee on Pollution, National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, 1966:

"The possibility of modifying the weather and meteorological conditions in order to eliminate (air) pollution is not very promising. The only alternative is to control the sources . . . There is a need for control. Steps that are scientifically and technically possible should be taken now, rather than wait for further research. Not that further research is not needed, but there is insufficient time to wait for many answers before doing something about the problem—and very much can be done. The emissions of most stationary sources can be controlled. We must go forward on both fronts: research and the control."

Air pollution, 1966—States and U.S. possessions with an indication of those served by an air pollution agency spending $5,000 per year or more

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Funds	
	Non-Federal	Federal
1. Alabama	25	50
2. Alaska	*0	0
3. Arizona	*0	0
4. Arkansas	19	38
5. California	2,313	0
6. Colorado	56	20
7. Connecticut	63	89
8. Delaware	*19	0
9. District of Columbia	45	33
10. Florida	*167	0
11. Georgia	39	46
12. Hawaii	50	24
13. Idaho	*10	0
14. Illinois	77	79
15. Indiana	35	42
16. Iowa	*0	0
17. Kansas	*0	0
18. Kentucky	120	197
19. Louisiana	36	48
20. Maine	*0	0
21. Maryland	*0	0
22. Massachusetts	*40	0
23. Michigan	62	55
24. Minnesota	5	10
25. Mississippi	*0	0
26. Missouri	23	46
27. Montana	22	10
28. Nebraska	*0	0
29. Nevada	*0	0
30. New Hampshire	6	13
31. New Jersey	409	250
32. New Mexico	9	17
33. New York	394	170
34. North Carolina	*0	0
35. North Dakota	5	10
36. Ohio	*0	0
37. Oklahoma	8	12
38. Oregon	126	54
39. Pennsylvania	251	84
40. Rhode Island (State law passed June 1966)	*0	0
41. South Carolina	23	45
42. South Dakota	*0	0
43. Tennessee	11	22
44. Texas	48	58
45. Utah	*0	0
46. Vermont	*0	0
47. Virginia	*0	0
48. Washington	*115	0
49. West Virginia	106	148
50. Wisconsin	*0	0
51. Wyoming	*0	0
52. Guam	*0	0
53. Puerto Rico	59	117
54. Samoa	*0	0
55. Virgin Islands	*0	5

NOTE.—Non-Federal funds when asterisked are reported by State as of November 1965. Otherwise all figures are current.

Data for State air pollution control agencies receiving program grant support

[D=Developing; E=Establishing; I=Improving]

Grantee	Type of project	Population (in millions)	Current budget			Previous year total	Program expenditures
			Non-Federal	Federal	Total		
Alabama	D	3.2	$25,000.00	$50,000.00	$75,000.00	$15,000.00	----------
Arkansas	E	1.7	19,340.00	38,680.00	58,020.00	58,020.00	----------
Colorado	E	1.8	55,780.36	20,060.00	75,840.36	----------	$45,619.70
Connecticut	D	2.5	62,550.00	89,066.00	151,616.00	147,787.00	42,083.00
District of Columbia	I	.8	44,585.00	33,262.00	77,847.00	----------	27,954.00
Georgia	D	3.9	38,515.00	46,452.00	84,967.00	78,097.06	14,274.00
Hawaii	I	.6	50,218.00	24,002.00	74,220.00	74,028.00	38,217.00
Illinois	I	10.0	77,050.00	79,416.00	156,466.00	124,270.00	5,146.00
Indiana	I	4.6	38,230.00	41,580.00	79,810.00	74,590.00	16,258.00
Kentucky	E	3.0	119,838.00	196,828.00	316,666.00	64,272.00	----------
Louisiana	E	3.2	35,882.81	48,448.20	84,331.01	61,831.01	6,500.00
Michigan	E	7.8	62,324.00	54,648.00	116,972.00	----------	35,000.00
Minnesota	D	3.4	5,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	----------	----------
Missouri	E	4.3	22,935.00	45,865.00	68,800.00	----------	----------
Montana	D	.6	22,098.00	10,058.00	32,156.00	24,726.00	9,616.00
New Hampshire	D	.6	6,340.00	12,680.00	19,020.00	----------	----------
New Jersey	I	6.0	409,037.00	250,000.00	659,037.00	522,754.00	120,472.00
New Mexico	D	.9	8,679.00	17,357.00	26,036.00	21,036.00	----------
New York	I	16.7	393,953.00	120,000.00	513,953.00	502,539.50	333,953.00
North Dakota	D	.6	5,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	----------
Oklahoma	D	2.3	6,000.00	12,000.00	18,000.00	12,000.00	----------
Oregon	I	1.8	126,301.00	53,557.00	179,858.00	----------	86,892.00
Pennsylvania	I	11.3	250,980.00	84,475.00	335,455.00	247,390.00	162,187.00
Puerto Rico	D	2.3	58,580.00	117,156.00	175,736.00	171,529.00	----------
South Carolina	E	2.4	22,710.50	45,421.00	68,131.50	----------	----------
Tennessee	D	3.5	10,762.00	21,523.00	32,285.00	25,391.00	----------
Texas	E	9.5	47,816.77	57,549.45	105,366.22	43,761.24	16,256.16
West Virginia	I	1.8	106,350.00	147,640.00	253,990.00	150,844.00	32,530.00
Total	--------	111.1	2,131,855.44	1,737,723.65	3,869,579.09	2,434,865.81	902,957.86

Source: Hearings before Senate Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution, June 1966.

Statement of Stephen E. Butterfield

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES P. FARNSLEY

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a statement prepared by Mr. Stephen E. Butterfield, traffic engineer for the city of Philadelphia:

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING'S CONTRIBUTION TO SAFE TRAFFIC MOVEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia is the vital, pulsating nucleus of the nation's fourth most populous area. The immediate Delaware Valley area of 14 urbanized counties has a population of 5.6 million. The City of Philadelphia, itself, has 2,047,000 residents living within the city boundries. Today and throughout the last decade, Philadelphia has faced tremendous problems in facilitating the transportation of people in and out and through this burgeoning metropolitan area. The ever increasing sea of motor vehicles and staggering traffic congestion have daily taxed the ingenuity of the Traffic Engineer, and transportation authorities.

Philadelphia has long been blessed with a basic mass transportation system, the envy of other large cities in the United States. For many years the commuter railway lines and the Subway-Elevated have eased Philadelphia's surface transportation problems. However, fluid traffic movement and the safe movement of surface transportation have been greatly constricted by the city's narrow streets and antiquated street network. The situation has been compounded by inadequate off-street parking and terminal facilities. Motor vehicle registration within the city has nearly tripled during the past twenty years, from 262,000 in 1945 to 720,000 in 1965. The task of up-grading Philadelphia's streets to handle the movement of this stupendous increase of motor vehicles has challenged the ability of all concerned.

The traffic engineering techniques applied to Philadelphia's urban street network have included such diversified measures as; one-way streets, curb clearance of parking, reverse-lane peak hour movement, intersection re-design and channelization, designation of through streets and street traffic classification, intersection signalization and modernization, synchronization of traffic signals, and the installation of positive traffic controls at all non-signalized street intersections.

An initial step preliminary to untangling Philadelphia's intrinsic traffic congestion was the accomplishment of a thorough study of the potential capacity of the street network. This survey involved a comprehensive analysis and the classification of each street. An effective network of through streets was delineated and operationally established by the installation of traffic controls. All subsequent improvements were scheduled and tailored as component parts of the master street operational plan. This basic step contributed materially to the success of the subsequent implementation of traffic engineering measures.

Philadelphia pioneered in the use of one-way streets, and today stands as the nation's leader in the use of one-way movement to facilitate the safe and orderly movement of vehicles. One-way streets comprise 38% of Philadelphia's street network, 978 miles of its 2,520 mile system. The use of one-way movement has nearly doubled the traffic capacity of the affected streets and reduced traffic accidents by an estimated sixty percent. No other single measure has so successfully provided relief to traffic congestion; especially in the older sections of the city with their twenty-six foot wide streets. In addition, one-way streets have been peculiarly adaptive to effective traffic signal synchronization.

The implementation of a total parking ban in the C.B.D. during peak traffic hours was most successful. Its operation was subsequently supplemented by "Tow Away" zones. Adequate off-street parking space existed or was soon developed to accommodate all curb parked vehicles. The effect was a dramatic decrease in travel time through the C.B.D., the untangling of traffic stagnation and improved movement of trolleys and buses. The success of the No Parking ban led to curbside parking clearances along arterial streets and business streets elsewhere throughout the city. Such parking restrictions now exist along approximately 300 miles of streets or twelve percent of the total street mileage.

The reversal of traffic movement to favor peak hour demands has been applied most effectively in Philadelphia. Long before the Schuylkill Expressway was constructed, peak hour movement along West River Drive and the Side Drives of the Parkway was successfully handled by this technique. Travel time to center-city was reduced by thirty minutes. Similarly, for special events at Municipal Stadium, three lanes of Broad Street's normal two-way movement are reversed to provide a one-way movement along that major north-south artery. On North Broad Street a fourth lane movement during peak hours increases the street's capacity by twenty-five percent. In the C.B.D. the normal one-way movement on Arch Street is altered by overhead signals to provide two incoming lanes during the morning peak.

The major redesign of key intersections has long played an important part in easing traffic movement and reducing traffic accidents throughout Philadelphia. Measures have included street widening, curb cutbacks, installation of islands, construction of recessed traffic lanes and the elimination of ineffective traffic circles. Yearly, intersection improvement programs have included as many as forty individual projects. To date, channelization has improved over 390 individual intersections.

Philadelphia has long been recognized as a forerunner in the use of traffic signals to facilitate traffic movement and improve traffic safety. During the past fifteen years, over 1,600 intersections have been up-graded by the installation of traffic signals. Over 3,000 of Philadelphia's 22,000 intersections are now signalized. Extensive use has been made of electronic equipment, thus increasing the flexibility of the signal system and affording immediate response to varying traffic demands. Older equipment has been replaced and extensive use made of large twelve inch signal heads. At intersections with heavy turn movements, additional signal phases have been installed, supplemented by recessed turn lanes or turn lane pavement markings.

The coordination of traffic signals has effectively increased the traffic capacity of Philadelphia's street network and materially reduced driver impatience. The entire network of 350 signalized intersections in Philadelphia's close knit C.B.D. has been interconnected and electronically equipped. Likewise, signals along Broad Street, Roosevelt Boulevard, Harbison Avenue and other major arteries have been systematized to assure optimum operating conditions and maximum safety.

Positive traffic controls have proven to be a strong ally of traffic safety in Philadelphia. The street network has been blanketed with Stop signs, with their installation effected at nearly every non-signalized intersection. The use of Yield signs has been limited to the control of merging traffic. Such positive control has largely eliminated faulty driver decision.

Well lighted streets are an important element in safe night driving and the control of crime. Philadelphia is a leader in the use of modern street lighting. The entire arterial and through street network has been equipped with high intensity mercury vapor lights. In addition, nearly all residential and neighborhood streets are equipped with modern luminaires meeting minimum I.E.S. standards.

The application of sound traffic engineering techniques and practices in Philadelphia has been a most effective weapon in the battle for improved traffic safety. Annual motor vehicle fatalities in Philadelphia have decreased despite the constantly increasing volumes of motor vehicles moving throughout the City. During the past twenty years, the annual motor vehicle fatality rate has been decreased by over fifty percent; from 5.5 per 10,000 registered motor vehicles in the 1945–1950 era to 2.7 in the 1960–1965 period.

Challenge to American Dentistry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOSEPH D. TYDINGS
OF MARYLAND
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, there is evolving in the United States a growing recognition that everyone should have access to adequate medical and dental care, regardless of economic means.

This change in attitude is having considerable impact on the dental profession, whose resources will be increasingly strained in the years to come. Dr. H. Berton McCauley, director of dental care for the Baltimore City Health Department, evaluates this new challenge to American dentistry in the September issue of the Journal of the Maryland State Dental Association.

His perceptive comments are directly relevant to issues which will continue to confront us, and I ask unanimous consent to have this article printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DENTISTRY AND THE NEW ORDER

(By H. Berton McCauley, D.D.S.)

"The law is in some sense the master and in some sense the servant of the health professions . . . If it is the master in defining what may legally be done and how, it should be the servant in its readiness to adapt . . . to the changing needs of the times. If it is the servant in enforcing those rules of conduct which the health professions have found necessary to the protection of the public, it is the master in setting bounds beyond which the rules may not impinge on the rights of individuals."—ALANSON W. WILCOX [1]

From its inception as an organized profession 125 years ago, dentistry has sought to establish and maintain its worth as an institution dedicated to the public health and well-being. As such it has solicited and obtained public support and recognition implicit in the state laws regulating the practice of dentistry and, in effect, achieved a monopoly in which the dental health of the nation threatens to emerge as a charge upon the profession with all pertinent responsibilities, personal and professional, encumbent on each and every licensed dentist in the land. The law, the embodiment of public policy, envisioned as the servant of dentistry, bids fair to becoming its master.

ORGANIZED DENTISTRY OBLIGATED

This situation is certainly not accidental, nor is its occurrence the result of any deliberate attempt on the part of the practicing dentist to involve himself in public affairs. On the contrary, in most instances, if he has a sufficient clientele of patients to keep him busy, happy and reasonably prosperous, he is willing to remain in his operatory and permit organized dentistry to speak for him, or—as some would express it—let nature take its course. Nonetheless, dentistry has successfully called upon public policy to establish professional status for the dentist and consequently if the profession is to continue to serve its purpose as an instrument of public policy, or indeed survive, it must in the future assume an ever greater measure of responsibility for molding opinion in matters pertaining to health and for participating in the development and implementation of health planning at every level of government. The voice of organized dentistry must be heard wherever public policy is being formulated in the health field. To be cogent it will have to be a unified one, free of the type of intraprofessional dissent that accomplishes nothing but to discredit the profession and confuse the public mind.

SENSITIVE TO PUBLIC OPINION

Representing as it does the private practitioner, organized dentistry is necessarily sensitive to the desires and needs not only of the dentist but of the citizenry he serves. Unless the representatives of dentistry in the public eye are fully cognizant of what goes on in the public mind and act in the public interest, the dentist in his office is going to suffer for want of that elusive and potent abstraction generally referred to in professional circles as a satisfactory public image. Further, dentistry's representatives, in attempting to make the profession "look good", are obliged to do it with due acknowledgement and respect for a new order of rapidly increasing demand for medical and dental services about to be precipitated by adoption of the Social Security Amendments of 1965 (Public Law 89–97) and characterized by the lowering or complete removal of financial barriers to health services for large segments of the population, estimated under legislation already in effect to include as many as 40 million indigent and 18 million aged 65 years or over.

It is logical, in view of the unprecedented concentration of power and influence in Washington, that the past 35 years witnessed a series of actions on the part of the American Dental Association that tended to involve the private dentist more and more in public affairs.[2] Even in the 1920's dentistry proposed and the government accepted a joint program of research in dental materials at the National Bureau of Standards. In the 1930's the profession joined the U.S. Public Health Service in a nation-wide project to determine the prevalence of tooth decay in school children. In the same decade the president of the American Dental Association was delegated to represent the profession on a dental advisory committee in the Department of Labor and, in 1938, the Association itself established a special committee to develop recommendations for a national health program "to correct dental defects in children and in those of any age who could not afford dental care". In the 1940's dentistry again joined the federal government in a project to provide treatment for over a million patients under the National Youth Administration.

HEALTH RESPONSIBILITY IMPOSED

In 1944, dentistry's representatives in Chicago proclaimed that dental health was the responsibility of the individual, then of the family. Unassumed at this level it would go first to the community, then to the state, and finally to the federal government. By the late 1940's the profession was bringing pressure to bear in Washington for money with which to conduct a vastly expanded program of dental research. American dentistry was implementing its program for the dental health of the American people of which virtually every part was dependent upon federal participation. In its pursuit, the American Dental Association recognized public health dentistry as a specialty in 1950 and proceeded actively to seek federal funds for the development and support of dental divisions in state health departments, a goal incidentally not reached until late in 1964 when $10,000 in matching money earmarked for dentistry was made available to each of the fifty states.[3]

GOVERNMENT IN DENTISTRY

The stage was set for federal government participation in dental affairs and participate it did. The greatest share of assistance to now has been in the field of research. Expenditures through the National Institute of Dental Research have multiplied from $170,000 annually in 1948, the year the institute came into existence, to $25 million in the present fiscal year (1967), with every prospect of reaching $30 million next year. This level of spending for dental research compares with an amount less than $5 million only ten short years ago.

Dental education has also received due attention with the passage in the Congress of the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1963, extended and enhanced in 1965, which provides construction money for professional schools in the health field and authorizes loans to dental students, among others, with forgiveness provisions if they practice in areas with shortage of professional personnel. Under this act, dental schools and dental students received $25 million in 1966 and are slated to get more than $50 million in the current year.

Additionally, welfare dental programs in 1966 cost the federal government $17 million, Children's Bureau dental programs $2 million, and the grants-in-aid to states for dentistry $1 million a year. Dentistry, indeed, has been busy and not entirely unsuccessful in its legislative program for the dental health of the nation.

AN INSTITUTION WITH A TASK

Organized dentistry, then, is responsible for the position of the profession in American society. By calling upon the law to regulate and police the conduct of its members, and by actively participating in the legislative process, it has made of itself a public institution, a tool of public policy, committed as a specialized group to the underlying goal of every community, which is the protection and well-being of its citizens. For better or worse, whether individual members like it or not, the profession today is as much a public instrument as city hall, government house or the United States Senate. That it happens not to be entirely financed by tax dollars alters in no way the reality of its existence as an organization with an important public charge and a responsibility to perform the task to which it has been enjoined—or perhaps more accurately—enjoined itself.

The task is to correct the public's poor state of dental health. The number one culprit, of course, is dental caries. It occurs even in the primary teeth, worse in the permanent teeth of school-aged children and affects the vast majority of adults. It is one of the oldest diseases known to man, yet the most prevalent disease in the United States. With 65 million people, about a third of the population, drinking fluoridated water, some measure of prevention is in the offing, but barring a breakthrough in the knowledge of etiology and control, a high level of tooth decay may be expected to persist. It is progressive, cumulative and disabling. It is a block to positive health, it destroys any sense of well-being and it represents a heavy economic burden on almost everybody.

FEW SEEK DENTAL CARE

Paradoxically, it is evident that in a year's time only about 40 per cent of the American people seek the services of a dentist whereas a fifth apparently never do.[4] At the most, 25 per cent receive relatively adequate dental care, chiefly in upper income brackets. Half the children under 15 years old have never seen an dentist. The result is appalling: an average in excess of three unrestored teeth per person in 195 million people, an inordinately high rate of tooth mortality and severe, almost unrestrained, destruction of the masticatory mechanism by that other great unexplained disaffection, periodontal disease. It adds up to more than 100 million Americans with untreated tooth decay and enough carious teeth to keep all the dentists in the country at work for two and one-half years just to catch up with the present backlog of tooth defects, 68 million with periodontal disease, nine million with teeth in one jaw only, 24 million without natural teeth, 23 million with

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Footnotes at end of speech.

malocclusion, a quarter million with cleft lip or palate and 23,000 new cases of oral cancer with 6,000 deaths a year.[5]

In a sense it is fortunate for dentistry that most U.S. citizens are disinclined to seek dental care regardless of need, lest perhaps it be to alleviate a painful emergency or esthetic injury involving the personal pride. Whether the reason be apathy, ignorance, fear or financial limitation, the profession continues to be spared the embarrassment of being called upon to fulfill a potential demand for service considerably in excess of its capacity to deliver, though there is reason to doubt that the present state of affairs will persist much longer.[6]

MORE DENTISTS NEEDED

A large contributing factor in this latent difficulty is a shortage of dental practitioners that promises to worsen before it can be improved. There are perhaps no more than 95,000 actively practicing dentists in this country,[7] one dentist for every 2,300 persons. In Maryland, there is one dentist for every 2,333; in South Carolina, where the most unfavorable ratio exists, there is one dentist for 4,000 people. The true significance of the situation is uncomfortably clear when it is realized that under the usual conditions of practice, the average dentist can provide adequate maintenance care to only about 1,000 patients.[8]

The dental schools of this land are producing 3,300 graduates a year to replace 2,300 retirements and cope with the dental problems of a burgeoning population that threatens to make the United States a national 225 million souls by 1975. A few additional schools are projected to begin classes during the next several years, but certainly not enough to provide the manpower requirements of a people beginning to look upon health services as a right instead of a privilege. As indicated previously, the organized profession and the federal government are cognizant of this growing attitude towards health care and are acting to encourage the establishment of new dental educational institutions and to increase the quality and capacity of those already functioning. Nonetheless, the growth of prepaid dental programs and the removal of financial barriers to dental care for increasing segments of the population are estimated to require the services of 125,000 dentists by 1975, about 30,000 more than are likely to be available.

IMPROVED PRODUCTIVITY NECESSARY

Though a step in the right direction, more and better dentists constitute only one means to expanded service to which the profession will find it must address itself. Much can still be accomplished to increase the productivity of the individual dentist, although it has been improved by thirty per cent since 1950. Dunning[9] estimated in 1962 that more than 18 per cent of the nation's dentists operated without any assistance whatever and contrasted dentistry with medicine by comparing the respective ratios of the number of practitioners to the number of auxiliary personnel, including laboratory technicians. In dentistry the ratio was 1 to less than 0.5. In medicine it was 1 to 1.6. Not only are more dental hygienists, assistants and laboratory personnel needed, but future dentists must be trained to utilize their services more effectively. Further, there is reason to anticipate a compelling need to liberalize laws that narrowly restrict the activities of the dental hygienist.

That these problems are already matters of concern is evident in federally supported dental assistant utilization programs currently in progress in dental schools across the land. In addition, several promising experimental educational programs are being carried on to determine ways and means of providing adequately trained dental ancillary personnel at the high school, junior college, and college level.[10]

GREATER PREVENTIVE EFFORT

Prevention, the fundamental solution to any health problem and the ultimate goal of research in the health sciences, fortunately enjoys a high priority in the profession's program as previously indicated. Indeed, it would appear that America's dental problem will be solved ultimately with materials and methods derived from research involving a wide range of scientific disciplines and approaches. In any event, there must be a continuous and energetic striving for knowledge applicable to the control and elimination of disease and to the improved practice of preventive dentistry. Laws designed to make fluoridation of community water supplies mandatory, such as the one recently passed by the legislature of Connecticut, also serve this purpose.[11]

AMERICA SOCIAL-CONSCIOUS

In the final analysis, dentistry's problem of the moment is one of adjustment to a new order of social consciousness in the American people. *Everybody* must be able to obtain health services without regard to social or economic circumstance. Incumbent upon the profession is an exclusive part in the achievement of these health goals:

1. Prevent as much disease as possible.
2. Control that which cannot be prevented.
3. Maintain an adequate supply of trained personnel to make health services available to all.

Imposed on every dentist is a compelling challenge. Upon his attitude and what he does to meet it will determine dentistry's future as an effective health profession and his own worth as a responsible member of his community.

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[1] Wilcox, Alanson W.: Role of the Law in Public Health. Public Health Reports 79: 647, August 1964.

[2] Morrey, Lon W.: Synoptic History of the American Dental Association. Part 3, 1923–1959. Jour. A.D.A. 58: 41, June 1959.

[3] Conway, Bernard J.: Federal Grants-in-Aid Earmarked for State Dental Public Activities. Jour, A.D.A. 62: 381, April 1961.

[4] Public Health Service: Volume of Dental Visits, U.S., July 1963–June 1964. Washington, D.C., U.S. Dept. H.E.W., October 1965.

[5] Public Health Service: Selected Dental Findings in Adults by Age, Race, and Sex. Washington, D.C., U.S. Dept. H.E.W. February 1965.

[6] Hillenbrand, Harold, Secretary, American Dental Association, in the first Hayden-Harris Memorial Lecture, Baltimore, March 4, 1965, stated it was his belief that by 1980 dental care would be universally accepted and demanded by the American people.

[7] Public Health Service: Health Manpower Source Book, section 18, Manpower in the 1960's. Washington, D.C., U.S. Dept. H.E.W., 1964.

[8] Pelton Walter J, and Wisan Jacob M.: Dentistry in Public Health. Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders Co. 2nd ed., 1955, p. 79.

[9] Dunning, James M.: Principles of Dental Public Health. Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press, 1962, p. 248.

[10] Report of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, 1965.

[11] Connecticut Passes First Fluoridation Law. Fluoridation Reporter, American Dental Association, vol. 3, no. 2, June 1965.

The Honorable Howard W. Smith

SPEECH

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, my heart is heavy as I realize that in the 90th Congress I shall not be able to continue the warm relationship which I have always been able to enjoy with the distinguished and unusually able gentleman from Virginia, Judge SMITH.

I have been fortunate in having a most wonderful and rewarding relationship with the chairman of the Rules Committe and I feel that I have been greatly privileged to have worked with this great, outstanding and dedicated American. Judge SMITH's service here in this House was fearless, forthright, and courageous. He is dedicated and devoted to those principles and ideals which made this country great. I will be a better Congressman having served with this great American.

A parliamentarian without peer; a statesman the likes of which we shall not soon again see, if ever; a gentleman of the old school. I am sure that I speak for thousands of people, when I echo in simple justice my great respect, admiration, and affection for this great American. His departure is a great loss to the Congress.

Mrs. Dorn joins me in wishing for Judge and Mrs. Smith much happiness and best wishes always.

Door-to-Door Canvassers Hunt Workers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIBORNE PELL

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I came upon, what I believe, is a hopeful portent for the future, in a newspaper article about the energetic approach by the Rhode Island State Employment Service to recruit workers for manufacturers in my State who are experiencing acute labor shortages. A most important service is now being provided—for the State employment service is actively seeking out and speaking with those persons, who are adversly affected by the upward trend in consumer prices, such as the retiree—trying to live on a fixed income—and the housewife coping with an increasing grocery bill.

Some of these job openings call for specific skills, thus utilizing the retired worker who has skills and would like to supplement his income, while other positions call for little or no specific training, a perfect spot for a housewife who has some time on her hands. It is the rare man or woman, whose spirit is not bolstered by the knowledge that they are needed, that their labor can be applied to a useful and rewarding end.

However, Mr. President, at the same time, it is clear that even more will have to be done, not only in the areas of job recruitment and development, but in the training and retraining of personnel, so that skilled employment openings no longer go unfilled, a fact I find intolerable in our society.

It appears to me that the campaign of just two employees of the Rhode Island State Employment Service, gives ample evidence of the need, and now, the kind of worthwhile services that can be provided, through an imaginative approach toward attaining the goals envisioned by the Congress, when it first enacted, and subsequently amended the Manpower Development and Training Act. I ask unanimous consent that this illustrative article on the activities of the Rhode Island State Employment Service, which recently appeared in the Providence Evening Bulletin, be inserted into the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DOOR-TO-DOOR CANVASSERS HUNT WORKERS

(By Marian Smith)

When the team of Jack and Ernie set out last week, they had but one objective . . . to recruit workers for local manufacturers, whose factories are desperately in need of help.

Jack and Ernie—John F. Bennett and Ernest F. Marcotte—are employes of the Rhode Island State Employment Service. Last week they became door-to-door canvassers in an effort to bolster Rhode Island's sagging labor market.

"We realized the people weren't coming to us for jobs so we decided we have to go to them," explained Mr. Bennett, the man who devised the door-to-door venture.

As head of the employment service's jewelry department, Jack Bennett realized the acute labor shortages in local factories.

"Just the other day," he said, "a manufacturer called and told me he had to shut down some of his machines because he can't get people to run them.

"These factories must have more workers," he continued, "And we've got to find them."

Many of the jobs that are available demand little or no prior training. Starting salaries begin at $1.25 an hour for unskilled workers, with higher wages being given to persons with previous experience.

There's no doubt that Jack and Ernie are tackling their new campaign with gusto.

In the first three days of their canvassing, they visited 240 homes in Providence alone. At each one they made the same plea . . . "please go to work."

They appealed to anyone who might answer the door, contacting mainly housewives and retired men.

While the men usually were receptive listeners, most housewives were dubious . . . at first.

Yet, after a few minutes, a surprisingly large number of them admitted they really would like to go out to work.

As one said:

"I've always thought about working, but this is the first time anyone ever asked me to."

Jack and Ernie not only ask the housewives to think about working, they make it clear that the state employment service will do everything possible to help them find a job they will like.

Local manufacturers need help so badly they're willing to hire workers on their own terms.

Thus, women with school-aged children can find jobs that will coincide with school hours and housewives who want to work only four days a week can be accommodated.

In their campaign, Jack and Ernie quickly point out to housewives the flexibility of today's labor market. They even stress the fact that working can be a "fun" project.

"Get some of your girlfriends together and we'll find a place where you can all work together," Jack assured one housewife.

"We'll even take you down to the factory and introduce you to the employer," he volunteered to another.

In all of their contacts, Jack and Ernie extol the benefits of work, impressing on the housewives that "your country needs you on the job."

Jack Bennett, the spokesman for the team, approaches each door as a new challenge. A former assistant sales manager for International Paper Company in New York City, Mr. Bennett has thrown himself into this new venture with true salesmanlike devotion.

"It's the personal contact," he says enthusiastically. You've got to canvass a neighborhood once, then come back again to remind people of what you said.

"I never get tired of talking to people. I could hit 20 houses in 15 minutes," he remarked.

For Mr. Bennett and Mr. Marcotte, an employment interviewer, this is just a temporary assignment, taken on in addition to other duties.

But both are determined to make their recruiting a success, so the employment service will expand the program and put other canvassers on the job.

"Sure it's a little unorthodox," Jack Bennett admitted. "But we've got to find people who are willing to work and housewives are just about the only untapped labor source we have left."

Summary of Record and Accomplishments of the Committee on Ways and Means During the 89th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILBUR D. MILLS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Ways and Means, during the 89th Congress, has again completed a busy and productive schedule. During this Congress, the committee considered and reported legislation in the majority of areas of its jurisdiction. As Members will recall, the jurisdiction of the committee is exceedingly broad and complex and includes matters which affect the day-to-day activities and well-being of all of our citizens.

The nature of the measures falling within the jurisdiction of this committee is such that the committee necessarily proceeds with the utmost caution, responsibility, and prudence. Laws on the subject of taxes, tariffs, social security, unemployment compensation, and fiscal matters generally have a great impact on the economy of the Nation and on the well-being of its citizens.

To illustrate the intensive activity of the committee and its accomplishments during the Congress just completed, certain of the major measures which were reported by the committee are listed briefly, followed by a complete statistical and summary report of the entire record of the committee.

Probably the most significant legislative enactment which was reported by the committee, and one which historically will have the greatest impact in the years to come on the lives of our citizens was the Social Security Amendments of 1965, which included the hospital insurance program and the voluntary supplementary medical plan, in addition to across-the-board increases in social security benefits, and many major changes in practically all of the titles of the Social Security Act.

In the field of taxation, the committee reported bills which became law, in most of the major facets of this part of its jurisdiction. For example, the Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1965, a major legislative enactment, repealed and thus eliminated the vast majority of excise taxes imposed at the Federal level. Moreover, it made administrative improvements in the remaining Federal excise taxes.

In the field of income taxes, the committee reported the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966, which made major improvements in the withholding provisions of the Federal income tax law, both as to individuals and as to corporations, and also played a part in the anti-inflationary program of the administration. Moreover, in the field of income taxes, the committee reported and there was enacted legislation to suspend temporarily the 7-percent investment credit and certain methods of rapid depreciation, a major anti-inflation weapon. Also, the committee reported and there was enacted into law the Foreign Investors Tax Act of 1966, which made certain major changes with regard to the income tax treatment of income of foreigners residing in the United States, as well as other major tax changes.

In the field of unemployment compensation, the committee reported and the House of Representatives passed the Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1966, which would have made major improvements and extensions in the unemployment compensation program. However, the conferees on the part of the Senate and the House were unable to reach agreement and this measure ultimately died in conference and did not become law.

In the field of tariffs and trade, the committee reported and there was enacted into law legislation for the implementation of the so-called Florence and Beirut agreements, matters which had been pending for a number of years.

In addition to the foregoing examples, the Committee on Ways and and Means reported and there was passed by the House of Representatives a very large number of relatively minor bills or bills which were restricted in their provisions to particular facets of the jurisdiction of the committee.

As I have pointed out repeatedly in the past, and can again state without reservation, the members of the Committee on Ways and Means have been conscientious in attending to their duties and have devoted themselves diligently to completing the heavy work of the committee. The members of the committee have pursued their responsibilities with sincerity and have been diligent in attendance at the meetings of the committee. Because of the pending workload of the committee, it was again necessary to conduct many extended executive sessions throughout both sessions of the Congress in addition to the public hearings which the committee has conducted.

While we as individual members of the committee have, of course, not always agreed on all of the measures considered by the committee, certainly every member of this committee can take pride in the work which he has done and in the record which has been established.

During the course of this Congress, the Committee on Ways and Means held public or executive hearings on a total of 73 days exclusive of executive sessions, and has directly received testimony from more than 649 individuals during those hearings. In addition, comments, recommendations, and statements of views were received for the printed record from many hundreds of other interested persons and organizations. For the information of the interested public, there follows a table which shows the subject of these public hearings, the number of days involved, the number of witnesses, and the number of volumes which were published.

TABLE 1.—*Hearings held by Committee on Ways and Means, 89th Cong.*

1ST SESSION

Subject	Number of days	Number of witnesses	Number of pages	Number of volumes
Medical care for the aged (executive hearing)	11	50	898	2
International Coffee Agreement (executive hearing)	2	8	47	1
United States-Canada Automotive Products Agreement	3	16	312	1
Duty exemption for returning American residents	2	22	171	1
Temporary increase in debt ceiling (executive hearing)	2	4	38	1
Interest Equalization Tax Extension Act of 1965 (executive hearing), along with written comments submitted	3	57	115	1
Removal of tax barriers to foreign investment in the United States (see also 2d sess.)	2	33	161	1
Proposed amendments to Firearms Acts	11	53	898	2
Alteration of duties on importation of coconut oil	1	9	91	1
Unemployment compensation, H.R. 8282 (see also 2d sess.)	16	138	2,191	5
Written statements by interested individuals and organizations on Treasury Department report on private foundations	----------	81	771	2

2D SESSION

Subject	Number of days	Number of witnesses	Number of pages	Number of volumes
1966 tax proposals of the President	3	11	199	1
Written statements by interested individuals and organizations on H.R. 11297, the Foreign Investors Tax Act of 1965 (see also 1st sess. and below)	----------	36	204	1
Duty-free entry of certain copper	1	10	56	1
Priority of Federal tax liens and levies	1	3	242	1
Foreign Investors Tax Act of 1966	1	1	46	1
Unemployment compensation, H.R. 8282	2	9	150	1
Written statements by interested individuals and organizations on H.R. 13431, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951	----------	11	29	1
Temporary increase in debt ceiling (executive hearing)	2	2	103	1
Implementation of Florence and Beirut agreements	2	24	258	1
Written statements by interested individuals and organizations on H.R. 6958, Treasury proposal to amend Internal Revenue Code to promote savings under the automatic data processing system	----------	12	24	1
Administration's proposal on airway user charges	2	6	130	1
Unrelated debt-financed income of tax-exempt organizations	1	6	60	1
President's proposal on suspension of investment credit and application of accelerated depreciation	5	47	519	1
Total	73	649	7,713	31

In addition to the public hearings during the 89th Congress, the Committee on Ways and Means met in executive session 193 times, covering 144 days. This included approximately 48 sessions covering 31 days on the subject of medical care for the aged and social security.

Of the 21,899 public and private bills and resolutions introduced in the House during the course of this Congress, there was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means a total of 3,161 bills and resolutions, in addition to the 56 executive communications. Of this total, there were 1,741 tax bills, 763 social security bills, 532 tariff bills, and 125 miscellaneous bills. This total represents approximately one-sixth of all the public bills and resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives during this Congress.

During the 89th Congress, the committee favorably reported to the House a total of 109 bills, which includes 34 tax bills, 5 social security bills, 62 tariff bills, and 8 bills of a miscellaneous character. Of the 109 bills reported to the House, 103 passed the House and 66 were enacted into law.

The table which follows gives a further detailed history of the action of the Congress with respect to these measures:

TABLE 2.—*Bills and resolutions referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, 89th Cong., 1st and 2d sess., by category and action thereon*

	Tax	Social security	Tariff	Other	Total
Bills referred to committee	1,741	763	532	125	3,161
Bills reported to House	31	6	62	10	109
Bills passed House	30	3	59	9	101
Bills reported to Senate	22	2	42	9	75
Bills passed Senate	19	2	42	9	72
Bills enacted into law	19	1	42	8	70

Table 3, below, shows the numbers of the public bills reported by the committee in each of the subject categories reflected in table 2.

TABLE 3

TAXES

H.R. 10, H.R. 318, H.R. 327, H.R. 483, H.R. 4260, H.R. 4665, H.R. 4750, H.R. 6319; H.R. 6413, H.R. 6958, H.R. 7030, H.R. 7502, H.R. 8188, H.R. 8244, H.R. 8371, H.R. 9280, H.R. 9[illegible]83, H.R. 10185, H.R. 10625, H.R. 11256, H.R. 11257, H.R. 11660, H.R. 11765, H.R. 11782, H.R. 12752, H.R. 13103, H.R. 14363, H.R. 16775, H.R. 17271, H.R. 17607, H.R. 18230.

TARIFF AND TRADE

H.R. 1035, H.R. 4493, H.R. 5768, H.R. 5950, H.R. 6431, H.R. 6568, H.R. 7621, H.R. 7723, H.R. 7969, H.R. 8147, H.R. 8376, H.R. 8436, H.R. 8664, H.R. 9042, H.R. 10998, H.R. 11029, H.R. 11216, H.R. 11653, H.R. 12262, H.R. 12318, H.R. 12328, H.R. 12461, H.R. 12463, H.R. 12657, H.R. 12676, H.R. 12864, H.R. 12997, HR. 13116, H.R. 13363, H.R. 16077, H.R. 16092, H.R. 16160, H.J. Res. 688, S. 701, and 28 private bills as shown in the table following the summaries of public bills below.

SOCIAL SECURITY (INCLUDING OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS' AND DISABILITY INSURANCE, UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION, PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, ETC.)

H.R. 6675, H.R. 13445, H.R. 14224, H.R. 15119, H.R. 18085, H.R. 18225.

OTHER (INCLUDING RENEGOTIATION, PUBLIC DEBT, ETC.)

H.R. 8210, H.R. 8445, H.R. 8464, H.R. 9570, H.R. 11158, H.R. 13431, H.R. 15202, S. 801, S. 1013, S. 1760.

Mr. Speaker, for the further information of the Members, there follows a summary of each of the public bills reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee on Ways and Means during the 89th Congress, listed in numerical order and showing the status of each bill at adjournment, followed by a table describing the 28 private bills reported by the committee in the 89th Congress:

SUMMARIES OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS REPORTED BY COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS IN NUMERICAL ORDER—89TH CONGRESS

PUBLIC BILLS

H.R. 10 (Mr. KEOGH); see H.R. 13103. As reported to and passed by the House of Representatives on June 6, 1966, this bill amended the provisions of the "Self-Employed Individuals' Tax Retirement Act of 1962" by: (1) repealing the provision limiting the deduction from gross income, for income tax purposes, which a self-employed individual may take with respect to contributions to a retirement plan on his own behalf to 50 percent of the contribution (but retaining the provision restricting the contribution to the lesser of 10 percent of earned income or $2,500), and (2) permitting the self-employed individual to include in earned income all of his net profits when his income is earned from a business in which both the performance of personal services and capital are material income-producing factors, provided that the personal services of the self-employed person involved is a material income-producing factor. The provisions of the House bill were adopted by the Senate as an amendment to H.R. 13103 and became law as a part of that legislation, amended to be effective with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1967.

H.R. 318 (Mr. JENNINGS); Public Law 89–523, app. August 1, 1966. The purpose of this bill was to provide that the manufacturers' excise tax on tires and inner tubes in the case of manufacturer-owned (or importer owned) retail stores be imposed at the time of delivery to these stores, rather than at the time these tubes or tires are sold.

The bill was enacted into law as unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 327 (Mr. KEOGH); Public Law 89–352, app. February 2, 1966. As unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means and enacted into law, the purpose of this bill was to exempt from income taxation mutual, nonprofit organizations organized before September 1, 1957, and operated to provide reserves for building and loan associations, cooperative banks, and mutual savings banks, if at least 85 percent of their income is attributable to providing such reserve funds and to investments. The legislation extended this tax-exempt status to organizations which are similar in essential respects to those which were already exempt. Prior law exempted such organizations only if they provide both reserves for, and insurance of shares and deposits of, member associations.

The bill also provided that net income derived by such organizations (both that of the organizations exempted by this bill and that of the similar organizations already exempt) which is not related to the provision of reserves or insurance will be taxed as unrelated business income. This latter provision confines the privilege of tax exemption to income derived from the specific services upon which that exemption is based.

H.R. 433 (Mr. Herlong); Public Law 89-621, app. October 4, 1966. As unanimously reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill provided that, for estate tax purposes an interest in property which a surviving spouse receives as a result of a disclaimer by a beneficiary under a will would qualify for the estate tax marital deduction where certain conditions are met. The amendments made by the Senate, modifying the provisions of the House bill, were accepted by the House.

H.R. 1035 (Mr. Gubser); passed October 11, 1966. As unanimously reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill would make duty-free the importation of bagpipes and parts thereof. The Committee was advised that there is no commercial production of bagpipes in the United States, and favorable Departmental reports were received on the legislation.

H.R. 4260 (Mr. Keogh); passed House June 17, 1965. As reported by the Committee on Ways and Means and passed by the House, this bill amends the real estate investment trust provisions of present law to provide that the term "real estate investment trust" means a corporation as well as an unincorporated trust or unincorporated association. Real estate investment corporations which meet the conditions specified in the statute now applicable to real estate investment trusts would be eligible for the "pass through" type of tax treatment, where 90 percent or more of their income is distributed, in substantially the same manner as regulated investment companies. Thus, where the specified conditions are met, the distributed income would be taxed to the shareholder in the real estate corporation and not to the corporation itself. The income taxed to the shareholder, as presently provided in the case of real estate investment trusts, would be treated as ordinary income (not eligible for the dividend exclusion) except in the case of capital gains which would be treated in the same manner as is presently provided for real estate investment trusts.

H.R. 4493 (Mrs. Griffiths); Public Law 89-61, app. June 30, 1965. The purpose of this bill, which was enacted into law in the form reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, was to continue for 2 years, to the close of June 30, 1967, the existing suspension of duties on scrap of various metals. Favorable departmental reports were received on this legislation, and the committee was advised that the conditions which prompted the initial suspension of the duty on metal scrap, and the continuations thereof to the present time, have not changed. The committee was unanimous in recommending enactment of the bill.

H.R. 4665 (Mr. Ullman); Public Law 89-570, app. September 12, 1966. As unanimously reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill provided income tax deductions without limitation for exploration expenditures for minerals (other than coal, oil, and gas) paid before the beginning of the development stage of the mine, the deduction to the elective and limited to expenditures for exploration in the United States. (Under prior law such deductions were allowed up to a maximum of $100,000 a year, with an overall maximum of $400,000 for each taxpayer.) The bill provided for the "recapture" of the amounts deducted under the provision (i.e., in effect adding the amounts deducted back into income). Substantive amendments to the House bill were adopted by the Senate, and under the conference agreement and as the bill became law, the application of the unlimited deduction provision was extended to include exploration expenditures with respect to coal, and the provision of the House bill limiting the deduction to expenditures in the United States was modified to permit the deduction of foreign exploration expenditures (subject to the $100,000 annual and $400,000 overall limitations, without recapture). Also, provisions were included relating to the effect of certain tax-free transfers of mineral property.

H.R. 4750 (Mr. Mills); Public Law 89-243, app. October 9, 1965. This bill extended to July 31, 1967, the interest equalization tax (which, in the absence of legislation, would have terminated on December 31, 1965) and broadened its application to include debt obligations having a maturity of 1 or more years (instead of 3 years or more). The tax, originally enacted as a part of the overall program to improve our balance-of-payments position, increases the cost of foreign borrowing in the case of securities and debt obligations in this country by approximately 1 percent. The Committee on Ways and Means was of the opinion that the tax had proven to be useful in our efforts to counter the deficit in our balance of payments, and its extension was urged by the Administration.

H.R. 5768 (Mr. Herlong); Public Law 89-229, app. October 1, 1965. As unanimously reported to the House and as enacted into law, the purpose of this bill was to continue for 3 years, until the close of November 7, 1968, the existing suspension of duties on certain classifications of spun silk yarn. This suspension of duty, which has been in effect continuously since November 1959, was originally enacted in order to enable domestic producers to import fine silk yarns free of duty so as to make it more economical for them to produce fine-yarn fabrics in competition with imported similar fabrics. The committee was advised that the continuation of the suspension is justified on the basis of the same reasons that prompted the original suspension.

A provision added to the bill by the Senate, creating a special tariff category for certain textured yarn composed of continuous manmade fibers, was deleted by the Conference Committee, but the President was requested to cause a study to be made of the matter with a report and recommendations to be made to the Congress not later than Feb. 1, 1966.

H.R. 5950 (Mr. Pelly); passed House October 21, 1966. The purpose of this bill as unanimously reported to and passed by the House is to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to permit the duty-free treatment of limestone imported to be used in the manufacture of cement, by authorizing the elimination or reduction of duty under the provisions of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, without the staging that would otherwise be required. Imports of the limestone involved in the bill are presently localized along the Canadian border, principally in the region of the Great Lakes and the State of Washington, and do not move in significant quantities any great distances inland (the cost of transportation restricting its movement to short distances).

H.R. 6319 (Mr. Boggs); Public Law 89-384; app. April 8, 1966. As unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means and passed by the House, the purpose of this bill was to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide, in the case of recoveries of foreign expropriation losses, a new set of rules generally limiting the tax on the recovery to the benefit previously received in deducting the loss (but applying current tax rates). In hardship situations the bill also made provision for payment of the tax on recoveries in 10 equal annual installments bearing interest at 4 percent. A special rule is provided in the case of life insurance companies, and the bill also makes provision for taxing recoveries with respect to foreign expropriation losses where a benefit from a tax deduction was received by one corporation holding securities in another whose property was expropriated.

A Senate amendment adding a provision extending through May 31, 1966, the initial enrollment period for coverage under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged was amended to, in effect, substitute the language of H.R. 14224 (infra), and the bill was enacted with this amendment only.

H.R. 6413 (Mr. Sisk); passed House October 7, 1966. As unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means and passed by the House, this legislation would provide for the tax-free withdrawal from bonded wine cellars of wine and wine products, containing not more than 21 percent alcohol, when rendered unfit for beverage use. Under existing law a drawback of all but $1 of tax per gallon is permitted in the case of distilled spirits rendered unfit for beverage use, but there is no comparable provision in the case of wines. Wines withdrawn in such cases would be used for salted cooking wines, in medicinal preparations or in food flavoring products, in producing agricultural feed, etc.

H.R. 6431 (Mr. Schneebeli); Public Law 89-204, app. September 27, 1965. As unanimously reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means and subsequently enacted into law, this legislation provided for the suspension, through June 30, 1967, of the duty on certain forms of nickel, and authorized the President to proclaim the continuance of such duty-free treatment after June 30, 1967, in order to carry out a trade agreement entered into under the authority of section 201 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The committee was advised that the United States is heavily dependent upon imports for its supplies of nickel, and that the duty on these products constitutes a significant cost burden on U.S. manufacturers, particularly producers of stainless steel and alloy steels, and that removal of the duty would help to improve the competitive position in the domestic as well as the export market of U.S. products manufactured from imported nickel-bearing raw materials. Favorable departmental reports were received on the legislation.

H.R. 6568 (Mr. Keogh); Public Law 89-388, app. April 13, 1966. As enacted, this legislation made permanent the existing temporary duty-free treatment or lower rates of duty applicable to copra, palm nuts, and palm-nut kernels, their oils, and specified fatty acids, salts, and other chemical products derived from the oils. The bill as enacted also provided relief with respect to certain coconut oil imported on or before June 11, 1965, which had been released from customs custody as being within the duty-free quota under the Philippine trade agreement.

H.R. 6675 (Mr. Mills); Public Law 89-97, app. July 30, 1965. Following is a brief summary of the provisions of this legislation, the "Social Security Amendments of 1965":

First, a coordinated approach for health insurance and medical care for the aged under the Social Security Act by establishment of:

(1) A basic plan providing protection against the costs of hospital and related care financed through a separate payroll tax and a separate trust fund;

(2) A voluntary "supplementary" plan providing payments for physicians' and other medical and health services financed through

$3 monthly premiums by individual participants matched equally by Federal Government revenue contributions, with certain corollary changes in the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to the deduction of medical expenses for income tax purposes; and

(3) A greatly expanded medical assistance program for the needy and medically needy which combines all the vendor medical provisions for the aged, blind, disabled, and families with dependent children under a uniform program and matching formula in a single new title.

Second, expansion of the services for maternal and child health, crippled children, and the mentally retarded, and establishment of a 5-year program of "special project grants" to provide comprehensive health care and services for needy children of school age or preschool age.

Third, revision and improvement of the benefit and coverage provisions and the financing structure of the Federal old-age, survivors', and disability insurance system by—

(1) Increasing benefits by 7 percent across the board with a $4 minimum increase for retired workers aged 65 or over;

(2) Continuing benefits to age 22 for children attending school;

(3) Providing actuarially reduced benefits for widows at age 60;

(4) Liberalizing the definition of "disability" for disability insurance benefit purposes; establishing an alternative insured status provision for young workers who are blind and disabled; and providing an offset of disability insurance benefits under certain circumstances;

(5) Paying benefits on a transitional basis to certain persons currently 72 or over who are otherwise ineligible;

(6) Increasing the amount an individual is permitted to earn without losing benefits;

(7) Amending the coverage provisions by—(*a*) including self-employed physicians; (*b*) covering cash tips; (*c*) liberalizing the income treatment for self-employed farmers; (*d*) improving certain State and local coverage provisions; (*e*) exempting certain religious groups opposed to insurance;

(8) Revising the tax schedule and the earnings base so as to fully finance the changes made; and

(9) Making other miscellaneous improvements.

Fourth, improvement and expansion of the public assistance programs by—

(1) Increasing the Federal matching share for cash payments for the needy aged, blind, disabled, and families with dependent children;

(2) Eliminating limitations on Federal participation in public assistance to aged individuals in tuberculosis and mental disease hospitals under certain conditions;

(3) Affording the States broader latitude in disregarding certain earnings in determining need for aged recipients of public assistance; and

(4) Making other improvements in the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act.

H.R. 6958 (Mr. MILLS); before President for approval. This legislation, which was introduced at the request of the Treasury Department, was designed to increase substantially the savings possible under the Internal Revenue Service's new automatic data processing system by permitting the Treasury Department to require taxpayers to mail their tax returns directly to the regional automatic data processing service centers, of which there are presently seven, rather than filing them in one of the 58 offices of the District Directors as under prior law. The bill as unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means contained several provisions made necessary or desirable by the change in the place for filing tax returns, including a provision permitting a taxpayer who desires to file his return in person to continue to do so by hand-carrying it to his local Internal Revenue Service office. The Service estimated that the elimination of double handling and shipping costs and the maximization of economies inherent in volume processing made possible by the bill will produce an annual saving in administrative costs of nearly $4 million. In addition, direct filing will reduce the time required for making refunds and will make it possible for the Service to commence audit and collection activities at an earlier time.

The Senate passed the bill without change in the provisions of the House bill, but added a provision amending section 1861 of the Social Security Act relating to the determination of "reasonable cost" of services of extended care facilities for purposes of reimbursement under the provisions for medical care insurance for the aged. The substitute text adopted in conference, which, in general, require that regulations under the health insurance program relating to the reasonable cost of extended care services furnished by any proprietary facility specifically recognize a reasonable return on equity capital invested in the facility used for the furnishing of the services (such equity capital to include any necessary working capital so invested), was agreed to by both bodies and the bill was enacted into law with the inclusion of this provision.

H.R. 7030 (Mr. BATTIN); passed House October 21, 1966. As unanimously reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that if a farmer pays an assessment levied by a soil or water conservation or drainage district which is attributable to the acquisition by the district of depreciable property, the amount paid can be deducted for income tax purposes on an amortized basis over a 10-year period. However, if the taxpayer's share of the assessment for the depreciable assets is more than 10 percent of the total amount assessed against all members, his deduction would be limited to 10 percent of the total assessment.

H.R. 7502 (Mr. ULLMAN); reported to Senate October 21, 1966. The purpose of this bill as unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means and passed by the House is to amend the provisions of existing law relating to the income tax treatment of casualty losses to provide that if property is destroyed or damaged by a storm, flood, or other casualty which is designated by the President of the United States as a major disaster then, if the losses exceed the gains, both the losses and the gains will be treated as ordinary for tax purposes.

Under present law, uninsured business losses (or those from property held for the production of income) arising from a fire or other casualty are treated as ordinary losses without regard to any gains the taxpayer may have. This rule is not changed by the bill. In the case of major disasters, the bill supplements this rule of existing law to provide substantially similar loss treatment for partially insured business property (or property held for the production of income). This loss treatment also is provided in the case of major disasters for losses of personal assets held for over 6 months (such as a personal residence), whether or not it is covered by any insurance.

The Finance Committee reported the bill with numerous amendments, and at adjournment the bill was pending on the Senate Calendar.

H.R. 7621 (Mr. DOW); see Public Law 89–241 (H.R. 7969). As unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means and passed by the House on June 9, 1965, the purpose of this bill was to close a tariff loophole by amending the Tariff Schedules of the United States to limit the term "button blanks" to raw or crude blanks suitable for manufacture into buttons. The substance of this bill was adopted by the Senate as an amendment to H.R. 7969 (*infra*), the "Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965", and it became law as a part of that legislation.

H.R. 7723 (Mr. KING of California); Public Law 89–392, app. April 14, 1966. As unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means and as enacted into law, this legislation provided for the suspension of duties on certain tropical hardwood lumbers until Jan. 1, 1968. The provision of the House bill authorizing the President, in certain circumstances, to proclaim the continuance beyond that date of such duty-free treatment was deleted in the Senate, and this amendment was accepted by the House. The products covered by the bill are certain hardwood lumbers which the Tariff Commission has determined to be tropical forestry commodities of kinds not produced in significant quantities in the United States.

H.R. 7969 (Mr. MILLS); Public Law 89–241, app. October 7, 1965. The purpose of this legislation, the "Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965," was to provide for the correction of certain errors which, through oversight, inadvertence, or lack of adequate information, had been made by the Tariff Commission in preparing the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS).

TSUS was the product of many years of work by the Tariff Commission under legislative directive to compile a revision and consolidation of the laws prescribing the tariff status of imported articles with a view to their simplification. Duty changes were to be avoided except where required as an incident to the accomplishment of the purposes of the legislation. The result of the Tariff Commission efforts was a revised set of tariff schedules which the Congress ultimately adopted by the Tariff Classification Act of 1962. After some revision under legislative criteria, the new schedules became effective on August 31, 1963.

Since the adoption of the new schedules, a number of errors had come to light, and the purpose of H.R. 7969 was to gather these errors together and make corrections in one bill, rather than deal with them piecemeal.

H.R. 8147 (Mr. MILLS); Public Law 89–62, app. June 30, 1965. As enacted into law, this legislation made permanent the previously temporary reduction to $100 in the amount of goods that a returning resident of the United States may bring back into this country free of duty, and changed the basis of valuation from wholesale value to fair retail value. The bill also contained provisions which, among other things, (1) reduced the quantity of alcoholic beverages that may be included in the exemption from 1 wine gallon to 1 quart (except in the case of persons returning from the Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa) and limited the exercise of this privilege to persons age 21 or over; (2) reestablished and made permanent with certain changes the special temporary exemption provisions which had previously applied to U.S. residents returning from the Virgin Islands and extended those provisions to also include persons returning from American Samoa or Guam; and (3) limited the exemption to articles accompanying the individual on his return to the United States.

The legislation was recommended by the administration as one of several steps proposed by the President to deal with the continuing deficit in our balance of payments. The Secretary of the Treasury advised the Committee on Ways and Means that the temporary reduction in duty-free exemption had been effective in bringing about balance-of-payments savings, and the committee concluded that this action was warranted.

H.R.8183 (Mr. BETTS); reported to Senate July 22, 1966. As reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, the purpose of this bill was to provide income tax deductions for gifts made in 1966 and 1967 to nonprofit organizations supporting or opposing the reorganization of the judicial branch of a State or local government through initiatives or referendums on constitutional amendments occurring in those years. The bill was reported in the Senate with several amendments, and at adjournment was pending on the Senate Calendar.

H.R. 8210 (Mr. Miller); Public Law 89–353; app. February 2, 1966. As unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means and as enacted, this bill provided that at the discretion of the President the European Space Research Organization (ESRO), an organization of 11 Western European countries engaged in the planning of scientific activities in the peaceful use of outer space which is interested in establishing a small satellite telemetery command station near Fairbanks, Alaska, may be designated by the President as an international organization for purposes of the International Organizations Immunities Act. Upon such a designation, the organization, to the extent provided by the President, will be exempt from customs duties on property imported for the activities it engages in, from income taxes, from withholding taxes on wages, and from excise taxes on services and facilities. In addition, the employees of the international organization (other than nationals of the United States) may not be subject to U.S. income tax on the income they received from ESRO.

H.R. 8244 (Mr. Herlong); passed House October 21, 1966. The purpose of this bill, as unanimously reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, was to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide that in determining the ordinary retail price of a cigar in its principal market for the purpose of assessing the Federal excise tax on cigars (which is based on the ordinary retail price of a cigar in its principal market), the amount to be excluded from the retail price on account of a State or local tax which is not an even number of cents shall be rounded up to the next highest full cent, except where rounding would result in reducing the Federal excise tax to a level below that which would be imposed in the absence of a State or local tax.

H.R. 8371 (Mr. Mills); Public Law 89–44, app. June 21, 1965. This legislation, the "Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1965," represented a comprehensive overhaul of the Federal excise tax structure, and provided for the repeal, either outright or on a scheduled basis, of four of the five retailers' excise taxes, most of the manufacturers' excise taxes, and a number of the other excise taxes. Substantially all of the remaining excise taxes represent either user charges, regulatory taxes, or the sumptuary taxes on alcohol, cigarettes, and cigars. The rates of tax on alcoholic beverages and cigarettes were made permanent, as was the tax on transportation of persons by air. The act contained a number of structural changes, generally consisting of administrative changes to simplify application of the law for both the taxpayers and the Internal Revenue Service.

(*See* H.R. 12752, *infra,* for later action postponing rate reductions in excise tax on passenger automobiles and telephone service.)

H.R. 8376 (Mr. Schneebeli); Public Law 89–431, app. May 26, 1966. The purpose of this bill, which was unanimously reported to the House and enacted into law without amendment, was to make permanent the existing duty-free treatment for certain corkboard insulation. The Committee on Ways and Means was advised that there is no longer any production of corkboard insulation in the United States and that the former domestic producers have become importers in order to supply and continue their businesses as applicators and suppliers of corkboard insulations.

H.R. 8436 (Mr. Mills); before President for approval. This legislation, as enacted into law, established a system of Federal quotas to limit the number of watch and watch movements containing foreign components which may be imported duty-free from the Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa. The quota in any calendar year is to be equal to one-ninth of the total United States watch consumption for the prior year, and is to be divided among the insular possessions, with the largest share to go to the Virgin Islands in recognition of their already-established watch industry. (Seven-eighths of the quota amount goes to the Virgin Islands and the remaining one-eighth is to be divided, two-thirds to Guam and one-third to American Samoa.) The need for the legislation arose out of the sudden growth of watch assembly operations in the insular possessions and the mounting increases in shipments of watches and watch movements from there to the United States, making it obvious that the practice was being used to avoid import duties providing protection for U.S. industry and labor.

Also included in the bill as enacted were provisions permitting the free entry of one variable pressure water channel for the use of Stevens Institute of Technology and one ionosonde for the University of Illinois.

H.R. 8445 (Mr. Mills); Public Law 89–354, app. February 2, 1966. As unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means and enacted into law, the purpose of this bill was to eliminate an inequity in the provisions prescribing the formula for computing retired pay for judges of the Tax Court of the United States. Under prior law the retired pay of a judge of the Tax Court, unlike the retired pay of judges of other Federal courts, was based on the salary payable to him as judge "at the time he ceases to be a judge" rather than on the salary of the office, the normal basis utilized in computing retired pay for judges of the U.S. district courts and of the U.S. Court of Claims.

This legislation eliminated this disparate treatment in the law by providing for the calculation of retired pay of Tax Court judges in a manner similar to that presently provided for judges of the other Federal tribunals.

H.R. 8464 (Mr. Mills); Public Law 89–49, app. June 24, 1965. This legislation, which was enacted into law without amendment, provided a temporary increase in the public debt limit to $328 billion for the period beginning July 1, 1965, and ending on June 30, 1966. In the absence of legislation, the debt limitation would have reverted on July 1, 1965, to the permanent limit of $285 billion.

In the report of the Committee on Ways and Means on this bill, it was noted that the committee had requested the Treasury Department and the Bureau of the Budget to determine whether in their view there are guidelines for establishing a new permanent debt ceiling which would be realistic in light of the present level of the debt, and to report back to the committee on this subject.

H.R. 8664 (Mr. Mills); Public Law 89–651, app. October 14, 1966. The purpose of this legislation was to implement the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials, commonly referred to as the Florence Agreement. The Florence Agreement is an international agreement, sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which was opened for signature on November 22, 1950, and was designed to facilitate the free flow of educational, scientific, and cultural materials by the removal of barriers that impede the international movement of such materials.

The agreement provides for the accomplishment of its purposes through provision for the duty-free importation of educational, scientific, and cultural materials. H.R. 8664, which was enacted into law as unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, amended the Tariff Schedules of the United States, with certain procedural safeguards, to permit the duty-free treatment envisaged by the agreement to the extent that the materials provided for therein were not already free of duty.

H.R. 9042 (Mr. Mills); Public Law 89–283, app. October 21, 1965. This legislation, the "Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965," provided for the implementation of the Agreement Concerning Automotive Products Between the Government of the United States and the Government of Canada, signed by President Johnson and Prime Minister Pearson on January 16, 1965.

The legislation provided authority to the President to carry out the U.S. undertaking under the Automotive Products Agreement to remove the U.S. duties on imports of Canadian motor vehicles and original equipment for new motor vehicles. Canada removed its duties from U.S. imports on January 18, 1965. The Agreement was the culmination of the efforts of representatives of both governments to solve a problem which had led to actions that threatened a trade war between the two countries.

H.R. 9280 (Mr. Talcott); passed House October 21, 1966. As unanimously reported to the House, this bill would exempt from the 11-percent excise tax on the sale by the manufacturer, producer, or importer of shells, cartridges and firearms (other than pistols and revolvers) shells and other devices designed specifically for use in frightening or herding birds without injuring them. Such shells and cartridges, which contain delayed-action explosives not useful for hunting purposes, are used by farmers and others to protect crops from wild birds, for herding wild birds into sanctuaries, and for other purposes, and the Committee on Ways and Means was of the opinion that such shells or cartridges were not of the type Congress had in mind when it imposed this tax.

H.R. 9570 (Mr. Jennings); Public Law 89–184, app. September 15, 1965. The purpose of this bill, which was reported to the House unanimously by the Committee on Ways and Means and was enacted into law without amendment, was to amend the Federal Firearms Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to relieve applicants from certain provisions of the act if he determines that the granting of relief would not be contrary to the public interest, and that the applicant would not be likely to conduct his operations in an unlawful manner. The committee concluded, after examination of a situation which had been brought to its attention, that under certain circumstances it would be desirable to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to grant relief from the disabilities imposed under the Federal Firearms Act in the case of felony convictions, where the felony concerned did not involve the use of firearms or other weapons or any violation under the Federal or National Firearms Act. The Departments of the Treasury and Justice submitted reports interposing no objection to the enactment of this legislation.

H.R. 9883 (Mr. Thompson of Texas); Public Law 89–389, app. April 14, 1966. This bill, which was reported to the House unanimously, revised the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to the special option for small business corporations and their shareholders to be taxed basically like partnerships and their partners. The amendments of the Senate, making minor technical changes in the provisions of the House bill and adding a provision repealing the special option for partnerships and proprietorships to be taxed basically like corporations, were accepted by the House and the bill became law as thus amended.

H.R. 10185 (Mr. Utt); Public Law 89–359, app. March 7, 1966. As unanimously reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, and as enacted into law, this bill amended the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that if any part of a deficiency with respect to estate tax liability is due to fraud with intent to evade tax, the penalty to be imposed is 50 percent of the total amount of the deficiency, rather than 50 percent of the total tax liability. This action conformed the rule under the 1939 Code to the rule applicable in the case of estate tax deficiencies under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

H.R. 10625 (Mr. Mills); Public Law 89–365; app. March 8, 1966. As unanimously reported to the Committee on Ways and Means and as enacted, this bill made a series of amendments to the Internal Revenue Code designed to provide essentially the same tax treatment under the retired serviceman's family protection plan where provision is made for annuities for surviving spouses or certain child beneficiaries as already is provided in the case of the civil service retirement program and other qualified pension plans. Both the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Defense favored this legislation.

H.R. 10998 (Mr. Boggs); Public Law 89–432, app. May 31, 1966. This bill, which was enacted into law without amendment, continued through Aug. 8, 1969, the existing suspension of import duty on heptanoic acid. This duty has been continuously suspended since 1960, on a temporary basis, and the Committee on Ways and Means is advised that there is no production of this acid in the United States.

H.R. 11029 (Mr. Keogh); Public Law 89–405; app. April 19, 1966. This legislation was designed to close certain loopholes in the U.S. Tariff Schedules which enable foreign manufacturers to so manipulate the manufacture of certain fabrics as to avoid higher duties that would apply in the absence of such manipulation. Like other legislation designed to frustrate tariff avoidance practices, the purpose of this bill was to assure the full payment of the duty actually intended to apply to particular products.

H.R. 11158 (Mr. Mills); passed House October 21, 1966. The purpose of this bill, as unanimously reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, is to provide an improved method of financing, managing, and accounting for certain administrative service operations provided by the Department of the Treasury to its bureaus and offices, by establishing a working capital fund for that Department. The fund would be a revolving fund of working capital employed to finance administrative service operations servicing more than one appropriation or activity and meeting the test of being more advantageous and economically performed as central services. Under the bill as reported, a $1 million limitation would be placed on the capital in the working fund.

H.R. 11216 (Mr. Mills); before President for approval. The purpose of this bill, as unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means and passed by the House, was to eliminate an impediment to allowance in duty under item 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to U.S. products previously exported and returned to this country as components of articles assembled abroad. A clause in item 807.00 denied the benefit afforded unless the particular U.S. products contained in the returned assembled article are, prior to their exportation, identified to the U.S. Customs as being intended for assembly abroad and returned to the United States as components of particular articles. This requirement proved to be onerous both to the U.S. exporters and to the customs authorities. The bill eliminated the requirement, which was not a feature of the law prior to the adoption of the new Tariff Schedules.

Under the conference agreement on the bill, the House-passed bill was retained with technical changes in the effective date, and provisions were included in the bill (1) relating to the duty treatment of acrylic resin and polyester resin buttons (finished or unfinished) which are the product of an insular possession of the United States and which are manufactured or produced from button blanks or unfinished buttons which were the product of any foreign country, (2) providing duty-free treatment for enumerated articles (whether or not in sets) which are fabricated to specification and designed for the classroom instruction for children and imported exclusively for the use of the institution involved and not for distribution, sale, or other commercial use, (3) providing for the free entry of certain scientific instruments for specified educational institutions, and (4) providing for the free entry of certain articles donated by Canadians to the International Peace Garden, Dunseith, North Dakota.

H.R. 11256 (Mr. Mills); before President for approval. This legislation, the "Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966"; amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the priority and effect of Federal tax liens and levies, represents the first comprehensive revision and modernization of the provisions of the internal revenue laws concerned with the relationships of Federal tax liens to the interests of other creditors.

The bill, which was unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, was designed to conform the lien provisions of the internal revenue laws to the concepts developed in the Uniform Commercial Code (promulgated over ten years ago by the American Law Institute and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, a revised version being already law in over 40 States), and represents an effort to adjust provisions relating to the collection of taxes of delinquent persons to the developments in commercial practice (permitted and protected under State law) and to deal with a multitude of technical problems which have risen over the past fifty years. The legislation represents the culmination of a project initiated approximately ten years ago by those concerned with the relationship of the tax lien provisions to the interests of other creditors.

H.R. 11257 (Mr. Multer); reported to Senate October 13, 1966. As unanimously reported to the House, this bill would extend the tax-free treatment originally provided with respect to distributions required as the result of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, to distributions of property acquired on or before April 12, 1965, which must be made as a result of the 1966 amendments to that act. The treatment would be made available only if all of the distributions made in kind are made on a pro rata basis to all shareholders. The bill was reported to the Senate without change in the House-passed provisions but with the addition of a provision amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a special deduction for additions to an extraordinary loss reserve for amounts which State law or regulations require a mortgage guaranty insurance company to add to such a reserve, but not in excess of 50 percent of earned premiums, with certain limitations. At adjournment the bill was pending on the Senate Calendar.

H.R. 11653 (Mr. Harvey of Michigan); Public Law 89–433, app. May 31, 1966. As unanimously reported to the House and enacted into law, the purpose of this bill was to make permanent the existing temporary suspension of duty on natural amorphous graphite, crude and refined, valued at $50 per ton or less. The committee was advised that since 1959 there has been no commercial production of this mineral, which has a wide variety of industrial uses and on which the duty has been continuously suspended, on a temporary basis, since 1960, and thus concluded that provision for permanent suspension of duty is warranted.

H.R. 11660 (Mr. Mills); before President for approval. The purpose of this legislation, which was enacted into law as unanimously reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, was to make two changes in the tax laws. First, the provisions of law regarding payment of interest with respect to refunds of overpayments of income tax, which provide that no interest is to be paid if the refund is made within 45 days after the last date prescribed for the filing of the return, were supplemented by the addition of a provision that no interest is to be paid with respect to such refunds if the refund is made within 45 days after the date the return is actually filed. Secondly, the bill extended to taxpayers with an investment credit carryback the quick refund procedure already available to taxpayers with a net operating loss carryback. Under the new provision, a taxpayer will be permitted to file an application for a quick refund of tax to the extent he can use a carryback of the investment credit in any of the three prior years.

H.R. 11765 (Mr. Keogh); See H.R. 13103. As unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means and passed by the House, this bill provided that any gain on the lapse of an option granted by a taxpayer as part of a "straddle" (a combination of an option to buy and an option to sell a predetermined amount of a specified security at a fixed price for a limited period of time) is to be treated as a short-term capital gain (rather than ordinary income). The treatment would not apply to dealers (persons who hold securities for sale to customers in the ordinary course of their trade or business).

The Senate passed the substance of the bill as an amendment to H.R. 13103, *supra*, and it became law as a part of that legislation.

H.R. 11782 (Mr. Schneebeli); before President for approval. This bill, which was enacted into law in the form reported to the House, amended the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that a taxpayer who is a dealer in property may take an income tax deduction for reasonable additions to a reserve for bad debts which arise from his contingent liability as a guarantor, endorser, or indemnitor of debt obligations arising out of the sale by him of real property or tangible personal property (including related services) in the ordinary course of the dealer's business. This is to be the only deduction allowable for additions to a reserve for bad debts for obligations of this type.

H.R. 12262 (Mr. Mills); Public Law 89–437, app. May 31, 1966. This bill, which was reported unanimously by the Committee on Ways and Means and enacted into law, without amendment, continued for 3 years, through June 30, 1969, the existing suspension of duty on copying lathes used for making rough or finished shoe lasts from models of shoe lasts and capable of producing more than one size shoe from a single size model of a shoe last. There is no domestic production of these lathes, and the committee was advised by the Department of Labor that "the sole effect of permitting restoration of the * * * duty on this article would be to increase costs to domestic shoe manufacturers."

H.R. 12318 (Mr. Burke); see H.R. 11216. The purpose of this bill, as unanimously reported to the House, was to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States by providing for the free importation of certain specialized educational equipment (teaching aids needed under the Montessori method of instruction). The Tariff Schedules already provide duty free treatment of teaching aids used in ordinary classroom instruction, but these provisions do not include some teaching aids needed for special instruction under unique methods. Under the bill, the articles must be imported exclusively for the use of the institution involved, and not for distribution, sale, or other commercial use, in order to qualify for the duty-free treatment. The provision was passed by the Senate as an amendment to H.R. 11216, *supra*, and became law as part of that legislation.

H.R. 12328 (Mr. Keogh); Public Law 89–573, app. September 13, 1966. As unanimously reported to the House and enacted into law, this bill extended for 3 years, through September 30, 1969, the period during which certain extracts suitable for tanning (including extracts of hemlock or eucalyptus) may be imported free of duty. The duty on these tanning extracts has been suspended continuously, on a temporary basis, for several years, and the Committee on Ways and Means was advised that there is no information to indicate that the considerations which originally led to the suspension are not also pertinent at the present time.

H.R. 12461 (Mr. Betts); Public Law 89-575, app. September 13, 1966. This bill, which was reported unanimously and enacted into law without amendment, continued for 3 years, through September 5, 1969, the existing suspension of duty on processed istle fiber. This suspension of duty has been in effect continuously, on a temporary basis, since 1957. The Committee on Ways and Means was advised that conditions continue to warrant the suspension of duty, the object of which has been to reduce the burden of higher prices on domestic users of these fibers.

H.R. 12463 (Mr. Boggs); Public Law 89-439, app. May 31, 1966. This bill, which was reported unanimously and enacted into law without amendment, would continue for 3 years, through June 30, 1969, the existing suspension of duty on crude chicory roots and the existing reduced rate of duty on chicory roots, ground for otherwise prepared. The Committee on Ways and Means is advised that no chicory has been grown in the United States since 1954.

H.R. 12657 (Mr. Boggs); Public Law 89-440, app. May 31, 1966. As unanimously reported to the House and as enacted into law, this bill continued for an additional 2 years, to the close of July 15, 1968, the suspension of duty applicable to alumina when imported for use in producing aluminum and the suspension of duties on calcined bauxite and bauxite ore.

H.R. 12676 (Mr. Monagan); Public Law 89-468, app. June 23, 1966. The purpose of this legislation, which was enacted into law as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, was to suspend temporarily, for the period February 9, 1966, through June 30, 1968, the duties applicable to unwrought copper (except nickel silver), copper waste and scrap, and copper articles imported to be used in remanufacture by melting. The bill also suspended for the same period the duties applicable to the copper content of certain copperbearing ores and materials.

H.R. 12752 (Mr. Mills); Public Law 89-368, app. March 15, 1966. This legislation, the "Tax Adjustment Act of 1966", was designed to contribute revenues to aid in financing the increased costs of government associated with operations in Vietnam in such a manner as to avoid the creation of serious inflationary pressures. As reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, the provisions of the bill, which were based upon the President's recommendations with certain important modifications, fell into two categories—those not affecting tax liability but relating to procedures for tax collection, and those providing a 2-year moratorium on scheduled rate reductions for excise taxes on passenger automobile and telephone service.

As enacted into law, the major provisions of the bill were: (1) a graduated withholding tax on wage income, insuring that in most cases amounts withheld will more closely approximate final tax liability; (2) quarterly payments of estimated self-employment tax; (3) acceleration of corporation income tax payments, under which quarterly payments of corporations with estimated income tax liability greater than $100,000 will reach a current basis in 1967; (4) a requirement that the total of amounts withheld from wages and quarterly payments of estimated tax must generally equal 80 percent or more of the tax shown on the return; (5) a "moratorium" on the reductions in rates of taxes on passenger automobiles and on telephone and teletypewriter services provided in the Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1965 (H.R. 8371, *supra*), the rates as scheduled under that Act to be restored as of April 1, 1968; (6) a new section in title II of the Social Security Act providing a cash benefit of $35 per month, with certain limitations, to persons not otherwise eligible for benefits under that title becoming aged 72 before 1968, with an additional $17.50 for an eligible spouse; (7) an increase from $10 to $50 in the retail value of gifts that may be sent duty-free by servicemen in combat zones; and (8) a provision disallowing the deduction for income tax purposes, of certain indirect contributions to political parties.

H.R. 12864 (Mr. Mills); Public Law 89-436, app. May 1, 1966. As unanimously reported and as enacted into law, this bill amended the Tariff Schedules of the United States to make permanent the existing duty-free treatment of personal and household effects brought into the United States under U.S. Government orders. This duty-free importation privilege has been in effect continuously since 1942 by means of temporary continuations. Its principal effect has been to avoid the imposition of undue administrative burdens upon persons evacuated to the United States, thus constituting an important morale factor and inducement to overseas service.

H.R. 12997 (Mr. Fulton of Tennessee); Public Law 89-434, app. May 31, 1966. The purpose of this legislation was to continue until the close of July 15, 1968, the existing suspension of duty on electrodes imported for use in producing aluminum. This temporary provision was originally enacted as a part of the Tariff Schedues Technical Amendments Act of 1965, and the Committee on Ways and Means was advised that the considerations which led the Congress to suspend the duties on these electrodes at that time still exist.

H.R. 13103 (Mr. Mills); before President for approval. This legislation, the "Foreign Investors Tax Act of 1966," as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, provided an extensive revision of the methods for taxing income derived from the United States by foreign individuals and corporations. It was the first systematic revision of the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to this subject in over 25 years. The provisions of the bill, as approved by the Committee and passed by the House, were designed to provide more equitable tax treatment for foreign investment in the United States. The changes were also designed to stimulate foreign investment in this country by modifying existing tax rules which were not consistent with sound tax policy and which acted as barriers to such investment. The measure was a part of the President's program to improve the United States balance of payments, and its provisions were largely based on the report of the task force on "Promoting Increased Foreign Investment in U.S. Corporate Securities and Increased Foreign Financing for U.S. Corporations Operating Abroad."

For the most part the changes made in the Senate to those provisions of the House-passed bill which were concerned with the taxation of foreign corporations and nonresident aliens were of a perfecting or technical nature. That portion of the measure therefore, which is Title I of the Public Law, reflects the House provisions with relatively minor amendments.

The Senate also included and added as Titles II and III of the measure a number of amendments to other areas of the Internal Revenue Code. As a result of the Senate amendments, the measure, as finally approved, contains rules relating to the application of the investment credit to property used in possessions of the United States; the basis of property received on liquidation of certain subsidiary corporations; the tax treatment of swap funds under section 351 of the Code; liberalization of the provisions of the Self-Employed Individuals Tax Retirement Act of 1962; exclusion of certain rents from personal holding company income; an increase in depletion rates for certain clay-bearing alumina, mollusk shells and certain shale, clay and slate; the tax treatment of straddle transactions; the taxation of per-unit retain allocations; excise tax rates on ambulances and hearses; and certain exclusions from the application of the interest equalization tax.

Title III of the Public Law contains the amendment, added in the Senate, which is designed to obtain public support for Presidential election campaign financing by giving taxpayers an opportunity to designate on their annual income tax returns that $1 of their income tax liability is to be placed in a Presidential Election Campaign Fund, from which funds are to be made available to defray expenses incurred by political parties in presenting candidates for President and Vice President. Amounts would be payable from the fund only to those political parties where candidates received at least 5,000,000 votes in preceding presidential elections.

Title IV contains the Senate amendments providing authority for the Secretary of the Treasury to permit the issuance of United States notes denominated in foreign currencies, and also requiring the Secretary to submit a report to the Congress each year indicating the amount of the contingent liabilities and unfunded liabilities of the Federal Government and the assets of the Federal Government which might be made available to liquidate such liabilities.

H.R. 13116 (Mrs. Griffiths); passed House October 21, 1966. As unanimously reported to the House, this bill would restore to certain unfinished nonmalleable cast iron machine parts the tariff rate which was applicable to such parts immediately prior to the effective date of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. The general provision for cast iron castings previously applicable (under which such castings were dutiable at the rate of 3 percent ad valorem) was not continued in the TSUS because it was ambiguous in certain respects, and special provisions for such products were created in order to continue the substance of the past tariff treatment. However, no special provision was created to cover the parts covered by this bill and they are now dutiable under items providing a higher rate of duty. The bill would restore the 3-percent rate to such products.

H.R. 13363 (Mr. King of California); passed House October 21, 1966. This bill, which was unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, would continue from February 4, 1966, through December 30, 1966, the time in which importers may file requests for reclassification of imports under certain lower tariff-rate provisions of the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965. That act had provided for the restoration of lower rates of duty with respect to certain articles, and further provided that these changes in rates would be retroactive to August 30, 1963, if the importer would file his request for such changed tariff treatment within 120 days after the act was approved by the President. The committee was advised that the time provided was not sufficient for the processing of all the entries, and concluded that an extension of the filing period was justified.

H.R. 13431 (Mr. Mills); Public Law 89-480, app. June 30, 1966. This legislation, which was enacted into law without amendment, extended for 2 years, through June 30, 1968, the Renegotiation Act of 1951, under which the Government can recapture excessive profits on certain Government contracts and subcontracts, without change in the existing provisions of that act.

H.R. 13455 (Mr. Rhodes of Pennsylvania); reported to House October 18, 1966. The purpose of this bill is to amend the definition of the term "physician" for purposes of the supplementary medical insurance program (part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act) to include a doctor of podiatry or surgical chiropody, thereby covering the services of such doctors under the medicare program (but excluding routine foot care such as the treatment of corns or callusees, etc.).

H.R. 14224 (Mr. Mills); see Public Law 89-384 (H.R. 6319). As reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill provided for an extension, through May 31, 1966, of the initial period for enrollment under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged. The bill also provided that a State which enters into an agreement under which public assistance recipients aged 65 and over may be enrolled in supplementary medical insurance, may, at its option, include as enrollees persons who are on the Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit rolls.

Subsequent to House passage of this bill, the proceedings were vacated and the language of H.R. 14224 was adopted as an amendment to a Senate amendment to H.R. 6319, to which the Senate agreed, and the provision became law as a part of that legislation.

H.R. 14363 (Mrs. Griffiths); reported to Senate October 18, 1966. As unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means and passed by the House, this bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide specific rules designed to facilitate the determination of entitlement to the $600 deduction for dependents in the case of children of divorced or separated parents. Under the provisions of existing law, this determination has become a source of annoyance to taxpayers and has created a serious administrative burden on the Internal Revenue Service, which the bill was designed to alleviate. The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, and at adjournment was pending on the Senate Calendar.

H.R. 15119 (Mr. Mills); sent to conference October 12, 1966. This bill, the "Unemployment Insurance Amendment of 1966", was designed to provide major improvements in the Federal-State unemployment compensation program, and was the product of the broadest and most intense review the Committee on Ways and Means has given to the unemployment compensation program since it was enacted in 1935 as part of the Social Security Act.

The changes in the program provided by the bill as reported by the committee would extend coverage to additional jobs, establish a permanent program of extended benefits during periods of high unemployment, furnish the States a procedure for obtaining judicial review of certain determinations of the Secretary of Labor, improve the financing of the program, provide additional State requirements, and make other changes to strengthen and improve the Federal-State unemployment compensation program.

The Senate passed the bill with numerous substantive amendments to the House-passed version, and the Committee of Conference did not arrive at an agreement on these matters prior to the adjournment of Congress.

H.R. 15202 (Mr. Mills); Public Law 89–472, app. June 24, 1966. This legislation, which was enacted into law without amendment, provided a further temporary increase in the public debt limit to $330 billion for the period beginning on July 1, 1966, and ending on June 30, 1967. In the absence of legislation, the debt limit would have reverted on July 1, 1966, to the permanent limit of $285 billion.

H.R. 16077 (Mr. Boggs); passed House October 21, 1966. As reported to the House, this bill would authorize the President in a trade agreement to eliminate or provide for the reduction of duty on dicyandiamide, without staging as would otherwise be required. The present rate of duty on imports of dicyandiamide is 10½ percent ad valorem. The committee was advised that dicyandiamide is not produced in the United States, and is obtained principally from a Canadian plant. It is used primarily to make melamine, which in turn is used in the manufacture of certain types of plastic.

H.R. 16092 (Mr. King of California); reported to House October 14, 1966. As reported to the House, this bill would suspend, through June 30, 1968, the import duty on electronic receiving tubes (except cathode-ray tubes).

H.R. 16160 (Mr. Ullman); passed House October 21, 1966. The purpose of this bill, as unanimously reported to and passed by the House, was to provide for the tariff treatment of fresh Chinese gooseberries at a rate equivalent to the general tariff level applied to berries rather than the level applied to "other fruits." This would have the effect of changing the applicable rate of duty for fresh Chinese gooseberries from 17.5 percent ad valorem to 0.75 cents per pound. The Committee on Ways and Means was advised that imports of these berries, which are now primarily from New Zealand, are small in volume and relatively high in price, and do not directly compete with any domestic product.

H.R. 16774 (Mr. Mills); Public Law 89–692, app. October 15, 1966. This legislation, which was unanimously reported and enacted into law without amendment, continued for 2 years the tax treatment which had been available for taxable years ending before January 1, 1967, under which a deduction for accrued vacation pay is not to be denied solely because the liability for it to a specific person has not been fixed or because the liability for it to each individual cannot be computed with reasonable accuracy. This action postponed for 2 more years the effective date of Revenue Ruling 54–608, thus giving the Congress further time to consider the problem of the deduction of accrued vacation pay and of other similar accrual-type deductions.

H.R. 17271 (Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin); before President for approval. The purpose of this legislation, which was unanimously reported and enacted into law without amendment, was to increase from $200 to $500 per month the special exclusion, for income tax purpose, granted to commissioned officers for pay received for services in combat zones or for related hospitalization. Pay received by enlisted personnel for service in a combat zone was already fully tax exempt. These exemption provisions had not been revised since the Korean conflict and military pay raises since that time had distorted the intended balance in the provisions. The bill was designed to corerct the resulting tax inequity.

H.R. 17607 (Mr. Mills); before President for approval. The purpose of this legislation, as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, was to suspend for a temporary period two tax incentives for investment in plant and equipment and other investment property; namely, the 7-percent investment credit, and, in the case of buildings (not eligible for the credit) certain forms of accelerated depreciation. The bill was a part of the Administration's program to moderate the pace of the economy to a more sustainable level of economic growth.

As finally approved, the measure suspends the investment credit for the period Oct. 10, 1966, through Dec. 31, 1967. The investment credit will continue to apply, however, to investments up to $20,000 made by a taxpayer or a business during the suspension period. It also suspends the use of the double declining balance and sum of the years' digits methods of accelerated depreciation on buildings which are constructed or ordered during the suspension period. An exception is provided, however, to permit the use of these methods on buildings constructed during the suspension period provided that they do not cost more than $50,000. This exception may not exceed $50,000 per taxpayer.

As a result of a committee amendment, added to the bill on the floor of the House, a specific exception is provided to permit use of the investment credit during the suspension period with respect to investment in air and water pollution control facilities.

Rules are also included to provide exceptions to the suspension of the credit and accelerated depreciation with respect to property whose physical construction was begun before the beginning of the suspension period or which is constructed or acquired pursuant to a contract which was binding on the taxpayer before the beginning of the suspension period and at all times thereafter.

As a result of amendments added to H.R. 17607 in the Senate, two other provisions were included in the bill, as finally approved. The first of these authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a new type of retirement bond at interest rates up to 5 percent. The second amendment is designed to clarify the tax consequences of a merger of the professional football leagues and to indicate that the antitrust laws are not to apply to a joint agreement by which member clubs of two or more professional football leagues combine their operations in an expanded single league.

H.R. 18065 (Mr. Mills); reported to House October 17, 1966. The purpose of this bill as reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means was to amend title II of the Social Security Act to liberalize the present provisions governing the length of time a family relationship must have existed in order for survivors' insurance benefits to be payable on the basis of that relationship. The bill would reduce from 1 year to 6 months the period for which an insured individual's wife, husband, or stepchild (not otherwise qualified) must have occupied that status in order to qualify as a "widow," "widower" or "stepchild" for benefit purposes.

H.R. 18225 (Mr. Mills); reported to House October 11, 1956. The purpose of this bill, which was reported to the House after an extensive examination of the operation of title XIX of the Social Security Act, was to place certain limitations on Federal participation and require certain modifications in the medical assistance programs of the States. The bill would exclude from Federal matching the medical assistance supplied to the relatives of medically needy children. (The medical assistance for the children themselves would still be subject to Federal participation.) Under the bill the so-called comparability section of title XIX would be modified so that there could be separate eligibility and benefit requirements for the age 65 and over group and for the under age 65 groups. This would mean, for instance, that a State could "buy-in" under the Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI) program (part B or medicare) for its aged but would not have to provide comparable benefits for its under age 65 group. The bill would also permit the States to "buy-in" under the SMI program for their Kerr-Mills and other medically indigent aged. (Under existing law, this "buy-in" is limited to cash recipients.) As a corollary to this, the bill would deny Federal participation under title XIX as to the medically indigent aged whom the States could "buy-in" for under SMI. Another provision would modify the "maintenance of effort" requirement of the 1965 amendments so that the States would be given the option of meeting this requirement on the basis of money payments alone. Additionally, the bill would make the special 175-percent Federal matching as to skilled medical personnel available as to such personnel administering title XIX in State health departments where it is not the single State agency designated under the program.

H.R. 18230 (Mr. Watts); see H.R. 13103. This bill amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that in determining the basis of property received in the liquidation of a subsidiary corporation, stock purchased by a corporation from a subsidiary is to be treated as purchased (irrespective of the attribution rules under sec. 318 of the code), if the stock was in fact purchased. The bill also eliminates an existing tax avoidance possibility by providing that installment notes are, under certain circumstances, to be treated as "disposed of" for purposes of section 453(d) (the installment sales provision).

The substance of this bill was adopted in the Senate as an amendment to H.R. 13103, *supra*, agreed to in conference, and became law as a part of that legislation.

H.J. Res. 688 (Mr. Mills); Public Law 89-634, app. October 8, 1966. The purpose of this resolution, which was enacted into law as unanimously reported to the House by the committee, was to implement the Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Education, Scientific, and Cultural Character, approved at Beirut in 1948 (known as the Beirut Agreement). It authorized the President to designate a Federal agency or agencies to assume the responsibility of carrying out the provisions of the agreement, and added new provisions to the Tariff Schedules of the United States to permit duty-free treatment for articles that are determined to be visual or auditory materials of an educational, scientific, or cultural character within the meaning of the agreement. The Committee on Ways and Means was informed that enactment of this legislation would have the effect of increasing the institutional use abroad of certified American educational films and comparable materials, and was further of the opinion that full participation of the United States in the agreement would promote and increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and those of other nations.

S. 701 (Senator Mansfield (by request); Public Law 89-23, app. May 22, 1965. As amended by the Committee on Ways and Means and enacted into law, the purpose of this legislation was to grant the President the authority that would permit the United States to carry out its obligations under the International Coffee Agreement of 1962, which had previously been signed by the United States and ratified by the Senate.

S. 801 (Senators Boggs and Dominick); Public Law 89-677, app. October 15, 1966. The purpose of this legislation was to provide authority, within certain limitations, for Federal agencies to use foreign currencies held by the United States which have been or may be reserved or set aside for specified programs or activities of any agency of the Government. Under the bill, it is required that reimbursement be made to the Treasury from applicable appropriations of the agency concerned, and that foreign currencies so used be replaced when needed for the purposes for which originally reserved which has been provided on a temporary, annual basis for the last 3 fiscal years, and by virtue of which the Committee on Ways and Means was advised it has been possible to defer or avoid the purchase for dollars of a considerable amount of foreign currencies, resulting in a significant, beneficial contribution to the balance-of-payments situation.

S. 1013 (Senator Saltonstall); see H.R. 13103. As unanimously reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill would require the Secretary of the Treasury to submit annually to the Congress a brief report setting forth the amounts of the contingent and unfunded liabilities of the Federal Government, including those of agencies and instrumentalities of the Government.

A similar provision adopted by the Senate as an amendment to H.R. 13103, *supra*, was modified in conference to require that a report setting forth the aggregate and individual amounts of the contingent liabilities and the unfunded liabilities of the Government be made on the first of each regular session of the Congress with respect to the close of the preceding June 30 (beginning with June 30, 1967, and became law as a part of that legislation.

S. 1760 (Senator Fulbright); before President for approval. The purpose of this legislation was to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to conclude the settlement of a debt arising from a loan by the United States to Greece in 1929, on which no payments have been made since the early years of World War II. Under the terms of the settlement, Greece will repay at interest $13,155,921 in 82 annual installments; the latter with one exception will each amount to approximately $329,000, and the payments thus will total about $26.7 million. The bill provides that the sums so paid by Greece shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and it authorizes the appropriation of amounts equivalent to the sums so deposited for use in financing educational and cultural exchange programs authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 in relation to Greece and the people of Greece.

Both the Department of Labor and the Department of State recommended this legislation and requested its prompt enactment.

PRIVATE BILLS

Twenty-eight private bills were reported by the Committee on Ways and Means during this Congress, 19 of which were enacted into law (2 as a part of other bills). Most of these bills provided for the duty-free entry of certain scientific instruments for the use of specified educational institutions. A listing of the private bills reported by the committee, noted as to the items covered by each and the status of the bill at adjournment, follows:

Private bill No. and author	Date enacted and law No. or status of bill at adjournment	Item for which duty-free entry provided	Institution or organization involved
H.R. 1317 (Mr. Gubser)	Private Law 89-198 (approved Nov. 2, 1965).	Mass spectrometer	Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.
H.R. 1386 (Mr. Lipscomb)	Private Law 89-172 (approved Oct. 30, 1965).	do	Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.
H.R. 2565 (Mr. O'Hara of Illinois)	Private Law 89-199 (approved Nov. 2, 1965).	do	University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
H.R. 3126 (Mr. Pelly)	Private Law 89-181 (approved Oct. 31, 1965).	do	University of Washington.
H.R. 4599 (Mr. Rogers of Colorado)	Private Law 89-232 (approved Apr. 14, 1966).	(1) Stained glass (2) Chipped colored glass windows	Congregation Emanuel, Denver, Colo. St. Ann's Church, Las Vegas, Nev.
H.R. 4832 (Mr. Karsten)	Private Law 89-174 (approved Oct. 30, 1965).	Mass spectrometer	St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.
H.R. 5831 (Mr. O'Brien)	Private Law 89-219 (approved Mar. 7, 1966).	Stained glass and cement windows	Our Lady of the Angels Seminary, Glenmont, N.Y.
H.R. 6666 (Mr. Moorhead)	Private Law 89-208 (approved Nov. 8, 1965).	Spectrograph system	University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
H.R. 6906 (Mr. Stratton)	Private Law 89-193 (approved Nov. 1, 1965).	Mass spectrometer and split-pole spectrograph.	University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y.
H.R. 7608 (Mr. Jarman)	Private Law 89-187 (approved Oct. 31, 1965).	Distribution machine	University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.
H.R. 8232 (Mr. Steed)	Private Law 89-195 (approved Nov. 1, 1965).	Mass spectrometer-gas chromatograph	Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla.
H.R. 8272 (Mr. Thompson of New Jersey)	Private Law 89-175 (approved Oct. 30, 1965).	Isotope separator	Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.
H.R. 8647 (Mr. Irwin)	Private Law 89-241 (approved Apr. 18, 1966).	Authentic troubador uniforms	Troubadors Drum & Bugle Corps, Bridgeport, Conn.
H.R. 9351 (Mr. Reifel)	Private Law 89-196 (approved Nov. 1, 1965).	Shadomaster measuring projector	University of South Dakota.
H.R. 9537 (Mr. Aspinall)	Private Law 89-197 (approved Nov. 1, 1965).	Craig countercurrent distribution apparatus.	Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo.
H.R. 9588 (Mr. Boggs)	Private Law 89-177 (approved Oct. 30, 1965).	Rotating chair	Louisiana State University Medical Center, New Orleans, La.
H.R. 9903 (Mr. Giaimo)	Private Law 89-209 (approved Nov. 8, 1965).	(1) Multigap magnetic spectrograph (2) Mass spectrometer (3) Mass spectrometer (4) Digital polarimeter (5) Photomicroscope (6) Rheogoniometer	Yale University. Do. Ohio State University. Smith College. Utah State Training School. Catholic University of America.
H.R. 11753 (Mr. Bray)	Passed House Oct. 21, 1966	Mass spectrometer	Indiana University.
H.R. 11941 (Mrs. Bolton)	Reported to House Oct. 12, 1966 (see H.R. 11216).	Weissenberg rheogoniometer	Case Institute of Technology.
H.R. 12110 (Mr. Minshall)	Passed House Oct. 21, 1966	Ship model	Lutheran Church of the Covenant, Maple Heights, Ohio.
H.R. 12197 (Mr. McCormack)	do	Rheogoniometer	Tufts University, Boston, Mass.
H.R. 13085 (Mr. Rumsfeld)	do	Triaxial apparatus and rheogoniometer	Northwestern University.
H.R. 13190 (Mr. Conte)	do	Carillon	Northfield and Mount Hermon Schools, East Northfield, Mass.
H.R. 13739 (Mr. Nix)	do	Magnetic spectrograph	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
H.R. 14388 (Mr. Thompson of New Jersey)	do	Mass spectrometer and rheogoniometer	Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.
H.R. 14610 (Mr. Ichord)	do	Double neutron diffractometer	University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
H.R. 14803 (Mr. Rostenkowski)	Passed House Oct. 21, 1966 (See H.R. 8436).	Ionosonde	University of Illinois.
H.R. 15888 (Mr. Tunney)	Passed House Oct. 21, 1966	Carillon	University of California at Riverside.

Footnote continued on following page.

NOTE.—Free entry provisions were enacted for additional articles as enumerated below following Senate inclusion of the provisions in the public bills specified and their acceptance under the conference agreements on the bills:

H.R. 11216

Item	Institution or organization	Similar bills before Committee on Ways and Means
Mass spectrometer	University of Nebraska	
Do	Utah State University	H.R. 13243 (Mr. Burton of Utah).
Do	University of Hawaii	
Weissenberg rheogoniometer	University of Utah	
Canadian gifts	International Peace Garden, Dunseith, N. Dak	H.R. 7050 (Mr. Redlin).

H.R. 8436

Item	Institution or organization	Similar bills before Committee on Ways and Means
Variable pressure water channel	Stevens Institute of Technology	H.R. 17507 (Mr. Daniels).

Policymaking and Administration in Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDMUND S. MUSKIE
OF MAINE
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, one of the continuing problems of education is the gap between policymaking and administration. This is highlighted very perceptively in a recent report on "A Comparison of Commonly Accepted School Board Practices With Those of the District of Columbia Board of Education" presented to the Board of Education Analysis Committee of the District Citizens for Better Public Education. I ask unanimous consent that the text of this report, prepared by J. L. Draper, research consultant, be reprinted in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A COMPARISON OF COMMONLY ACCEPTED SCHOOL BOARD PRACTICES WITH THOSE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOARD OF EDUCATION

(A report prepared for the Board of Education Analysis Committee of the District of Columbia Citizens for Better Public Education, by J. L. Draper, Research Consultant; Chairman, Mrs. Gilbert Harrison; August 21, 1966, Washington, D.C.)

PREFACE

The purpose of this report is to bring to light the opinions of professionals and students of education in regard to certain school board practices. Interested citizens and school board members alike are often too burdened with time-consuming meetings, conferences, and policy planning, as well as the rigor of the daily routine of living, to sort through the literature and to seek out the educators who can best decide what operational procedures are most successful for boards of education. The limitations of time have prevented the report from covering all the areas needful of study, but those of most immediate concern are included: the proper delineation of board/superintendent responsibilities, the feasibility of standing committees, the needs for research facilities and public information services, and the like. In addition to discussing general views of these practices, the report relates them to procedures of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia and offers suggested action which would bring the D.C. Board better into line with accepted practices.

Throughout, it has been my intention to remain as objective as possible. The report relies heavily upon the direct quotations, often rather lengthy, of noted scholars and practitioners in the field. Hopefully, if my interpretation is ever subject to question, the reader may detect it from the passage as quoted. I originally intended to avoid including any personal opinions in order that the reader could draw his own, but the wealth of material is invariably so positive in one direction or another that the exclusion of such opinions would represent a false attempt at objectivity. I have determined that it would be far better to state the case as I see it and allow the reader to dissent wherever he chooses. I have never, however, excluded any arguments contrary to my opinions as they developed. The simple fact is that the courses of action towards solution to the problems contained herein are agreed upon by the experts. I have merely tried to stay within the bounds of their thinking.

Many people were of especial help in compiling this report. I wish to thank Mrs. Robert T. Morse and Mrs. Gilbert Harrison of the District of Columbia Citizens for Better Public Education for their guidance and suggestions. Members of the D.C. Board of Education—in particular Mrs. Stults, Dr. Sessions, Dr. Alexander, Mrs. Steele, and Colonel Hamilton—and its Executive Secretary, Mrs. Williamson were most cooperative. Members of the D.C. school administration, most notably Dr. Carroll, also gave their time and consideration to questions I posed. I wish to extend my gratitude to officials and staff members of the National Education Association for talking with me and allowing me to use their facilities. The several people involved in reporting to me through the recent survey of selected school board practices of major cities conducted by the DCCBPE have provided valuable information. Although space does not allow me to name them all here, I extend my thanks to them. Finally, I appreciate the candid remarks of the members of the Washington press with whom I consulted in regard to this report.

It is the sincere hope of the writer that the report will provide helpful information to all interested parties.

PART I—THE DELINEATION OF DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES BETWEEN THE SCHOOL BOARD AND THE ADMINISTRATION

The problem in general

Undoubtedly the most pressing problem facing America's school boards today is the difficulty in distinguishing practically between the role of the board and the role of the superintendent and his staff. A recent government survey sent to school systems having 1,200 pupils or more reveals that 21 percent of the respondents listed problems concerning board-superintendent relationships.[1] Judging from the welter of literature on the subject, it is likely that to a greater or lesser degree the problem exists in the majority of school boards. The failure of a board to function properly and efficiently with its superintendent is particularly dangerous because the relationship is fundamental to the school system. All other problems under the board's control, such as keeping the board informed, board organization, and so forth, are subordinate to it. Fiscal problems, however damaging are often not within the control of the board. Such is the cast in the District of Columbia. It is necessary, therefore, to determine the proper role of the board and that of the administration and to combine them to a workable team within the school system.

There is overwhelming agreement about the theoretical distinction between responsibilities. The school board is the policymaking agency for the school system. Policy execution, or administration, is the function of the superintendent and his staff.[2] In practice, however, this delineation is not strictly observed. It is common knowledge among educators that in some districts superintendents participate in the adoption of policy and even establish policy. In other districts the boards assume executive functions.[3] Most educators believe that much of this overlapping is unnecessary and unhealthy. They agree with Walton who points out in his book, "Administration and Policy-Making in Education," that administrators must function only within the bounds of educational purposes which are set by the board. He holds that decisions relating to the school system are lay decisions and, therefore, that laymen should judge the purposes of education.[4] Nevertheless, the superintendent and his staff have have proficiency in education and administration, which causes them to enter into matters of policy. In fact, the superintendent is in a position to exert considerable power over policy development. On the other hand, the board has the responsibility for employing or dismissing the superintendent. Hence, it can force the superintendent to yield certain administrative functions.

It is apparent that the problem goes beyond those board-superintendent situations in which one side or the other dominates the relationships. There is a legitimate "grey area" in which board responsibilities are shared by the superintendent and vice-versa. Griffiths noted this in 1956:

"This interrelation comes about because the board needs to know certain facts, which only the superintendent has, before policy can be made wisely. Likewise, in order to administer policy, the superintendent needs to understand all ramifications of the policy, and he can do so only if he is in on the development of the policy from the outset. In actual practice, in good school situations, it has been found that the superintendent normally supplies the evidence on which the board makes the policy. The board, in turn, is interested in the administration of the policy and checks on it by asking the superintendent to make periodic reports. In this manner, the board exercises control over the administration of the school."[5]

To explain this "grey area" does not solve the problem of keeping it workable. The delineation of the board's responsibilities and those of the superintendent—particularly in this area—is one which changes according to changes in the nature of the board and in that of the superintendent. Some of the most recent writers go a step beyond Griffiths. Their views are less conservative and perhaps more realistic. Ar-

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Footnotes end of speech.

chie R. Dykes, an Associate Professor of Education at the University of Tennessee, in his recent book, "School Board and Superintendent: Their Effective Working Relationships," states the following:

"School boards must recognize, as an operational premise, that the day is long since past when boards themselves could intelligently decide all issues before him . . . as the modern system evolves, it is increasingly apparent that the administration/making dichotomy is not a very meaningful guide for proper division of function. The complexity of the modern school system and the sophistication of modern administration preclude a clear-cut separation of administration and policy-making. The fact is that the two functions overlap. There is a vast area that is neither policy-making nor administration per se. Further, a superintendent providing proper leadership to his board is deeply and actively involved in policy-making by virtue of recommending, advising, and initiating." [6]

The author believes that school board members must learn how to use the abilities of the experts working under them. He points out rather convincingly that the role of the superintendent is evolving and that school boards must take this into consideration. Dykes states that more freedom must be given to the professional superintendent in matters of policy because ". . . imaginative and forceful leadership is not likely to be attracted to a position in which there is little room for independent initiative." [7] He goes on to explain the danger to education in having superintendents whose job security is so shaky that they have to yield to criticism and become 'yes men' to the board in order to survive.

A survey report on the Hillsborough County, Florida, Public Schools completed this year by the Division of Surveys and Field Services of the George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tennessee contains many informative statements on school boards in general. The survey staff consisted of many scholars and professional educators from several universities and colleges. On the subject of the evolving role of the school superintendent the report had this to say:

"The literature of school administration in recent years has increasingly emphasized the importance of the superintendent's leadership role in influencing the development of policies which would move the school system in the direction of generally accepted goals. This expanded concept of the superintendent's role does not reduce the responsibilities or prerogatives of the board. Rather, it assigns to the superintendent and his staff the awesome responsibility of initiating proposals and policies for presentation to the board for consideration." [8]

In a 1965 publication, "The Unique Role of the Superintendent of Schools," the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association supports the new role of the superintendent:

"The superintendent should be a leader in policy formulation. The school board decides policy, and the superintendent sees that it is carried out. But the formulation is and always should be a shared responsibility." [9]

In a statement of beliefs the American Association of School Administrators stated in 1963:

"We believe that there is no one best procedure for sharing responsibility for policy development. School board members, administrators, and classroom teachers must develop policies and practices appropriate to local conditions, rather than adopt those established elsewhere." [10]

As school systems, especially those of large urban areas, become more complex, school administrators tend to take into consideration their changing role. It appears to me that school board members, by and large, do not recognize the superintendent's changing role. They retain idealistic and outmoded views of their relationship with him. Rather than accepting realistically the superintendent's function in policy-making, board members either "sweep it under the rug" as if it weren't there or they view it as a weakness of the system which has not yet been solved. This is not to say that the superintendent's function should ever be legislative. To quote Dykes once again:

"Any successful division of responsibility must give the board legislative and judicial power and functions and the superintendent executive and initiatory powers and functions. However, this does not mean that a clear-cut line of demarcation can be established." [11]

Back in history the school board's function was once administrative. It no longer is, and that is as it should be. The superintendent's role was once strictly administrative. Realistically speaking, this is no longer true. The board must depend too much upon the administrative officers for concrete information and advice to say that policy-making is out of the realm of the administration. It appears that the delineation of responsibilities may best be summed up as follows: the school board remains solely the policy-making body for the school system, but the superintendent and his staff function to initiate and develop as well as execute policy. The board has the final word on the enactment of policy because it is responsible to the public.

The keynote to successful board-superintendent relationships, regardless of the degree to which duties are clarified, is the spirit of cooperation. If each has respect and confidence in the other, problems are kept to a minimum. For such a spirit to exist where there is a forceful superintendent and a forceful board, the board must recognize the superintendent's role in policy formation. Goldhammer refers to the importance of understanding in the relationship:

"Rather than being primarily concerned with attempting to distinguish between policy-making and administration, the school board and administration could better use their efforts to agree upon certain behavioral interpretations of their respective roles and upon how they can work together as a team." [12]

One reason why board members are reluctant to admit the superintendent's power in policy matters or to grant him additional power is thoroughly legitimate. They are afraid of becoming a 'rubber stamp' board. This is a real danger, but it need not occur if the board fully understands its role in setting standards and goals for the school system. The board must select a highly qualified, courageous professional as its superintendent. Since the board may then have confidence in the judgment of its administration, it can devote itself to interpreting the public's will and evaluating the achievement of the school system. Only under these conditions will it be able to avoid undue tampering with administrative duties. If the board decides that the superintendent is not maintaining the standards and policies which it has approved, its only alternative is to appoint a different superintendent.

To illustrate this point we can take as an example an area which often causes friction between the board and the superintendent—personnel. Dykes explains the situation as follows:

"It is agreed among students of school administration that the board should take specific action regarding school personnel only upon recommendations of the superintendent. Selection, employment, promotion, and management of the staff should rest with the superintendent. Board activities in this area should be limited to acting on the superintendent's recommendations. . . . This does not mean that the board is to be merely 'rubber stamp' in personnel affairs. It is the board's duty to establish policies and procedures through which personnel matters will be handled. The board may and should insist that new staff members be of high quality, that great care be exercised in screening applicants, that promotions be based on performance, and so on." [13]

The guidelines as related by Dykes in regard to personnel apply generally to all areas of mutual concern between the board and the superintendent.

A good rule-of-thumb for delineating duties is found in the survey report of the Hillsborough County Public Schools: "Administrative regulations can be administratively changed and merely reported to the board, whereas board policies can only be changed by formal action of the board." [14]

But this, like much of what has been reported here, is general in scope. In consideration of the legitimate "grey area" which exists, there is general agreement with Wilson's statement:

"The best way to minimize the confusion or the deliberate trespassing is to spell out in as much detail as possible the exclusive duties of each party." [15]

Some school districts have attempted to do just that. In a current survey being conducted by the District of Columbia Citizens for Better Public Education the school system for Milwaukee, Wisconsin, reported that there is a firm delineation of duties and responsibilities between the school administration and the school board. On March 6, 1957, the Board of School Directors of Milwaukee adopted a statement of principles entitled "The School Board and the Administration" which it circulates to all interested parties through its public information service. The nature of the booklet is explained as follows:

"It incorporates generally accepted principles and policies that govern the respective functions and operating procedures of the School Board and the Administration, and the relationships involved therein. Its contents should prove helpful to those interested in these important matters.

"A comprehensive review of the best literature in the field preceded the preparation of this material. Numerous textbooks, magazine articles, and printed speeches were consulted. As a result, few thoughts included herein are original. Most of them are opinions already expressed elsewhere by experts in the field." [16]

The responsibilities of the board and those of the superintendent are spelled out in this statement of principles. In addition, key areas of possible friction are broken down into the duties of the board and those of the superintendent. Such a document would benefit any school system.

Goldhammer also comments to the effect that there is a need to be explicit in defining the duties of each if the harmonious accomplishment of given ends is to be achieved:

"By coming to terms with the problem of how each will perform in a given set of circumstances, the school board and the administrator can make adequate working definitions of their responsibilities." [17]

The author gives as a specific example the consideration of a new course of study in the school system. He believes that the school board should determine if the new course is "in accordance with the aspirations of the public and whether or not public funds should be expended for it." [18] The school administrator, on the other hand, would determine the breadth of the content of the course, and the textbooks and teaching methods to be used.

Goldhammer goes on to point out that the administrator must keep the board fully informed. This point cannot be overemphasized. A board well-informed through its superintendent can deal confidently with his recommendations and better serve the public. A major weak point in board-superintendent relations may develop—as it often does—when the superintendent is not sufficiently complete and objective in the information which he supplies to the board. When the

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Footnotes at end of speech.

superintendent presents more than one side of each issue with his recommendation, the board is in a more realistic position to choose and judge according to the will of the people. Goldhammer sums up current ideas about the executive responsibilities of the superintendent as follows:

"1. It is his responsibility constantly to assist the board to evaluate the effectiveness of the educational enterprise and the extent to which it is meeting both the needs for education generally and the aspirations of the citizens of the community particularly. It is his responsibility to inform the board of inadequacies and of needs which should be met if the school is to achieve its purposes.

"2. It is his responsibility to advise the board of various alternatives of action with respect to any of the problems with which the school district is confronted. It is his responsibility to assist the board in understanding the consequences for the community and for the public schools of its accepting one set of alternatives in place of another.

"3. It is his responsibility to execute the policies which the board has established and to inform the board of the extent to which effectiveness of the educational program is promoted or hindered as the result of those policies." [19]

As I indicated earlier in regard to personnel, there are certain areas about which it is generally believed that the superintendent, if he is working within the bounds of the educational policies prescribed by the community through the board, should expect approval of his recommendations by the board. The following statement by Goldhammer is substantiated by most educators:

"(Superintendents feel that there are) two areas of operations in which the school board should act exclusively upon their recommendations and in accordance with their wishes. These areas are in matters pertaining to instructional methods and personnel. Problems related to instructional methods are considered by superintendents to be professional matters unrelated to public policy. The selection of sequences of learning activities, the adoption of textbooks, the development of course guides, and the determination of proper teaching devices fall within the jurisdiction of professional knowledge and go beyond the limitations of interested, but, nevertheless, lay perspectives. Superintendents feel that interference in these matters constitutes an amateurish meddling in professional concerns.

"The superintendents generally feel that personnel selection, evaluation, and recommendations for dismissal or retention constitute a power which they must have if they are to maintain effective and efficient organizational operation." [20]

The problem of the District of Columbia

In the District of Columbia there has existed for some time an unfortunate relationship between the Board of Education and the superintendent. There is general agreement that the board, for at least the past ten years, has functioned as a "rubber stamp" board. In a recent study conducted by the Task Force on Antipoverty in the District of Columbia of the Committee on Education and Labor in the United States House of Representatives, the following accusation was made:

"What has happened in Washington is that the Board has in effect abdicated its policy-making functions to the Superintendent of Schools." [21]

This comment and press statements to the same effect brought public attention and considerable clamor to the failure of the majority of the board members to treat critically the recommendations of the superintendent. This situation no longer exists, however. With the appointment of three new board members in June of this year, all of whom had criticized the superintendent's policies prior to their appointment, the majority of the board changed drastically in character.

However advantageous the change in the nature of the board may be, it is not without problems in respect to its relationship with the office of superintendent. The great danger is that the new board, in its effort to avoid the pitfall of becoming a "rubber stamp" board, will go to the other extreme and become deeply involved in administrative functions. Certain weaknesses in its overall organization, to be discussed later, already force the board into administrative areas which should not concern it. In a discussion with a well-known education reporter for a Washington newspaper, I found agreement that in the past the District of Columbia system was one in which the administration made all the policy and that in the present system there is a serious danger that the board would do the administrating.[22] There is no question that such would be a lamentable error. Aside from demanding endless hours of the board members, it would damage teacher and staff morale and ultimately injure the children, whom every member of the school system desires to protect.

If the present board believes that a problem exists in its relationship with the superintendent, it should take the time immediately to examine the issue in depth. It should then either decide to readjust its role as the policy-making body as devoid of administrative interests as possible, or—if it believes that it must retain administrative duties under present circumstances—it should select a new superintendent and give him full support in hiring the staff he believes he needs to do the job well. In either case the board remains outside administrative problems and sees that they are solved by the administration.

Another observation which may be helpful to the board is offered here by way of suggestion. Maurice E. Stapley states a well-accepted principle regarding school boards:

"Policy adopted without complete understanding by the board and without adequate debate may increase, rather than decrease, friction between board and administrators." [23]

There is almost total agreement that open board meetings, such as exist in Washington, are absolutely necessary and right. The rationale behind the contention is that the public, in addition to its basic right to observe its board, may determine the nature and quality of its school system and the direction it is taking. An informed public of this type will understand the problems of the system and aid in their solution. Hence, for the public's sake also (either directly or through news media) policy adoption should be preceded by adequate discussion as Stapley states. We are not so naive to believe that all policy decisions are made during the hours of regular meetings. The board is constituted of highly ethical and devoted individuals, but they are aware of each other's convictions and can reasonably anticipate support or lack of support for their own viewpoint. Lengthy discussion may not always be necessary before a vote, but some concrete statements of the reasoning behind voting one way or the other would be helpful to the administration and the public. Taking votes without adequate public discussion that is indicative of the policy behind it may well be damaging in the long run. It certainly works against the idea of informing the public; retaining the interest of the public is important in securing the best possible school system.

There is reason to be optimistic about the school board situation in Washington. The board consists of sensitive, alert members who are undergoing a period of self-examination. They are acutely aware of their problems and have the courage to solve them insofar as it is within their power to do so.

PART II—SOME WEAKNESSES IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Standing committees

Several studies have demonstrated that school boards across the nation spend too much time on technical and managerial details, or trivia, leaving policy decision almost entirely to the professional staff. One such study, typical in its findings of similar studies, concluded that in an eight month period 33 percent of the decisions made by the board could be considered "housekeeping" decisions, 59 percent were administrative, and only 8 percent related to policy.[25] Members of the present Board of Education of the District of Columbia are conscious of this type of inefficiency in their operation. Consequently, they are studying the situation and considering revisions. Since virtually every writer on the subject believes that standing committees contribute to this inefficiency, the board should seriously consider its present structure. The Board of Education has nine permanent committees at this writing: Finance; Legislation; Rules; Personnel; Buildings, Grounds and Equipment; Student Activities; Health and Special Education Services; Complaints, Appeals, and Employee Relations; and District of Columbia Teachers College.

The trend is definitely away from standing committees. According to W. Deffenbaugh who reported on a survey in 1927, most large city school boards had standing committees.[26] According to a 1958–59 government survey, 85 percent of the total respondents had no standing committees and 53.2 percent of the school districts with enrollment of 25,000 or more had no standing committees.[27] Assuming that the trend has continued in the past ten years, these percentages will have increased. Furthermore, in the government survey, 56 percent of the school districts with 25,000 or more enrolled, which had standing committees, listed no more than four standing committees. This evidence is corroborated by a survey still being correlated under the direction of the District of Columbia Citizens for Better Public Education.[28] The study, which limits itself mostly to large city school districts roughly comparable in enrollment to Washington (the smallest respondent in the area of standing committees was Akron, Ohio, with 58,000), reports fifteen respondents other than Washington regarding standing committees:

City and number of standing committees

Akron, Ohio	5
Buffalo, New York	0
Chicago, Illinois	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	1
Cleveland, Ohio	0
Dallas, Texas	6
Houston, Texas	0
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	5
Newark, New Jersey	3
New Orleans, Louisiana	0
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	3
Portland, Oregon	2
San Diego, California	0
Seattle, Washington	5
Tampa, Florida	0

Six cities, or 40 percent of the total, report no standing committees, and eleven cities, or 73.4 percent of the total, have three standing committees or fewer.[29] Moreover, the comments which several of the respondents made regarding the value of standing committees are significant:

Buffalo: "Board should operate as a representative body. Deliberations are handicapped unless in 'Committee-of-the-whole'."

Chicago: "Personally, I can think of strong points only for a General Committee. Exception would be for special committee to study a current need and then disband.

"Communication between (the) committee and (the) General Committee, at best, is never very good. (The) Committee, after

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spending hours on a problem, expects (the) General Committee to accept its findings without question."

Cincinnati: "The strength of a Committee of the Whole is its working together on problems rather than having lack of agreement over what several individuals decide is best for the Board.

"(The policy of having standing committees) requires more time and energy on the part of all board members."

Houston: "No standing committees. Board works as a committee of the whole."

Milwaukee: "(The policy of having standing committees is) desirable (sic.) with a large board . . . (but there exists a) possible conflict with the administration."[30]

Newark: "Strong points: Continuity. Increases knowledge and competence of board members. Weak points: Become involved in trivia. Time consuming."

New Orleans: "In my judgment, this school system is very fortunate in that the Board of Education does not have standing committees. I believe that standing committees tend to result in unnecessary concern by the Board in minor details. I think that the present policy of not having standing committees is most effective."

Portland: "It is Board policy to function as a committee of the whole on most matters."

Unlike the majority of city school districts quoted above, three cities commented only favorably concerning standing committees.

Akron: "Strong points: Good. Specialize for period of one year. Assignments are rotated."

Dallas: "Strong points: Since service free, committees can give much more individual attention (to) School Business. The committee only makes recommendations. The whole board in regular meeting transacts official business. Weak points: None under the above arrangement."

Seattle: "(The policy of having standing committees) facilitates handling of routine business, and special problems can receive preliminary screening and direction, thus conserving the time of the whole board."

In regard to the comments of the last three cities, most educators would point out that much of the "individual attention (to) School Business" and "handling of routine business" falls within the category of the administration and should not be delegated to the board.

In order to appreciate the trend away from standing committees it helps to understand the inception and some of the history of standing committees. Standing committees existed before the office of the superintendent was created. The earliest ones date back to approximately 1721 in Boston. Their purpose was to divide administrative duties among the members of the board because of the amount of work involved. As city school districts were gradually consolidated over a period of time, the standing committee system persisted and appeared to be needed. Gradually the number of board members increased, often to more than 100 members per board. To save confusion these boards required standing committees also. The job of superintendent was created in order to do well what standing committees had great difficulty doing at all. Today the number of boards and the number of members per board is drastically reduced.[31] Consequently, a possible need for standing committees has been eliminated. Reeves explains the situation clearly:

"The committee system developed to a point at which the board had few functions remaining other than to approve the actions of a ridiculously large number of committees. During the present century with the decline in the number of school board members, committees of the board have become generally recognized as obsolete . . . However, tradition is a powerful deterrent to change, and many boards still have one or more standing committees . . . A study of the rules and regulations of boards indicates that the duties of standing committees are largely administrative and advisory; such duties are the province of the superintendent and his staff, who have been trained for the work and are experienced in it . . . (A committee's) recommendations would be useful only in case the board does not have confidence in the superintendent's professionally considered recommendations. If that condition obtains, it is time for the board to secure a superintendent in whose judgment it has confidence . . . It appears that there are no real functions for such committees to perform that are not the board's legislative and policymaking functions or the superintendent's administrative and advisory functions. The weight of professional education opinions is against the use of standing committees. They were necessary for the performance of administrative duties before there were superintendents, and they were needed to expedite the board's business in the days of the 100-member city school boards. However, it seems to be a little absurd for a board of seven members to divide itself into committees.[32]

Reeves goes on to elaborate upon some of the disadvantages of standing committees. They may be listed as follows:

1. Either the board "rubber stamps" the committee's recommendation, or it responds critically and considers the issue all over again. The first alternative is poor because policy decisions are being made by only a part of the school board. The second is wasteful since the process is repetitious.

2. The duties of the committees tend to be administrative.

3. Standing committees often have overlapping functions (e.g., "Finance" and "Buildings and Grounds") which causes friction between committees.

4. The board is fragmented into different groups which develop special interests and tend to seek power.

5. Fact finding should be done by the professionals.

6. Referral of matters to standing committees postpones action by the board and causes delays which often hamper the efficiency and effectiveness of the superintendent who must wait for its report to be acted upon.

7. Members of standing committees often think of themselves as experts in the area covered by their committee. This specialization infringes upon management function.

8. Misunderstanding often results from the belief that the board is committed to accepting the standing committees recommendations.

There is also general agreement that the board can function well as a committee-of-the-whole. As such the board can deliberate issues, but it must adjourn itself and meet as a board in regular meeting in order to take official action. Along the same general lines of thought, one standing committee is considered better than two, two are better than three, and so forth. The most prevalent single standing committee is one on finance.

Although some educators have similar feelings about special committees of the board, the majority of writers see some value in them. H. Thomas James sums up much of the thinking in the following passage:

"Special committees—those which are appointed for a specific task and for a limited time—may serve a useful function. An example is the screening committee, which sorts out the applications for the post of superintendent so that the whole board may consider only the best-qualified candidates. A few fact-finding tasks may not lend themselves to delegation to the superintendent or staff, and occasionally some special ability of a member might be used by the creation of a special committee. The trend, however, is away from permanent or standing committees, except for committees-of-the-whole."[33]

At the risk of becoming repetitious I shall quote another authority on school administration. Dykes adds little to what has already been said, but his presentation is forceful:

"The undesirability of standing committees in board operation has been demonstrated many times. Boards which concern themselves only with policy-making functions have little need for permanent committees, or, for that matter, special or temporary committees. Those functions which the board cannot perform as a whole should be delegated to the professional staff. Since most committees exist for fact-finding purposes or to consider details with which the board as a whole cannot, or does not wish to, concern itself, the danger of infringing on administrative functions is great.

"Frequently, a standing committee shows a tendency to develop a specialization in its particular field of interest. Such specialization tends to curtail freedom of administrative function and creates uncertainty in the minds of board members regarding where they should look for recommendations. The advisory function of the superintendent is thus usurped or hindered."[34]

One committee of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, that on the District of Columbia Teachers College, should be given special attention by the board. In its "Report to the President," the President's Committee on Public Higher Education in the District of Columbia made this commonsense statement:

"More basically . . . general experience throughout the United States has again and again pointed up the advantages of separating completely the responsibility for the public schools and the responsibility for institutions of higher education."[35]

Several sound reasons follow this comment. The present board of education would be well advised to consider taking whatever steps it can to assist in the creation of a Board of Public Higher Education.

The members of the D.C. Board, because of the overwhelming amount of work inflicted upon them, have not had the time to explore the worth of standing committees in any depth. One member reported to me that his work for the board is so time-consuming (approximately 40 hours per week in the latter half of July and the whole of August) that it is impractical for him to continue as he is. He believes that standing committees may be necessary despite their admitted weaknesses because they provide each board member with special areas of concentration. In this way, a board member need not be intimately informed about every issue presented to the board. He believes that members must depend upon their knowledgeable co-members' committees. The damage which a weak board member, perhaps in the future, could do as head of a committee is obvious. Even more fundamental, however, is the concept that board members need not be—in fact, should not be—experts in specific areas of the school system. It is agreed by the vast majority of the students of education that this premise must be observed.

Another present board member reported to me that she believed that standing committees have some value because they allow "individuals to devote some time and special attention, and to become particularly informed on certain school and board matters." She admitted a weakness, however:

"Because of devoting some extra time and attention, board members feel a rather unqualified expertise and get overly involved in administration.

"A good deal of business is done on the day the committees meet (in our case the full board meets as committees). The regular board meeting then the following week is mostly confirming previous action. This seems repetitious."

Her remarks may be easily validated. After the committee meeting the board, sometimes in the same day, convened itself

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in a regular meeting and brought forth issues which had already been discussed. Although this was done primarily for the purpose of taking official action through a vote, the process was indeed "repetitious." Occasionally, discussion was even reintroduced despite the common knowledge that the vote had been decided.

An example of the uselessness of standing committees may be drawn from the recent ruling of the board to accept the recommendation of the superintendent in selecting a new president for the District of Columbia Teachers College. After an appropriately closed meeting of the board to consider the delicate personnel issue, the board took official action in a regular meeting. At that time the chairman of the committee for the District of Columbia Teachers College admitted that he believed his committee had no choice but to accept the superintendent's recommendations. As we have already observed, the opinion of educators would heartily support this chairman's action, assuming that the board has confidence in its superintendent. Mechanically, the procedure cannot be praised. It amounts only to bureaucratic nonsense to have a standing committee waste time considering a candidate it is bound, realistically speaking, to endorse prior to presenting its recommendations to the whole board, which also is bound to endorse the candidate. This is the stuff that bankrupt companies are made of. If you will allow an idiom, it is time to call a spade a spade.

In an interview with an official of the National Education Association several interesting ideas were discussed.[36] In essence, he believes that standing committees, theoretically, are neither good nor bad. It is necessary to consider the situation as it relates specifically to a particular school board. He was in agreement, however, that it tended to involve the D.C. Board in trivia and administrative duties.

Part of the problem of the inefficiency of standing committees of the D.C. Board results from a combination of the board's basic impotency—that which it cannot control and is related to fiscal slavery—and its history of functional impotency—that which past boards have not bothered to correct. In the first instance, we must agree with Dr. Carroll, Assistant Superintendent in Charge of General Research, Budget, and Legislation, who stated in his presentation of the Fiscal Year 1968 Budget that the D.C. Board is impotent because it has no control over money for the school district. In the document, *Space to Learn*, which included his proposed budget, we find the following statements:

"The District of Columbia's Board of Education is assigned total responibility for education but has been provided with virtually no authority to command the resources necessary to meet that responsibility . . .

"The District of Columbia Board of Education does not even have an autonomous right to request or to defend all its requests at the point of final decision and power, the Congress."[37]

In addition, we have a board whose history for roughly the past ten years is one of subjugation to the superintendent's will. Consequently, the complete impotency of the past boards and the considerable powerlessness of the present board has created a certain frustration in board members. Standing committees served a purpose, although not a commendable one, for the past board because it could assuem nominal authority over everything, regardless of how detailed. They gave each member a feeling of doing his civic duty because the board spent much time making decisions, however unimportant. This need not be the case for the present board.

I believe that once the President and other board members are presented with the facts and opinions of other educators, they will decide wisely, giving thought to the unique situation of the D.C. Board.

Research facilities

Another area of operations of the District of Columbia school system which needs substantial strengthening is research and evaluation of educational policy. The problem is not unique to the District of Columbia. The survey report of the Hillsborough County Public Schools states:

"Probably the most neglected area in organization patterns of school systems throughout the country is research and development. Operating departments get so involved in the thousand-and-one problems that are inevitably a part of a public school system that the search for new and better ways of accomplishing the school system's goals is frequently shoved aside. The passage of new federal legislation requires the preparation of project proposals and increased attention to the evaluation of results. Few school systems are organized to handle effectively the tremendous load these new programs impose. Also, if a system does not organize with these new demands in mind, a tremendous potential for improved education will be lost. There is danger that the increased federal funds will not purchase the largest possible educational return and also that a school system will not be able to secure all the funds potentially available for use.

"A department of research and development should be created in the division of administration . . .

"With proper planning, most if not all the cost of the research and development department can be pro-rated from federal funds that are a part of the various approved projects. There is no question about the fact that such a department will pay for itself many times over through the increased resources a school system will be able to secure as a direct result of research and development activities."[38]

The former Dean of the Graduate School of Education at Harvard University, Francis Keppel, pointed out that American education is grossly behind agriculture, industry, and government in the area of research and development:

"In the past, American education has not put much reliance on research and development. Very few American school systems have departments for these purposes, and then only in a few of the largest city systems.

"The major chemical companies spend from 3 to 5 percent of their sales dollar on research and development. One of the major electronic firms plans to spend an amount on research and development each year equal to slightly over 9 percent of its estimated sales for the year. According to recent figures, released by a group of economists and the National Science Foundation, research and development expenditures in the United States in the scientific and technical fields will go from 3.1 billion dollars in 1949 to 12 billion in 1959. They are expected to increase further to 22 billion in 1959. Of the 12 billion dollars spent last year in research and development in the scientific and technical fields, the Federal Government financed 60 percent."[39]

Regarding educational research and development, Keppel states that the most generous estimates put the figure at one-tenth of one percent of the total annual expenditures on education. We all know that government assistance in recent years has increased, but the situation still does not compare favorably with agriculture, industry, and government.

More specifically, the problem falls to each of the individual school systems:

"Basic to development is research and planning and here, too, must be entered the method of policy development. Certainly we must be past the day of relying upon authoritarian methodology in the development of policy. The alternative lies in broad professional and lay participation, based upon and buttressed by the contributions of research."[40]

There is no question that the need for research, development, and evaluation facilities exists in all school systems. In the summary of estimates, model District of Columbia school budget, fiscal year 1967, which Superintendent Hansen submitted to Congressman PUCINSKI's subcommittee on January 10, 1966, the superintendent listed $4,000,000.00 as "Funds for research, planning, and evaluation." In a footnote he stated that "About 2 percent of the budget should be allocated for guidance and evaluation of the other 98 percent of the program."[41] But a question does exist as to whether those facilities should be strictly under the control of the administration or whether there should be some staff independent of the administration and subject only to the board.

On the face of it, the idea of research facilities solely for the board appears to make sense. It would seem to provide the board with a control group in judging the performance of the superintendent and the value of his programs. Nevertheless, the weight of opinion is against the idea and for the same reason that it opposed board meddling in administration. If the board cannot trust its superintendent's researching abilities, it should consider a new executive officer. The bulk of literature does favor strong research facilities within the administration.

For this reason certain findings of the Task Force on Antipoverty in the District of Columbia are provided with an unsuitable recommendation. The study states:

"Yet in almost every case, virtually no independent study has been given to the issues of the Board. It fails to provide an adequate forum for the resolution of controverted educational problems. For most fields, the role which the Board has adopted has been merely to review and to accept proposals which have come to it from the Superintendent of Schools.

"With only the Superintendent's favorable recommendation before it, with no position stating comprehensively and objectively all aspects of the proposal, with neither a contrary memorandum or independent study, the Board of Education gave approval to the Superintendent's initial recommendation that the track system be introduced in the high schools in 1956."[42]

These are justifiable complaints. A board which gives no study to administrative proposals is at fault. An administrator who presents no alternatives or objective analysis definitely takes unprofessional advantage of his board, if that was the case. The obvious solution would be for the board to intensify its study and to censure the administrator in a fashion it deems appropriate under the circumstances. The recommendation of the Task Force, however, does not appear to stay within the spirit of proper board-administrator relations:

"That the Board of Education employ personnel to prepare independent studies to assist in passing upon recommendations submitted to it by the Superintendent of Schools."[43]

I am assuming, I believe correctly, that the Task Force refers to permanent staff in its recommendation.

The results of the survey conducted by the District of Columbia Citizens for Better Public Education are illuminating in regard to this issue. In answer to the questions, "Does the School Board have independent research facilities to aid in its consideration of recommendations presented by the school administration or other interested parties?" and "How would you evaluate the feasibility of independent research facilities for the School Board?," the following answers were received:

Akron, Ohio: No. "Unnecessary; it seems to infer that administrative personnel is unreliable."

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Buffalo, New York: No. "Such service should be available from regular staff whose abilities and reports must be respected."

Chicago, Illinois: Yes. "Havinghurst Report, Hanser Report, current: Study by Booz, Allen, and Hamilton (It is clear from this answer that the 'yes' does not apply to permanent personnel for the board). A strong superintendent would resent it and a weak superintendent would capitulate. You have to give research help to the superintendent and trust him. When you, the board, cannot trust him, then, you have to replace him."

Cincinnati, Ohio: No. "It has merit but would add to the expense of a Board of Education."

Cleveland, Ohio: No. "I doubt if this would be good."

Dallas, Texas: No. "School system should conduct its own research. It can employ professional help for studies, surveys, and opinion—polling from time to time."

Houston, Texas: Yes. "Tax Research Association. No comment."

Milwaukee, Wisconsin: No. "Not needed with competent administration."

Newark, New Jersey: No. "A good idea. Should be studied by our board as to its feasibility and necessity."

New Orleans, Louisiana: No. "Independent research facilities for a Board on a permanent basis, in my judgment, do tend to involve the Board too much in minutiae. However, I think that the use of independent research service concerning specific problems and issues is very much needed and desirable."

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: Yes. "Consultants. Good to bring outside expert opinions."

Portland, Oregon: No. "The Board utilizes certain staff members for special services. I think the Board—any Board—should have a staff to assist them with their many functions."

San Diego, California: No.

Seattle, Washington: No. "I see no need for independent research by the board. Such work should be promoted by the administration, or at least the administration should be involved in any research which the board may feel necessary."

Tampa, Florida: No. "I do not feel that they are necessary. Our board has access to any information it wishes. It seems such facilities would result in needless duplication."

Washington, D.C.: No. "Not only a good idea, but an increasing necessity. Questions pursued by board members would not necessarily impinge upon or overlap the educational research pursued in the school system."

Not one of the 16 respondents appears to have permanent staff employed in independent research for the board. (Houston's answer is a bit vague.) The consensus is that such facilities would be undesirable, although occasional outside studies would be most desirable. Since many of these comments stem from the administration's offices, we must keep an open mind on the subject. Nevertheless, the evidence does appear convincing.

Currently the Board of Education of the District of Columbia is meant to have research facilities in the school system. Theoretically, the administration or the board may go to the Assistant Superintendent in Charge of General Research, Budget, and Legislation to make requests. In actual fact, however, for reasons of understaffing and lack of funds, this office has never done any research of the type we are discussing here. The demands of research connected with budget and legislation have taken all the time of the assistant superintendent and his staff.

In an interview with the assistant superintendent, Dr. Joseph Carroll, I learned that he considers the need for research done by his office very important to the school system. In his opinion, the present administration and the board feel that the research capacity of his office is not meant to involve educational policy. He believes, to the contrary, that his duties may be equated to those of the treasurer of a large corporation as opposed to the comptroller. His duties should not be merely to keep figures. Since he has to project spending, he believes that he must be able to anticipate policy. It remains a fact that his office has not had and does not have the ability to evaluate policy issues, although Dr. Carroll believes that it should be able to do some of that. Certainly, it has to be done somewhere. Despite Dr. Carroll's optimism over his growing staff of researchers, his office is understaffed. It is badly in need of improved A. D. P. information services. The board would be well advised to take a long look at the adequacy of its administration's office of General Research.

Dr. Carroll was in agreement that the board should make use of outside sources, such as study groups and university directed reporting, on a now-and-then basis to evaluate specific issues as they arise. Currently, the District of Columbia is involved in two such programs. One is being conducted by the Teachers College of Columbia University and the other is under the direction of George Washington University. Since these programs are made possible only through Federal funds, Dr. Carroll agrees that it would be a sensible idea to earmark certain funds in each budget for similar studies. This would assure the capacity for evaluation and research even if Federal funds were curtailed or withdrawn.

It is suggested, therefore, that the Board of Education of the District of Columbia avoid the creation of independent research facilities solely for use of the board. Some plan of increased secretarial staff, such as has been suggested by several board members,[44] might well be all that is necessary to give the board members the needed time to evaluate the administration's recommendations. It is further suggested that measures be taken to give meaning to the concept of research insofar as it is under the jurisdiction of the administration. Increased staff and additional funds are necessary. It is further suggested that the board continue making use of extra-administration research facilities, such as those presently funded by the Federal government, and that funds be set aside in the next budget for use in similar programs.

Public information services

In discussing the subject of public information services we are once again faced with a topic about which there is overwhelming professional agreement which points an irrefutably accusing finger at the District of Columbia school system. In a recent conversation with an official of the National Education Association I made mention of the total lack of any public information service for the D.C. schools.[45] His reaction was one of great surprise. The need for this facility is such common knowledge that he simply took it for granted that there existed one, although it appeared to be functioning inefficiently.

The purpose of a public information center within the school system is, of course, to foster school-community relations. The public must be kept aware of the educational matters. As the survey report on the Hillsborough County Public School states:

"It is unfortunate but nevertheless true that conditions must sometimes get very bad before they can begin to get better. If the public can be 'properly informed and adequately involved,' however, it is less likely that a school system will travel this painful route." [46]

In the book which he edited, "Boardsmanship: A Guide for the School Board Member," H. Thomas James has the following to say about school-community relations:

"The public will support the programs and policies of the board of education only when it understands and appreciates them. Boards, therefore, have a continuing responsibility to provide the community with information about the schools, about the quantity and quality of the services they offer, and about the ways and means by which they can be improved. Conversely, an interested citizenry should make its needs and desires known to the schools . . . The time, effort, and money spent to achieve this are well spent, for such understanding contributes not only to the welfare of the school, but to the community as well.

"The board should require its administrative staff to present definite plans for the achievement of improved school-community relations. It is the board's responsibility, however, to approve and evaluate the program.

"In addition to cooperation with press and radio, a sound program should provide for bulletins for parents, explanatory pamphlets and brochures . . . school programs and exhibits, speakers' bureaus, and should make a continuing effort to get the public into the school to observe the activities and the facilities. Your efforts to know and understand the community should include the use of such devices as public opinion polls, school and community surveys, public forums, and the encouragement of lay groups interested in school problems.

"Finally, an economic purpose of a sound school-community relations program needs to be clearly understood. Schools compete for money with other services of government and with all the infinite demands of private goods and services. In view of the competing demands for the tax-payer's dollar, unless the facts about the benefits and the needs of education can be set forth often and clearly, the support of education will be limited." [47]

I believe that a comment made by Dr. Shaheen in answer to a question put to him by the Rockford, Illinois, School Board prior to his appointment as Superintendent of Schools in Rockford is pertinent to this discussion:

"I don't consider my job to be just educating children. That's the job of the community. A large part of my job is educating the community. Only if the community believes in the school district will the children benefit from its schools." [48]

A board of education president in 1963 did not hold this view, apparently. As part of his unfortunate policy, which brought storms of protest in Cleveland, Ohio, he eliminated an existing school-community facility. In a report of an investigation by the National Commission on Professional Rights and Responsibilities of the National Education Association entitled "Cleveland, Ohio: When a Board of Education Fails to Fulfill Its Proper Responsibilities" we read the following criticism:

"One of the major actions of the current Board president after his election to office in January 1963 was to introduce a motion that the public relations department be abolished as of June 1963. The motion was adopted by a 5–2 vote, thus cutting off two years of concentrated effort during which remarkable strides had been made toward creating the kind of system-wide and community-wide communication that is difficult to achieve, but of inestimable importance to an effectively functioning public school system." [49]

Further on in the report the Commission recommended that the board act as follows:

"Reestablish the public relations division in the superintendent's office. No operation, public or private, of the size of the Cleveland school district can expect to have the understanding and support that it needs without an active public information program . . . An adequate public relations program more than pays for itself in terms of public understanding of the program, time saved in answering inquiries that develop

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from misunderstanding and public support for improved conditions in the schools."[20]

These are convincing arguments for a similar program in Washington.

It is once again interesting to consider certain findings of the District of Columbia Citizens for Better Public Education study on selected school board practices of major cities. Of the 14 respondents commenting upon the feasibility of a public information service, 100 percent praised it highly. Although it was not always possible to determine with certainty the existence of such a program in these cities (due to the wording of answers), it was apparent that a large majority had one. In the case of Newark, New Jersey, the board is presently implementing this service. Washington, D.C., reported the need for a public information center. I have selected three typical comments of interest:

New Orleans, Louisiana: "A public information service for a school system is imperative if that school system is to develop an enlightened public which is able to weigh complex issues and to vote intelligently."

Seattle, Washington: "Authentic public information can best be provided by a district staff. Outside agencies are inclined to emphasize spectacular and often non-essential educational information."

Tampa, Florida: "We do have a research and information division within the system. I feel such a service is absolutely necessary. Schools are perhaps more dependent than any other agency on public understanding and support. And we cannot expect people to understand or support something they do not know anything about, especially when it is as complex as the modern urban school system."

One further benefit may be achieved through a public information service:

"A sound public relations program results in the selection of better candidates for board membership.

"A public which is well informed about the schools demands and gets better school board leadership. Any program designed to develop a better-informed and more responsible public leads eventually to an improved school board."[21]

The intensity of school-community relations as they now exist in Washington is the consequence of crisis after crisis. Pressure groups of all types, some good and some bad, are doing the job which should be facilitated, at least, by a public information service in the school system. Were there such a service, many currently circulating bits of misinformation could be clarified. It is suggested, therefore, that this service be created as soon as feasible, and perhaps sooner.

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[1] Alpheus L. White, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education, "Local School Boards: Organization and Practices" (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1962), pp. 81–82.

[2] The list of literature in support of the theoretical delineation is interminable. A good source is Keith Goldhammer, "The School Board" (New York: The Center for Applied Research in Education, 1964), esp. p. 49 ff.

[3] Many studies and surveys support this conclusion. See, for example, E. F. Donahue, "Identification and Differentiation of Responsibilities Assumed by Superintendents and School Boards in the Administration of the Public School System With the Evaluation of Existing Practices" (Unpublished Ph. D., University of Connecticut, 1958) and W. C. Reavis, "Relations of the School Board to the School Personnel" in the American School Board Journal, 116 (March, 1948), p. 32 ff.

[4] J. Walton, "Administration and Policy-Making in Education" (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1959), esp. Chapter IV.

[5] D. E. Griffiths, "Human Relations in Administration" (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1956), p. 357; as quoted in K. Goldhammer, op. cit., p. 52.

[6] Archie R. Dykes, "School Board and Superintendent: Their Effective Working Relationships" (Danville, Illinois: The Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., 1965), pp. 216–218.

[7] Ibid., p. 219.

[8] Division of Surveys and Field Services, George Peabody College for Teachers, "Hillsborough County, Florida, Public Schools: A Survey Report" (Nashville, Tennessee: 1966), pp. 27–28.

[9] The Educational Policies Commission, "The Unique Role of the Superintendent of Schools" (Washington, D.C.: National Education Association of the United States, 1965), p. 15.

[10] American Association of School Administrators, "Roles, Responsibilities, Relationships of the School Board, Superintendent, and Staff" (Washington, D.C.: The Association, 1963), p. 13.

[11] A. R. Dykes, op. cit., p. 112.

[12] K. Goldhammer, op. cit., p. 100.

[13] A. R. Dykes, op. cit., p. 135.

[14] George Peabody College for Teachers, op. cit., pp. 24–25.

[15] Robert E. Wilson, "The Modern School Superintendent" (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1960), p. 50; as quoted in A. R. Dykes, op. cit., p. 112.

[16] Board of School Directors of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, "The School Board and the Administration: A Statement of Principles" (Milwaukee, Wisconsin: The Board, 1957), p. 2.

[17] K. Goldhammer, op. cit., p. 53.

[18] Ibid., p. 54.

[19] Ibid., pp. 54–55.

[20] Ibid., pp. 47–48.

[21] Task Force on Antipoverty in the District of Columbia of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, "A Task Force Study of the Public School System in the District of Columbia as it Relates to the War on Poverty" (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1966), p. 8.

[22] I refer to John Stacks, staff reporter for the Evening Star.

[24] Maurice E. Stapley, "School Board Studies" (Chicago: The Midwest Administration Center, University of Chicago, June, 1957), p. 54.

[25] Luvern L. Cunningham, "Decision-Making Behavior of School Boards," in American School Board Journal, 144 (February, 1962), pp. 13–16.

[26] W. Diffenbaugh, "Certain Practices in City School Administration," U.S. Bureau of Education, City School Leaflet, No. 29 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1927).

[27] Alpheus L. White, op. cit., p. 40 ff.

[28] Board of Education Analysis Committee of the District of Columbia Citizens for Better Public Education, "Questionnaire of Selected School Board Practices" (Washington, D.C.: uncompleted survey, August, 1966).

[29] Where the board functions as a committee-of-the-whole, it is not included here as a standing committee for obvious reasons.

[30] Milwaukee's board has 15 members who serve for 6 years. Note that a "possible conflict with administration" is mentioned even though Milwaukee has clearly stated the role of the board and that of the superintendent. See above, footnote 16.

[31] H. Thomas James provides certain useful statistics in "Who Makes the Decisions About the Public Schools?" Proceedings of the Third Annual Conference of the National Committee for Support of the Public Schools (Washington, O.C.: The Committee, 1965), pp. 28–29. He states:

"Over the past three decades almost a hundred thousand school districts have ceased to exist in this country . . . we have dropped from 127,000 school districts (in 1932) to something on the order of 28,000 or less at present.

"During these three decades school enrollments have risen by roughly fifteen million pupils. . . . But the membership on governing boards of school districts has declined during this period by perhaps four hundred thousand, to the present level of about 140,000 school board members.

"Stated another way, the average ratio of board members to pupils has shifted from one board member for about 48 pupils in 1932 to one board member for about 300 pupils today. The ratio is much greater in most urban and suburban districts."

[32] Charles Everend Reeves, "School Boards, Their Status, Functions, and Activities" (New York: Prentice-Hall, 1964), pp. 120–123.

[33] H. Thomas James, (ed.), "Boardsmanship: A Guide for the School Board Member" (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1961 edititión), p. 14.

[34] A. R. Dykes, op. cit., p. 137. See also Ward G. Reeder, "School Boards and Superintendents" (New York: Macmillan Co., 1954), p. 29 and K. Goldhammer, op. cit., p. 75.

[35] President's Committee on Public Higher Education in the District of Columbia, "A Report to the President" (Washington, D.C.: The Committee, June 1964), p. 42.

[36] Mr. Don Davies is Executive Secretary for the National Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards.

[37] "The District of Columbia Board of Education Presents its FY 1968 Budget," "Space to Learn", Office of the Assistant Superintendent in Charge of General Research, Budget and Legislation, stated under 'Problem 8'.

[38] George Peabody College for Teachers, op. cit., pp. 39–40.

[39] Francis Keppel, "Personnel Policies for Public Education" (Pittsburgh, Pa.: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1961), p. 43 ff.

[40] Alfred D. Simpson, "School and Community Interaction," in The School Board and

Public Education (Pittsburgh, Pa.: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1951).

[41] Task Force on Antipoverty in the District of Columbia, op. cit., p. 101.

[42] Ibid., p. 7.

[43] Ibid., p. 8.

[44] I personally favor the suggestion of Dr. Alexander to have two additional secretaries working only for board members. His plan would be for each member to have exclusive use of one secretary on one specified day each week. I do not believe that the idea of one staff member per one board member, which Dr. Sessions put forward only as a suggestion, would be wise. It would very likely divide the board into nine separate units and each staff member would be victim of innumerable pressure groups. This, at least, was the experience in New York several years ago. The same criticism has been made of Los Angeles.

[45] I refer again to Dr. Davies. The proposal under Federal funds for a Human Relations officer is rather vague at this writing.

[46] George Peabody College for Teachers, op. cit., p. 18.

[47] H. Thomas James (ed.), "Boardsmanship," op. cit., pp. 44–47.

[48] "How to Hire the Right Superintendent in Your District" in School Management (April, 1966), p. 182.

[49] National Commission on Professional Rights and Responsibilities of the National Education Association, Cleveland, Ohio: "When a Board of Education Fails to Fulfill its Proper Responsibilities," A Report of an Investigation (Washington, D.C.: The Association, June, 1964), p. 27.

[50] Ibid., pp. 44–45.

[51] Maurice E. Stapley, op. cit., p. 51.

Free Thinking Among Economists Is Short—Students Suffer Loss

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ARCH A. MOORE, JR.
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include in the Appendix of the Record an article entitled "Free Thinking Among Economists Is Short—Students Suffer Loss," which is a thought-provoking essay written by William D. Pardridge and which article appeared in the Clarksburg, W. Va., Telegram of October 13, 1966, an outstanding newspaper in my congressional district:

Free Thinking Among Economists Is Short—Students Suffer Loss

(Editor's Note.—William Pardridge, a resident of Linden, Va., has been writing of "economic inequities" for some months. Today his article is on the lack of revolutionary thinking in the field of economics. A former editor of Air Affairs, a Washington publication, Pardridge laments that graduate students, the next generation of Washington bureaucrats, aren't getting mentally inspired.)

(By William D. Pardridge)

American economics professors, by and large, are tied to the apron strings of their mothers' textbooks.

What they need more than sedatives in the form of easy research grants are a pair of scissors and an intellectual do-it-yourself kit.

Economic inequities of a regional or national scale frequently are initially proposed by political do-gooders. Mayors, governors, and presidents get behind economic policies that are actually bad for the economy because they don't know any better.

Their civil-services and appointive economic advisers don't stop them because they don't know any better themselves, or they don't want to lose their jobs.

If a political administrator continues to take advice from dishonest advisers, the simple solution is for the voters to get another mayor, governor, or president. This should be clear if not easy.

The other cause of people in power pushing do-good legislation that actually is bad for the economy—honest but ignorant advisers—is of far more serious concern.

Individualism and ingenuity in the market places of commerce, industry, and transportation made America a good nation and a world power.

Upon considered analysis, just how does the library differ from the marketplace? It differs not at all.

The marketplace has been a sort of free-for-all where the participants never heard of apron strings. The library had been that way, too, until vast amounts of money—both private and public—nurtured the growth to maturity of academic institutions able to offer mass positions of great personal security to men who "like books."

Both honest-to-goodness intellectuals and alleged intellectuals were attracted to these institutions in droves—until now the faculties of American institutions of higher learning together form one of the controlling power groups of our whole social structure.

Unfortunately for that social structure in general and our economic thought in particular, the academic power group is controlled almost entirely by the alleged intellectuals instead of by honest-to-goodness ones.

And this makes the lot of an American graduate student a sorry one.

Graduate students in economics—our future professors and bureaucrats—are told just what to read, and then they are formally "examined" by professors who cannot see beyond the printed pages assigned by them as required reading.

If a graduate student strikes out on his own intellectual path to seek a different answer to a routine "basic" question, he is known as an odd ball. His very expensive tuition grant may be put in serious jeopardy.

To little minds in the academic community and to ignorant minds in the business community, grades are the infallible measure of academic promise. This is tragic, for it almost always means that the rote-thinking graduate student is the one who gets all the fancy recommendations.

The great bunko artist from Britain, Lord Keynes, was not all bad. Nobody can be all bad. Upon doing very poorly in a civil service test in economics, John Maynard Keynes said that "the examiners presumably knew less than I did."

Johnny Keynes in 1906 must have had his crystal ball with him at the time, for he most surely was talking about the future plight of American economics graduate students at the mercy of professors whose only connection with sheer reality is Batman.

Keynes had a forceful personality, and he went on to what he thought were bigger things. If only his ego had let him realize that economic employment causes investment, instead of the reverse, he could have contributed quite a lot. Keynes' fiscal policy, as extended by modern apron-string economists, actually handicaps honest employment by making mass handouts routine.

If we are to go on the premise that a forceful personality is an indispensable requirement for being an economist of note, then we should give up forthwith. We should junk our hopes of sound economic policies, and just let welfare-state thinking manage our affairs and our demise.

Or we should emphatically relight the lanterns of individuality in our colleges and universities. Or go out of business.

Publications of the American economics profession form one huge closed corporation of the self-appointed elite. With few exceptions, they are managed by people with fixed ideas. Like in a block of cement.

Intellectual heresy in economics is a crime worse than murder, and punishment is rigid domestic exile. The unofficial but controlling law in the profession is "Publish or Perish." Rather than perish, academic economists publish refinements and rewordings of "accepted" concepts.

These sad professors soon may be sorry professors, for it is the economy that will perish—and they with it.

There is only one real alternative to rote thinking, and that is original thinking. It cannot be ordered, and it cannot be planted, but it can be nurtured and encouraged when it does appear in our youth.

Since 1929, say in the last 35–40 years, certainly at least one year has been added to the usual three-year period an ordinary college graduate must take to earn an economics Ph.D.

But in the main, no extra year on campus has been added to the Ph.D. years. More superficial-treatment courses have been tacked on to the curicula, and the pace from one exam to the next is faster.

There is a change in tempo and an exaggerated emphasis on status-giving mathematics, but no semblance can be found to the in-depth program for the M.D.

Medical school administrators, faculties, and student bodies don't think twice about a long academic training period that even includes a post-M.D. internship followed by several years of specialized training.

Fortunately, this time squeeze to produce assembly-line economists is not universal.

Yale University, for instance, states flatly that "The program for the Ph.D. normally will be completed in four years." Certainly this is a start in the right direction.

All aspiring economists cannot go to prestige institutions of higher learning. However, it is not generally in these places that the young, rugged intellectual gets his very first start.

The grass-roots colleges and the State Universities are where we must aim our critical attention.

It was from the American hinterland that sprung this nation's political, moral, and economic strength, and it is to our intellectual hinterland that we must direct our pleas and plans for academic individualism in every sense of the term.

Senator Milward Simpson, of Wyoming

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM PROXMIRE
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, a warm and good friend will not be with us when the new Congress convenes in January. Senator Milward Simpson, of Wyoming, will retire from this body. I am most happy to join my colleagues in wishing him well.

The people of Wyoming have given to Milward Simpson the two highest honors within their power. He served his State for 4 years as an able and popular Governor. In 1962 he was elected to this body. Now of his own choice he has decided to leave the Senate.

During his 4 years in the U.S. Senate, it is highly unlikely that any Member of this body ever earned the combination of affection and respect from his colleagues which MILWARD SIMPSON did. Although the senior Senator from Wisconsin occasionally found himself on differing sides of a question from Senator SIMPSON, I found him invariably to be the perfect opponent—a man of great integrity, totally without bitterness, and absolutely fair. Senator SIMPSON was always an effective and forceful exponent of his political philosophy, but even more importantly he has always exemplified those remarkable personal qualities of charity, kindness, and decency.

I want to wish Senator MILWARD SIMPSON good health and much happiness in the years ahead. The Senate and country will miss him greatly.

Report to the People of the Seventh Ohio District

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include my report to the people of the Seventh Ohio District on my voting and attendance records for my first year as their Representative in the U.S. House of Representatives—the 2d session of the 89th Congress.

There were 399 calls of the House to which I responded 343 times, a score of 85 percent. Of these, 206 were routine quorum calls to which I was present and responded 185 times, a score of 90-percent attendance. These quorum calls are omitted in the interest of conserving space.

There were 193 rollcall votes for 185 of which I was present to vote, a score of 82 percent.

Ten of the missed votes were at scattered intervals throughout the session when I was forced to be absent to meet previously made commitments to my constituency and my travel schedule prevented my being in Washington at the time of the vote. On several of these occasions, I inserted statements in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD advising as to how I would have voted had I been present.

The bulk of these missed rollcall votes occurred during the last 6 days of the session when I was obliged to be absent in order to participate in the groundbreaking ceremonies for the Buck Creek flood control project at Springfield, Ohio, and to meet previous commitments in the Seventh District and elsewhere in the Nation.

During these 6 closing days of the session, 12 of the missed votes were on conference reports representing legislation on which I had previously voted, and 4 votes were on contempt of Congress citations.

On two of these conference report rollcall votes I was paired: For the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1966, and against the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966.

Six votes were on new substantive legislation on which I had not voted previously. In addition, there were two conference reports relating to these six items of legislation on which I was unable to vote.

The only two major bills on which I had no recorded vote were on the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 and the Foreign Investors Tax Act of 1966, the so-called Christmas tree bill. In both instances, I was unable to be present to hear the debate because of the commitments outlined above.

The description of the bills and the amendments or motions in the report are for purposes of identification only. No attempt is made to describe the legislation completely or to elaborate upon the issues involved. The descriptions used are, for the most part, taken from the official titles of the bill, which do not always reflect the nature or true purpose of the legislation. However, upon request, I will be pleased to furnish more complete information concerning any particular bill and the reasons for my vote.

I have been rated on my voting record by a number of organizations, ranging from Americans for Democratic Action to Americans for Constitutional Action.

The National Associated Businessman, a bipartisan organization, rates me at 100 percent for sound business voting for economy in our Government. The average for the Ohio Republican delegation is 97 percent.

The Americans for Constitutional Action has given me an 81 percent rating. The average for the Ohio Republican delegation is 85 percent.

The AFL–CIO Committee on Political Education—COPE—rates me at a flat zero on the basis of two votes cast this year. COPE rates the Ohio Republican delegation at an average of 8 percent.

Americans for Democratic Action rates me at 8 percent and rates the other Ohio Republicans at an average of 4.7 percent.

My voting record follows:

89th Cong., 2d sess.

Roll-call No.	Date 1966	Measure, question, and result	Vote
		H. Res. 665, authorizing funds for expenses of House Un-American Activities Committee:	
3	Jan. 27	On resolution. (Adopted 299 to 24.)	Yea.
		H. Res. 699, citing Robert M. Shelton for contempt of Congress during Ku Klux Klan hearings:	
6	Feb. 2	On resolution. (Adopted 344 to 28.)	Yea.
		H. Res. 700, citing Calvin Fred Craig for contempt of Congress during Ku Klux Klan hearings:	
7	Feb. 2	On motion to recommit to special committee for study. (Rejected 57 to 307.)	Nay.
		H. Res. 706, agreeing to Senate amendments to H.R. 30, providing $9,500,000 for U.S. participation in Inter-American Cultural Center in Florida:	
9	Feb. 3	On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed to 201 to 140.)	Nay.
		H.R. 12410, providing education and other benefits for veterans who served after expiration of Korean GI bill:	
11	Feb. 7	On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed 381 to 0.)	Yea.
		S. 1698, establishing a procedure for the review of proposed bank mergers:	
13	Feb. 8	On passage as amended. (Passed 372 to 17.)	Yea.
		H.R. 12563, authorizing United States to join Asian Development Bank and to pay $200 million subscription:	
15	Feb. 9	On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed 292 to 80.)	Nay.
		H.R. 706, providing for special boards to eliminate backlog of undecided claims before National Railroad Adjustment Board:	
16	Feb. 9	On passage. (Passed 380 to 0.)	Not voting.
		H. Res. 736, providing for consideration of H.R. 12752, Tax Adjustment Act of 1966:	
18	Feb. 23	On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed to 326 to 50.)	Nay.
		H.R. 12752, Tax Adjustment Act of 1966:	
19	Feb. 23	On motion to recommit with instructions to delete section postponing auto and telephone excise tax cuts. (Rejected 187 to 207.)	Yea.
20	Feb. 23	On passage. (Passed 246 to 146.)	Nay.
		H. Res. 742, providing for consideration of H.R. 12169, authorizing supplemental foreign aid funds for southeast Asia including Vietnam in 1966:	
22	Feb. 24	On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed to 359 to 11.)	Yea.
		H.R. 12169, authorizing supplemental foreign aid funds for southeast Asia including Vietnam in 1966:	
23	Feb. 24	On motion to recommit with instructions to specify countries where funds are to be spent. (Rejected 189 to 213.)	Yea.
24	Feb. 24	On passage. (Passed 350 to 27.)	Yea.
		H.R. 12889, authorizing supplemental funds in fiscal 1966 for military equipment for southeast Asia:	
26	Mar. 1	On passage. (Passed 392 to 4.)	Yea.
		S. 1666, providing for appointment of additional circuit and district judges:	
28	Mar. 2	On passage. (Passed 371 to 23.)	Yea.
		H.R. 9963, authorizing $4,600,000 in U.S. funds for Alaska exposition:	
30	Mar. 2	On passage. (Passed 202 to 173.)	Nay.
		H.R. 12322, authorizing referendum to compel cottongrowers to pay assessments for cotton research and promotion:	
33	Mar. 3	Motion to recommit with instructions to allow each producer 1 vote in referendum regardless of amount produced. (Rejected 185 to 191.)	Yea.
34	Mar. 3	On passage. (Passed 189 to 183.)	Nay.
		H.R. 12752, Tax Adjustment Act of 1966:	
36	Mar. 15	On agreeing to conference report. (Agreed to 288 to 102.)	Nay.

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Roll-call No.	Date 1966	Measure, question, and result	Vote
		H.R. 13546, making fiscal 1966 supplemental defense and foreign aid appropriations primarily for Vietnam:	
38	Mar. 15	On passage. (Passed 389 to 2.)	Yea.
		H.R. 6785, providing uniform date for beginning and ending of daylight saving time throughout the United States:	
40	Mar. 16	On passage. (Passed 292 to 98.)	Nay.
		H.R. 13448, providing the benefits of faster and less expensive mail service to servicemen overseas:	
42	Mar. 21	On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed 303 to 0.)	Not voting.
		H. Res. 774, providing for consideration of S. 2394, authorizing $750,000 residence for the Vice President:	
44	Mar. 22	On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed to 236 to 135.)	Nay.
		S. 2394, authorizing $750,000 residence for the Vice President:	
45	Mar. 22	On passage. (Passed 197 to 184.)	Nay.
		H.R. 14012, making supplemental appropriations of $2,500,000,000, including funds for a new rent subsidy program and Teachers Corps for fiscal 1966:	
48	Mar. 29	Motion to recommit with instructions to delete $12,000,000 for rent subsidies. (Rejected 190 to 198.)	Yea.
49	Mar. 29	On passage. (Passed 269 to 122.)	Nay.
		S. 1404, providing uniform date for beginning and ending of daylight saving time throughout the United States:	
50	Mar. 30	On agreeing to conference report. (Agreed to 281 to 91.)	Nay.
		H. Res. 802, providing for consideration of S. 2729, increasing lending authority of Small Business Administration and separating disaster loans from regular business funds:	
53	Mar. 31	On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed to 362 to 4.)	Yea.
		S. 2729, increasing lending authority of Small Business Administration and separating disaster loans from regular business funds:	
54	Mar. 31	On passage. (Passed 372 to 0.)	Yea.
		H.R. 14224, extending initial period for enrollment in supplementary health insurance program for the aged:	
58	Apr. 6	On passage. (Passed 367 to 0.)	Yea.
		H.R. 14122, providing Federal pay increase:	
59	Apr. 6	On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed 393 to 1.)	Yea.
		H.R. 14215, making appropriations for Department of Interior and related agencies for fiscal 1967:	
60	Apr. 6	On motion to recommit with instructions to reduce bill by 5 percent. (Rejected 156 to 232.)	Yea.
61	Apr. 6	On passage. (Passed 370 to 16.)	Yea.
		H.R. 14266, making appropriations for Post Office, Treasury, Executive Office and 2 independent agencies for fiscal 1967:	
62	Apr. 6	On motion to recommit with instructions to reduce bill by 5 percent. (Rejected 127 to 244.)	Yea.
63	Apr. 6	On passage. (Passed 308 to 2.)	Yea.
		H.R. 7406, authorizing $390,000,000 for construction of 3d Grand Coulee Dam powerplant in Washington:	
65	Apr. 19	On amendment establishing a consolidated Columbia River basin accounting procedure. (Agreed to 239 to 111.)	Nay.
		S. 1761, authorizing construction of 3d Grand Coulee Dam powerplant:	
66	Apr. 19	On motion to insert text of House-passed H.R. 7406 in lieu of Senate-passed language. (Agreed to 246 to 78.)	Nay.
		H. Res. 756, disapproving transfer of the Community Relations Service from Department of Commerce to Department of Justice:	
68	Apr. 20	On agreeing to resolution. (Rejected 163 to 220.)	Yea.
		H.R. 14596, making appropriations for Department of Agriculture for fiscal 1967:	
70	Apr. 26	On motion to recommit with instructions to add amendment prohibiting sale of agricultural commodities by any nation trading with North Vietnam. (Agreed to 290 to 98.)	Yea.
71	Apr. 26	On passage. (Passed 366 to 23.)	Yea.
		H.R. 10065, to provide the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission with enforcement authority patterned after the National Labor Relations Board:	
74	Apr. 27	On passage. (Passed 299 to 94.)	Yea.
		H.R. 13881, requiring the licensing of buyers and sellers of dogs and cats used for research purposes:	
76	Apr. 28	On passage. (Passed 352 to 10.)	Yea.
		H.R. 14324, making appropriations of $5,000,000,000 for NASA for fiscal 1967:	
80	May 3	On motion to recommit with instructions to designate $20,000,000 for noise research. (Rejected 90 to 271.)	Yea.
81	May 3	On passage. (Passed 349 to 10.)	Yea.
		H.R. 14745, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare for fiscal 1967:	
86	May 5	On motion to recommit with instructions to limit expenditures to 95 percent of budget estimates. (Rejected 143 to 236.)	Yea.
87	May 5	On passage. (Passed 354 to 27.)	Yea.
		H.R. 14921, making appropriations for Independent Offices and HUD for fiscal 1967:	
91	May 10	On amendment providing $2,000,000 for rent subsidies. (Agreed to 192 to 188.)	Nay.
92	May 10	On passage. (Passed 296 to 82.)	Nay.
		H.R. 14088, providing for improved medical benefits for military personnel and dependents:	
94	May 11	On passage. (Passed 356 to 0.)	Yea.
		S. 1098, encouraging construction of more railroad boxcars by increasing rental rates:	
97	May 12	On passage. (Passed 306 to 27.)	Yea.
		S. 693, clarifying Foreign Agents Registration Act:	
98	May 16	On passage. (Passed 285 to 0.)	Yea.
		H. Res. 852, providing for consideration of H.R. 14544, Participation Sales Act; authorizing Federal borrowing not subject to debt and interest limits:	
100	May 16	On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed to 184 to 120.)	Nay.
		H.R. 14215, making appropriations for Department of Interior and related agencies for fiscal 1967:	
105	May 18	On conference report. (Agreed to 378 to 10.)	Yea.
		H.R. 14544, Participation Sales Act, authorizing Federal borrowing not subject to debt and interest limits:	
106	May 18	On motion to recommit with instructions to limit interest on participation holdings to 4.75 percent. (Rejected 180 to 218.)	Yea.
107	May 18	On passage. (Passed 206 to 190.)	Nay.
		H.R. 13712, increasing Federal minimum wage to $1.60 an hour and extending coverage to additional employees:	
113	May 26	On amendment to exempt small retail firms and service stations. (Rejected 195 to 200.)	Yea.
114	May 26	On amendment delaying minimum wage increase to $1.60 an hour until Feb. 1, 1969. (Agreed to 205 to 194.)	Yea.
115	May 26	On motion to recommit with instructions to eliminate coverage of farmworkers and broaden seasonal industries' exemptions. (Rejected 168 to 231.)	Yea.
116	May 26	On passage. (Passed 303 to 93.)	Yea.
120	June 1	H.R. 9167, authorizing civil commitment of narcotic addicts for long-term rehabilitation:	
		On motion to recommit with instructions to exclude from benefits persons charged with selling or importing narcotics. (Agreed to 198 to 168.)	Yea.
121	June 1	On passage. (Passed 367 to 1.)	Yea.
		H.R. 14050, extending the Library Services and Construction Act:	
123	June 2	On passage. (Passed 336 to 2.)	Yea.
		H.R. 14643, authorizing $140 million for international studies at U.S. colleges and universities:	
124	June 6	On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed 194 to 89.)	Nay.
		H.R. 10, broadening Self-Employed Individuals Retirement Act:	
125	June 6	On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed 291 to 0.)	Yea.
		H.R. 15456, making appropriations for House of Representatives and related offices:	
127	June 7	On passage. (Passed 341 to 2.)	Yea.
		S. 1357, revising existing bail practices in U.S. courts:	
128	June 7	On passage. (Passed 319 to 14.)	Yea.
		H. Res. 882, providing for consideration of H.R. 15202, increasing temporary national debt limit to $330,000,000,000:	
130	June 8	On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed to 205 to 153.)	Nay.
		H.R. 15202, increasing temporary national debt limit to $330,000,000,000:	
131	June 8	On passage. (Passed 199 to 165.)	Nay.
		H.R. 14929, Food for Freedom Act, promoting international trade in agricultural commodities:	
133	June 9	On amendment to extend credit from 20 to 40 years. (Agreed to 193 to 165.)	Nay.
134	June 9	On motion to recommit with instructions to prohibit credit sales to Communist countries and to change resale formula to prevent Government sales at less than 80 percent of parity. (Rejected 157 to 200.)	Yea.
135	June 9	On passage. (Passed 333 to 20.)	Yea.
		H.R. 14019, authorizing funds for acquisition and maintenance of Department of State buildings overseas:	
137	June 13	On passage. (Passed 290 to 3.)	Not voting.
		S. 2950, authorizing procurement of military weapons and providing 3.2 percent military pay increase:	
141	June 14	On passage. (Passed 356 to 2.)	Yea.
		H.R. 14025, extending the Defense Production Act:	
145	June 16	On amendment giving President power to impose consumer credit controls. (Rejected 73 to 275.)	Nay.
		S. 1160, freedom of information bill, providing for greater public access to Federal records:	
147	June 20	On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed 307 to 0.)	Not voting.
		H.R. 10860, allowing States to sell confiscated oil in interstate commerce:	
148	June 20	On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed 306 to 1.)	Not voting.

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Roll-call No.	Date 1966	Measure, question, and result	Vote
		H.R. 15119, extending unemployment compensation benefits and preserving State control of system:	
150	June 22	On passage. (Passed 374 to 10.)	Not voting.
		H.R. 13196, authorizing program for training of health professions personnel:	
152	June 23	On passage. (Passed 364 to 0.)	Not voting.
		H. Res. 875, providing for consideration of H.R. 14904, increasing parcel post rates and size and weight restrictions; under procedure bypassing Rules Committee:	
154	June 27	On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed to 222 to 148.)	Nay.
		H.R. 5426, prohibiting common law marriages in the District of Columbia:	
155	June 27	On motion to recommit. (Rejected 39 to 328.)	Nay.
		S. 2950, authorizing procurement of military weapons and providing 3.2-percent military pay raise:	
159	July 12	On agreeing to conference report. (Agreed to 358 to 2.)	Yea.
		H.R. 15750, authorizing foreign aid:	
164	July 14	On motion to recommit with instructions to limit authorizations to 1 year instead of 2 years and to reduce Development Loan Fund from $1,000,000,000 to $750,000,000 annually. (Rejected 191 to 193.)	Yea.
165	July 14	On passage. (Passed 237 to 146.)	Nay.
		H.R. 15941, making appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal 1967:	
171	July 20	On passage. (Passed 392 to 1.)	Yea.
		S. 602, increasing and extending small reclamation projects program:	
173	July 21	On agreeing to conference report extending program to all States. (Rejected 136 to 204.)	Yea.
		H. Res. 910, providing for consideration of H.R. 14765, Civil Rights Act of 1966; under procedure bypassing Rules Committee:	
175	July 25	On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed to 200 to 180.)	Nay.
		H.R. 14765, Civil Rights Act of 1966:	
206	Aug. 9	On amendment to exempt agents acting under instructions of owners in the sale or rental of dwellings. (Agreed to 237 to 176.)	Yea.
207	Aug. 9	On amendment making it a Federal crime to incite riots. (Agreed to 389 to 25.)	Yea.
208	Aug. 9	On amendment requiring written complaint before Federal suit to desegregate public facilities can be filed. (Agreed to 214 to 201.)	Yea.
209	Aug. 9	On motion to recommit with instructions to delete housing provisions. (Rejected 190 to 222.)	Nay.
210	Aug. 9	On passage. (Passed 259 to 157.)	Yea.
		S. 3105, authorizing $1,000,000,000 for military construction in fiscal 1967:	
213	Aug. 10	On passage. (Passed 389 to 1.)	Yea.
		H.R. 14359, authorizing funds for highway construction:	
215	Aug. 11	On motion to recommit with instructions to delete $493,000,000 for highway beautification. (Rejected 173 to 175.)	Yea.
216	Aug. 11	On passage. (Passed 341 to 1.)	Yea.
		S. 3688, providing funds to FNMA for home financing:	
218	Aug. 15	On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed 314 to 1.)	Yea.
		H.R. 16114, increasing fringe benefits to Federal civilian firefighters:	
219	Aug. 15	On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed 313 to 0.)	Yea.
		H.R. 14604, authorizing $60,000 for study of visitors' services in District of Columbia:	
220	Aug. 15	On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Rejected 209 to 108, a ⅔ majority being required.)	Nay.
		H.R. 11555, authorizing $12,000,000 for border highway in El Paso, Tex.:	
221	Aug. 15	On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Rejected 174 to 133, a ⅔ majority being required.)	Nay.
		H.R. 14810, extending urban mass transportation program indefinitely at $175,000,000 per year:	
224	Aug. 16	On motion to recommit with instructions to reduce funds to $150,000,000 and limit extension to 1 year, through fiscal 1968. (Agreed to 205 to 161.)	Yea.
225	Aug. 16	On passage. (Passed 235 to 127.)	Nay.
		H.R. 13228, Traffic Safety Act, establishing safety standards for autos and tires:	
228	Aug. 17	On amendment providing that members of the Safety Advisory Council be appointed by President instead of Commerce Secretary. (Rejected 168 to 205.)	Yea.
229	Aug. 17	On passage. (Passed 371 to 0.)	Yea.
		H.R. 14921, making appropriations for independent offices and HUD for fiscal 1967:	
231	Aug. 18	On motion to recommit conference report with instructions to eliminate participation sales program authorizing Federal borrowing not subject to debt and interest limits. (Rejected 176 to 190.)	Yea.
		H.R. 13290, Highway Safety Act, establishing highway safety program:	
232	Aug. 18	On passage. (Passed 317 to 3.)	Not voting.
		S. 602, increasing and extending small reclamation projects program:	
233	Aug. 22	On agreeing to second conference report restricting program to Western States. (Agreed to 198 to 81.)	Nay.
		H.R. 16340, prohibiting picketing near churches in District of Columbia during religious services:	
234	Aug. 22	On motion to recommit with instructions to hold public hearings and request Justice Department report and testimony from Attorney General. (Rejected 55 to 237.)	Nay.
235	Aug. 22	On passage. (Passed 249 to 44.)	Yea.
		H.R. 14596, making appropriations for Department of Agriculture for fiscal 1967:	
238	Aug. 24	On agreeing to conference report. (Agreed to 325 to 28.)	Nay.
		H.R. 15941, making appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal 1967:	
241	Aug. 25	On agreeing to conference report. (Agreed to 383 to 1.)	Yea.
242	Aug. 25	On motion to disagree to Senate amendment authorizing President to call up individual reservists and National Guardsmen without declaring a national emergency. (Agreed to 378 to 3.)	Yea.
		S. 3688, providing funds to FNMA for home financing:	
244	Aug. 26	On agreeing to conference report. (Agreed to 234 to 1.)	Not voting.
		S. 3700, extending urban mass transportation program for 3 years at $150,000,000 per year:	
245	Aug. 26	On agreeing to conference report. (Agreed to 156 to 86.)	NVA.
		H.J. Res. 1284, funding certain Federal agencies until Congress enacts fiscal year appropriation bills:	
246	Aug. 29	On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed to 323 to 6.)	Nay.
		H.R. 15963, establishing Department of Transportation:	
251	Aug. 30	On amendment to exclude Maritime Administration from the Department's jurisdiction. (Agreed to 261 to 117.)	Yea.
252	Aug. 30	On motion to recommit with instructions to assign air accident investigation functions to Transportation Safety Board. (Rejected 143 to 238.)	Yea.
253	Aug. 30	On passage. (Passed 336 to 42.)	Yea.
		S. 3155, authorizing funds for highway construction:	
255	Aug. 31	On agreeing to conference report. (Agreed to 359 to 1.)	Yea.
		S. 3005, Traffic Safety Act, establishing safety standards for autos and tires:	
257	Aug. 31	On agreeing to conference report. (Agreed to 265 to 0.)	Yea.
		S. 3052, Highway Safety Act, establishing highway safety program:	
258	Aug. 31	On agreeing to conference report. (Agreed to 360 to 3.)	Yea.
		H.R. 16574, authorizing $110,000,000 for Peace Corps in fiscal 1967:	
259	Aug. 31	On passage. (Passed 322 to 15.)	Yea.
		H.R. 15750, authorizing foreign aid:	
261	Sept. 1	On agreeing to conference report. (Agreed to 217 to 127.)	Nay.
		H.R. 15098, authorizing $10,000,000 for U.S. participation in HemisFair Exposition in Texas:	
262	Sept. 1	On motion to recommit. (Rejected 147 to 184.)	Yea.
		H.R. 15766, establishing a commission to study and recommend reform of Federal criminal laws:	
265	Sept. 6	On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed 259 to 0.)	Yea.
		H.R. 13712, increasing Federal minimum wage to $1.60 an hour and extending coverage to additional employees:	
267	Sept. 7	On motion to recommit conference report with instructions to insist on final effective date of Feb. 1, 1969, instead of 1968. (Rejected 163 to 183.)	Yea.
268	Sept. 7	On passage. (Passed 259 to 89.)	Nay.
		H.R. 14026, broadening authority of Federal banking officials to control interest rates:	
271	Sept. 8	On motion to recommit. (Rejected 130 to 214.)	Yea.
272	Sept. 8	On passage. (Passed 271 to 68.)	Nay.
		H. Res. 1002, providing for consideration of H.J. Res. 688, implementing Beirut Agreement on facilitating international circulation of visual and auditory material of educational, scientific, and cultural character:	
274	Sept. 12	On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed to 242 to 2.)	Yea.
		H. Res. 1005, providing for consideration of H.R. 11256, to improve the Federal tax lien laws:	
275	Sept. 12	On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed to 243 to 9.)	Yea.
		H. Res. 1004, providing for consideratiln of H.R. 8664, implementing Florence Agreement on duty-free entry of certain educational, scientific, and cultural materials:	
276	Sept. 12	On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed to 241 to 7.)	Yea.
		H. Res. 976, providing for consideration of H.R. 11555, authorizing $12,000,000 for border highway in El Paso, Tex.:	
277	Sept. 12	On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed to 202 to 48.)	Yea.

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Roll-call No.	Date 1966	Measure, question, and result	Vote
		H.R. 17636, making appropriations for District of Columbia for fiscal 1967:	
279	Sept. 13	On motion to recommit with instructions to reduce bill by 5 percent. (Rejected 103 to 217.)	Yea.
280	Sept. 13	On passage. (Passed 320 to 3.)	Yea.
		H.R. 17637, making appropriations for military construction for fiscal 1967:	
284	Sept. 14	On passage. (Passed 346 to 3.)	Yea.
		H.R. 8678, establishing of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore in Michigan:	
286	Sept. 19	On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed 247 to 70.)	Nay.
		H.R. 17488, increasing non-service-connected disability and death pensions for veterans and their survivors:	
287	Sept. 19	On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed 315 to 2.)	Yea.
		H.R. 15183, permitting Cuban refugees to apply for permanent residence status:	
288	Sept. 19	On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed 300 to 25.)	Yea.
		S.J. Res. 167, authorizing $1.2 million for International Conference on Water for Peace:	
289	Sept. 19	On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Rejected 161 to 154, a ⅔ majority being required.)	Yea.
		S. 3423, authorizing $600,000 to establish cultural and recreational area in Fairfax County, Va.:	
290	Sept. 19	On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Rejected 195 to 105, a ⅔ majority being required)	Nay.
		H.R. 17788, making appropriations for foreign aid and other programs for fiscal 1967:	
293	Sept. 20	On motion to recommit with instructions to reduce economic aid by 1.9 percent. (Agreed to 187 to 182.)	Yea.
294	Sept. 20	On passage. (Passed 234 to 141.)	Nay.
		H.R. 17787, making appropriations for public works for fiscal 1967:	
296	Sept. 21	On passage. (Passed 354 to 25.)	Yea.
		H.R. 17195, authorizing the President to call up reserves without declaring a national emergency and barring merger of Reserves and National Guard:	
298	Sept. 21	On passage. (Passed 332 to 6.)	Yea.
		H.R. 11555, authorizing $12,000,000 for border highway in El Paso, Tex.:	
300	Sept. 22	On motion to recommit with instructions to reduce Federal funds to $8,000,000 and to require that El Paso or Texas pay 50 percent of highway cost. (Rejected 149 to 199.)	Yea.
		H.R. 13825, authorizing funds for Tijuana River flood control project:	
301	Sept. 22	On passage. (Passed 293 to 42.)	Yea.
		H.R. 15111, authorizing $1,750,000,000 for antipoverty program for fiscal 1967:	
317	Sept. 29	On motion to strike enacting clause. (Rejected 150 to 208.)	Yea.
318	Sept. 29	On amendment to limit supergrades to 1 for each 100 employees. (Agreed to 257 to 108.)	Yea.
319	Sept. 29	On motion to recommit with instructions to substitute Opportunity Crusade. (Rejected 162 to 203.)	Yea.
320	Sept. 29	On passage. (Passed 210 to 156.)	Nay.
		H.R. 17607, suspending 7-percent investment tax credit:	
323	Sept. 30	On Byrnes amendment continuing credit for construction of water and air pollution control facilities. (Agreed to 330 to 2.)	Yea.
324	Sept. 30	On passage. (Passed 221 to 118.)	Nay.
		H.R. 16076, authorizing funds for water pollution control:	
325	Sept. 30	On passage. (Passed 312 to 0.)	Yea.
		S. 985, establishing certain fair packaging and labeling standards:	
326	Oct. 3	On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed 300 to 8.)	Yea.
		S. 3807, authorizing $15,000,000 for nuclear power-desalting project:	
327	Oct. 3	On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed 316 to 1.)	Yea.
		H.R. 13447, authorizing $15,000,000 for estuarine areas:	
328	Oct. 3	On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Rejected 208 to 108, a ⅔ majority being required.)	Yea.
		H.R. 18119, making appropriations for Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for fiscal 1967:	
330	Oct. 4	On motion to recommit with instructions to reduce all but FBI funds by 5 percent. (Rejected 152 to 201.)	Yea.
331	Oct. 4	On passage. (Passed 319 to 38.)	Yea.
		H.R. 14929, Food for Freedom Act, promoting international trade in agricultural commodities:	
335	Oct. 5	On motion to recommit conference report with instructions to insist on banning sales to nations trading with Cuba or North Vietnam. (Agreed to 306 to 61.)	Yea.
		H.R. 13161, authorizing $5.8 billion for Federal aid to elementary and secondary education for fiscal 1967–68:	
343	Oct. 6	On amendment allowing withholding of funds for noncompliance with Civil Rights Act of 1964 only after hearings and findings. (Agreed to 221 to 116.)	Yea.
344	Oct. 6	On motion to recommit with instructions to reduce funds by $1,300,000,000. (Rejected 150 to 185.)	Yea.
345	Oct. 6	On passage. (Passed 237 to 97.)	Yea.
		H.R. 17788, making appropriations for foreign aid and other programs for fiscal 1967:	
346	Oct. 7	On agreeing to conference report appropriating $110,600,000 less than House bill. (Agreed to 189 to 89.)	Nay.
		H.R. 15941, making appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal 1967:	
349	Oct. 11	On motion to agree to amendment in conference report authorizing President to call up reservists and guardsmen individually and by unit without declaring a national emergency. (Agreed to 305 to 42.)	Yea.
		H.R. 17787, making appropriations for public works for fiscal 1967:	
350	Oct. 11	On motion to recommit conference report with instructions to cut $23,600,000. (Rejected 91 to 255.)	Yea.
		H.R. 12047, amending the Internal Security Act to impose criminal punishment on those who support through contributions or goods any country in armed conflict with the United States:	
360	Oct. 13	On passage. (Passed 275 to 64.)	Yea.
		H.R. 51, establishing the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore:	
362	Oct. 14	On amendment adding 478 acres. (Agreed to 182 to 147.)	Nay.
363	Oct. 14	On passage. (Passed 204 to 141.)	Nay.

U.S. Senate Loses Two Dedicated Lawmakers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN SPARKMAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, the departure of revered colleagues is an event always touched with sadness. Through voluntary retirement, the Senate is losing the services of two of its most dedicated lawmakers, MILWARD L. SIMPSON, the junior Senator from Wyoming, and LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, the senior Senator from Massachusetts.

The public careers of these legislators had interesting points in common. Before coming to the Senate, both served in the legislatures of their States; both also served with distinction as the Governors of their States. With this broad background of public service they were able to bring to their responsibilities as U.S. Senators a wealth of experience, of humanity, and of commonsense which is the foundation of wisdom. Both of these men enriched the deliberations of the Senate.

I had the privilege of close association with LEVERETT SALTONSTALL for two decades. We served together on the Select Committee on Small Business ever since that committee was established in 1950. He has been since 1959 the ranking Republican member and I, as chairman, can say with complete confidence that his counsel, freely offered and readily accepted, was an indispensable element in whatever success this committee may have had in its efforts to be helpful to the Nation's 4,500,000 small and independent business establishments.

Salute to the Central African Republic's Sixth Anniversary of Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, the Central African Republic observes its sixth anniversary as an independent state on December 1. Though it became independent of France on August 13, 1960, the country is commemorating that event in December.

I would like to take this opportunity to send my warmest greetings and good wishes to His Excellency Col. Jean-Bedel Bokassa, President of the Central African Republic; and His Excellency Michel

Gallin-Douathe, their Ambassador to the United States.

The Central African Republic is well aware of the long road before it, but its people can certainly take pride in their accomplishments over the past year. With respect to the country's economic position, France has continued to be its most prominent trading partner. The United States has provided some assistance, but there is much more to be done.

The projected railway to link Bangui, its capital, with Yaounde and the port of Cuala in the Cameroon will greatly benefit this landlocked nation.

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that the American people join me in saluting the Central African Republic on its sixth anniversary. I wish the Central African Republic and its people another fruitful year on the path to development and prosperity.

Lenin and the "Deaf-Mutes"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, with the policy of coexistence with the Communist nations becoming more popular every day and proposals for increased trade with the Eastern European Communist nations being espoused at the highest level here in the United States, a short article which appeared in the Bulletin of the Institute for the Study of the U.S.S.R. in Munich, Germany, is of special significance today. The Institute is a highly regarded organization which has as its purpose the exhaustive and authoritative study of the Soviet Union and its policies. A number of students from American universities have studied Soviet affairs at the Institute in recent years through arrangements with educational institutions in the United States.

The message contained in the article, "Lenin and the 'Deaf-Mutes,'" by Yury P. Annenkov, which appeared in the Bulletin of the Institute of May 1962, needs no explanation. I include it in the Congressional Record at this point:

Lenin and the "Deaf-Mutes"

(The following contribution by Mr. Annenkov contains some notes of Lenin's which are here published for the first time in English. They were first published in Russian in an article by the same author in *Novy zhurnal* (The New Review), New York, No. 65, 1961, of which the present contribution represents a brief extract in modified form. Mr. Annenkov describes how these notes fell into his hands and why they have remained unpublished until now. Despite the fact that they were written over forty years ago, they are of especial interest today, as Khrushchev, having liquidated the cult of Stalin, asserts that Soviet policy is now being founded once more on Leninism and that the chief expression of the Leninist spirit in foreign affairs is the principle of peaceful coexistence. The following notes throw a different light upon this question.)

(By Yury P. Annenkov)

Lenin died on January 21, 1924. Three weeks later, I was summoned to the Higher Military Editorial Council, where the director V. Polonsky (later shot on Stalin's orders) proposed that I visit the V. I. Lenin Institute which had been founded in Moscow and there acquaint myself with photographic documents which were intended as illustrations for books dealing with Lenin. The process of "acquainting myself with the documents" lasted about a fortnight. Among a mass of photographs, printed articles and manuscripts, I came across some brief, fragmentary notes hurriedly jotted down by Lenin in his own hand with many of the words unfinished—a characteristic feature of many of his writings, including even private letters. These notes, dated 1921, the year of the Kronstadt mutiny, struck my fancy and for no particular reason I copied them surreptitiously into my notebook. Soon afterwards, these pages of Lenin's jottings disappeared from the Institute and were hidden away in the Party archives; at any rate, with the exception of two or three individual sentences, I never saw them in published form, which was not surprising in view of their contents.

When in 1926 Boris Suvarin in France and Max Eastman in the United States published Lenin's famous anti-Stalinist *Testament*, which had been given to Suvarin by Lenin's widow Krupskaya, Communist parties all over the world fell upon them, calling them slanderers and claiming that the *Testament* was their own fabrication. Credulous Europeans and Americans straightway accepted the Communists' story and the *Testament* was quickly forgotten. Thirty years were to pass before Khrushchev, under the pressure of de-Stalinization, was forced to recall public attention to the document, which had been preserved in the Kremlin, and only then was everyone suddenly prepared to accept it as genuine.

When I came to France, my notebook was in my pocket. For the time being, I thought no more of Lenin's jottings. Even if I had tried to publish them abroad, they would doubtless have shared the fate of the *Testament*. With the passage of time, however, they gradually came to occupy a major place in my consideration of the international political situation and, after Khrushchev's admissions, I resolved to have the notes published. I translated them into French and offered them to certain Paris newspapers, which all declined to accept "such a responsibility," justifying their refusal on the grounds that I could not provide official proof of the authenticity of the text. In answer to my comment that in this case it was up to the Soviets to prove that Lenin had not written the notes, the editors merely shrugged their shoulders. Thus the text remained unpublished, despite the fact that its historical significance (of which in 1924 I could have no idea) was enormous, especially in view of the proclamation of a "return to Leninism" in the Soviet Union. As regards international Communist tactics, the whole of "Leninism" was contained in those lines of Lenin which I had copied down.

Lenin's unpublished notes stated:

"As a result of my own direct observations during my emigration, I must admit that the so-called cultured elements of Western Europe and America are incapable of comprehending the present state of affairs and the actual balance of forces; these elements must be regarded as deaf-mutes and treated accordingly . . .

"A revolution never develops along a direct line, by continuous expansion, but forms a chain of outbursts and withdrawals, attacks and lulls, during which the revolutionary forces gain strength in preparation for their final victory.[1]

"On the basis of these same assertions and in view of the protracted nature of the growth of the world socialist revolution, it is necessary to resort to special maneuvers capable of accelerating our victory over capitalist countries. We must:

"(a) In order to placate the deaf-mutes, proclaim the (fictional!) separation of our government and governmental institutions (the Council of People's Commissars, etc.) from the Party and Politburo and, in particular, from the Comintern, declaring these latter agencies to be independent political groups which are tolerated on the territory of the Soviet Socialist Republics. The deaf-mutes will believe it.

"(b) Express a desire for the immediate resumption of diplomatic relations with capitalist countries on the basis of complete non-interference in their internal affairs. Again, the deaf-mutes will believe it. They will even be delighted and will fling wide open their doors, through which emissaries of the Comintern and Party intelligence agencies will quickly infiltrate into these countries disguised as our diplomatic, cultural and trade representatives."

Speaking the truth is a petty-bourgeois prejudice. A lie, on the other hand, is often justified by the end. Capitalists the world over and their governments will, in their desire to win the Soviet market, shut their eyes to the above-mentioned activities and will thus be turned into blind deaf-mutes. They will furnish credits, which will serve us as a means of supporting the Communist parties in their countries, and, by supplying us with materials and techniques which are not available to us, will rebuild our war industry, which is essential for our future attacks on our suppliers. In other words, they will be laboring to prepare their own suicide.

It should be mentioned that, at the time when I copied down these notes of Lenin's, I was as yet unable to link them with the preparations behind the scenes for a transition from "permanent revolution" to the building of "socialism in one country," a process of which I knew nothing. Only much later, after acquainting oneself with materials relating to Lenin and the events of that period, was it possible to establish that, toward the end of the Civil War, Lenin had very quickly realized the impossibility of bringing about an immediate Communist revolution on a world-wide scale and, as early as the Third Congress of the Comintern (June 6–July 12, 1921), had admitted the need to restore diplomatic and trade relations with capitalist countries in order to put an end to the isolation which constituted too great a threat to the USSR. The task of taking the first diplomatic steps in this direction was entrusted to G. Chicherin.

Lenin's observations have indeed proved prophetic. As one looks back now over nearly forty years of "diplomatic," "trade" and "cultural" relations between the free world and the Soviet Union, it becomes clear to what extent these "relations" have been based on the method prescribed in Lenin's notes and to what extent they have facilitated the immense expansion and consolidation of the Communist world. They have served to further Communist propaganda, espionage and sabotage in the free countries by encouraging these countries to open their doors to Soviet diplomatic, cultural and trade representatives. Indeed, in every free country the Soviet Union enjoys two forms of representation: the official one, which must not interfere too openly in the internal affairs of the country to which it is accredited, and an undercover one, whose task is to interfere in internal affairs and lead unobtrusively the central committee of the Communist party of that country. A number of major spy trials have clearly demonstrated that this second and more important form of representation carries on its silent work under cover of diplomatic immunity, which Lenin had meant when speaking of the "deaf-mutes" in the free world who are ready to accept Soviet "diplomats," trade and cultural representatives, not to mention all manner of sportsmen, dancers, scholars and anonymous "tourists," at their face value.

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[1] This passage became known even in Lenin's lifetime and was repeated and commented on more than once by Stalin, and later by Khrushchev.

Summary of the 89th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, the 89th Congress has been one of the most important in this century. Its accomplishments will have a lasting impact on all of us and our communities. Its failures have left a long agenda for the future. From its early swift decisions to its last frenzied debates, this has been a Congress of action—sometimes enlightened and sometimes myopic, sometimes purposeful and sometimes unsure, sometimes deliberate and rational, sometimes injudicious and rash. In all its moods, this Congress has reflected the combination of boldness and bewilderment which many Americans feel as we complete old tasks and open the door to new challenges.

The work of the 89th Congress may be capsuled in four general areas. In foreign affairs, the record is mixed: while affirming the main policy threads which the United States has adhered to throughout the cold war, we did not fully respond to the new conditions produced by other nations' development and shifts in alliances. In domestic affairs, this Congress has decisively answered many social problems which had existed too long, but at the same time has failed to advance to meet new difficulties. Similarly, we have not acted firmly against the inflation and imbalances which trouble our economy today. Finally in the field of government itself, the 89th Congress has placed new burdens on all levels of public administration, without enacted the reforms needed to keep our system creative and competent.

As this Congress closes its books, I would like to summarize some of its most important actions, my positions on many issues, and some of the initiatives I have proposed.

FOREIGN POLICY

Throughout 1965–66 the problems of foreign policy have overshadowed all other questions, as the conflict in southeast Asia has become more intense and ominous, and as tensions in other parts of the globe have posed additional challenges to our perception and world leadership.

While the Vietnamese war is tragic and regrettable, I believe that we must honor and fulfill our basic commitments to help preserve and promote the freedom of the people of South Vietnam. I have encouraged a sustained, intensive search for an honorable peace, at the same time supporting the geographically and tactically limited military efforts required to turn back outside aggression, discourage Red Chinese adventurism, and foster negotiations. Because a lasting peace in southeast Asia clearly cannot be secured through military action alone, but requires a broad program of social, economic, and political action and reform, I have supported this year increased economic aid programs and efforts to reform their operations, and have backed U.S. participation in the new, promising Asian Development Bank for long-term regional economic growth.

While the Vietnamese conflict has preempted public attention and our best diplomatic efforts, other serious trends in world affairs demand our active, enlightened leadership. In a series of statements, several of my colleagues and I have encouraged initiatives to strengthen the Atlantic alliance, and to redirect our foreign aid programs toward more private participation, long-range planning, and the fostering of political development. We have also urged revitalization of the Alliance for Progress and have proposed reforms to strengthen the Organization of American States as an agency of hemispheric mutual security.

As a member of the House Republican Task Force on the United Nations, I have worked to find means to resolve the U.N.'s persistent financial crisis, and to buttress it as a forum for world communication and an agency of humanitarian works. Last year I proposed that the United States establish a volunteer brigade of noncombatants to serve on standby duty for use in U.N. peacekeeping operations. I have also stated that the question of admitting Communist China to the U.N. should be considered in the context of Peking's willingness, not presently evident, to abide by the U.N. Charter and to respect the rights of present U.N. members, including Nationalist China.

On the important question of trade, I have supported steps to promote American industrial and agricultural exports, enhance our competitive position in world markets and improve our balance of payments. Concerning trade with Communist nations, I support present prohibitions on trade in strategic goods, and have voted to preserve the President's discretionary authority to approve trade in nonstrategic goods, for cash or short-term credit, with certain Communist countries when such trade is deemed in our national interest.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

The tremendous dollar cost of Vietnam, and of maintaining our defenses throughout the world, has been dramatized in the series of five defense appropriations considered by the 89th Congress. I joined the vast majority of my colleagues in supporting these measures, thus affirming our intention to back our forces in the field in southeast Asia and around the globe.

An additional step to buttress our Armed Forces was taken in 1965 when the Congress enacted a long-overdue military pay increase averaging 10.4 percent, and provided life insurance and other needed aid for servicemen and their families.

As the southeast Asian conflict has placed increasing personal burdens on American families, it has become more obvious that the selective service system must be reformed to end inequities and reduce confusion, contradictions, and poor administration. I have encouraged a thorough review of the draft, and recommended reforms in several areas. As additional Marylanders seek my aid with selective service problems each week, I am continuing to press for essential changes in the law and regulations.

VETERANS

The most important new assistance for veterans was the Cold War GI Act, passed early in 1965, which provided for veterans of the cold war and southeast Asian service the educational, financial, and medical benefits which they have earned, and which veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict found so helpful. Congress last year also enacted bills to increase compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities, and to improve vocational rehabilitation assistance.

EDUCATION

Giving education top priority, the 89th Congress enacted a series of significant measures to provide additional opportunities for students at all levels, support construction of needed facilities, and strengthen vocational education and training.

I was pleased to support the landmark Elementary and Secondary Education Act, passed in 1965 and expanded in 1966, which has already opened new doors to learning for children from low-income families, and is enabling State and local school administrators to experiment with supplemental educational programs, summer programs, and community education, as appropriate for each county or district. I also backed an extension and enlargement of the Library Services and Construction Act, a successful program designed to improve public libraries and make more books available to more Americans.

In helping higher education meet the demands of a swiftly growing student population, the 89th Congres built on the record of the 88th Congress by passing two measures to extend assistance for construction, for developing institutions, and for fellowships in essential areas of graduate study, I was especially glad that these bills recognized the vast importance of community colleges and gave them a fair share of Federal aid.

The 89th Congress did not, however, fully meet its responsibilities to students and their families. While the present program of NDEA loans was continued, and a limited program of educational opportunity grants was authorized, no action was taken on proposals to provide credits against Federal income tax to help offset the rising costs of tuition and fees. I have proposed such a program for 6 years, and will continue to press for its adoption.

The 89th Congress did assert itself in opposing the President's unwise proposals to reduce aid to impacted areas, and to curtail the school lunch and school milk programs. I firmly supported maintaining present levels of aid to federally impacted areas, which is the only general-purpose, unrestricted assistance given to such school districts. I am also pleased that the Congress moved to strengthen, rather than cripple, the important school lunch and milk programs.

ECONOMIC POLICY

The administration and the congressional majority began the 89th Congress in an expansionist spirit which continued into 1966 despite rising pressures on many economic fronts. They ended the second session without adequately coming to grips with the inflation such policies had helped to generate.

The major tax bill of 1965 was a 4-year, $4 billion reduction in excise taxes, some of which dated back to World War II. I supported these cuts, feeling that such selective taxes should be levied only in national emergencies. In 1965, too, I opposed an extension of the interest equalization tax, which I consider an undesirable weapon of control of business capital.

The administration's ambivalent attitude toward the economy was shown early in 1966 when the President submitted a budget of $112.8 billion and at the same time sought reinstatement of the excise taxes cut the year before. I opposed this step, although I did support the acceleration of tax payments also contained in the Tax Adjustment Act.

During the year, the administration advocated few restraints except occasional arbitrary applications of wage-price guidelines. Federal spending rose, Federal hiring increased, interest rates soared, and the cost of living zoomed upward. Congress was forced to relieve pressures on the construction industry by increasing the purchasing power of FNMA and by providing flexible authority for the fixing of maximum interest rates on some kinds of deposits. I supported both bills.

When the President did belatedly move against inflation, he recommended among other steps suspension of the 7-percent business investment credit. Since this step would not have a significant immediate effect, and since the administration refused to make available detailed economic predictions for the coming year, I voted against this bill. I do support, however, efforts to curtail or stretch out Federal spending, and to place responsible ceilings on Federal employment.

At hearings on inflation which I held in Catonsville in September, I gained a new appreciation of inflation's broad impact on all families, especially on those trying to make ends meet on inadequate, fixed incomes. Only a broad range of reforms, in policies and attitudes, can reverse the present damaging trends—and the administration, and a majority of the 89th Congress, did not achieve those reforms.

SENIOR CITIZENS

In 1965 Congress took a long step toward insuring adequate incomes for senior citizens through an omnibus bill which raised social security benefits 7 percent, expanded eligibility, and improved the Kerr-Mills program of cooperative Federal-State medical aid. In a vote specifically on title I, the medicare title, I voted for a noncompulsory health insurance program not tied to social security. On passage I supported the omnibus bill.

In the time since passage of this benefits increase, inflation has already consumed more than half of the increase. To avoid such undermining of income, I have proposed legislation providing for an automatic increase in social security and railroad retirement benefits whenever the cost-of-living index rises 3 percent or more. I have also proposed removing the earnings ceiling which has discouraged many senior citizens from continuing to work.

BUSINESS

In addition to broad economic steps, the 89th Congress enacted several items of special interest to business. These included a bill setting new standards for bank mergers; a greatly modified truth-in-packaging act, providing for voluntary standards of packaging; and a series of measures dealing with foreign investment in the United States and American investment abroad.

One measure with import for small businessmen was the bill to expand funds available for small business loans. Another is a bill to modify State taxation of interstate commerce and reduce the paperwork and threats of multiple-tax liability which now plague many interstate concerns. This measure, the product of 3 years of work by a special subcommittee, has been approved by the Judiciary Committee and will be ready for House action next year.

LABOR

The 89th Congress conspicuously failed in the field of labor law. Despite several paralyzing strikes which dramatized the need for overall reforms, the administration did not advance any constructive proposals for consideration.

The only labor law revision brought to the floor of the House, the narrow bill to repeal section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, was debated under parliamentary shackles which prevented any debate on related issues or any amendments. Under these conditions, I voted against repeal. Despite apparent administration indifference to broader reforms, I have continued to advocate formation of a special commission or board of inquiry, representing management, labor, and the public, to make full recommendations to Congress.

After considerable controversy over many provisions, the Congress did enact this year increases in the Federal minimum wage and expansions of its coverage. I supported passage of the bill, after voting for amendments to postpone the second-step increase from 1968 to 1969, and to exclude certain small businesses from coverage.

One measure left unfinished would have improved the unemployment compensation system. I supported the House bill, which made important changes within the traditional structure of Federal-State cooperation.

CITY DEVELOPMENT AND RENEWAL

The 89th Congress responded to the complex and stubborn problems of America's great cities by continuing and refining existing programs, and by approving a broad, new approach.

Present urban renewal and housing programs were extended and revised in the omnibus housing acts of 1965 and 1966, which advanced the shift in emphasis from massive renewal to spot renewal, rehabilitation of housing, and vigorous code enforcement. The 1965 bill's most questionable aspect was the rent supplements program, which permitted the Federal Government to pay part of the rent of families unable to find housing at reasonable cost. Even after amendment on the floor, this program would have permitted payments to persons with incomes far above the "poverty level," an approach I was unable to support.

The 1966 bill's major innovation was its title I, the demonstration cities title, providing financial incentives to cities which massed all Federal-aid housing and social programs in a concentrated assault on the problems of blighted neighborhoods. As it finally passed, the title contained firm safeguards for local control of plans, and for equitable allocation of funds among larger and smaller communities. While supporting it on passage, however, I opposed the authorization of $900 million for future operating funds at a time when the cities' planning had not been completed, no sensible estimates of funds desired were known, and no realistic assessment of the 1967 economic picture could be made.

The persistently controversial antipoverty program was debated in both sessions of the 89th Congress. In 1965, when our first annual review was made, I supported the program's continuation, on the grounds that 1 short year had shown both its merits and the need for reform of some of its operations. By 1966, however, it was clear that the changes for which I hoped had not been made. To protect successful programs like Headstart from bureaucratic confusion and misdirection, I voted to reassign most aspects of the antipoverty program to existing Cabinet departments already operating relatively smoothly in related fields.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

One of the first important measures passed by the 89th Congress was the Appalachian Regional Development Act, authorizing $1.1 billion for the economic growth of the 11-State Appalachian region, including Garrett, Allegany, and Washington Counties in the Sixth District. The act provides support for a new system of highways to improve access to the region, for health facilities, for vocational education, for reclamation of mining areas, and for development of timber and water resources.

In 1965 Congress also passed the Economic Development Act, designed to promote economic growth and regional planning in depressed areas. I have urged western Maryland officials to make full use of both acts and the aid which they provide.

TRANSPORTATION AND SAFETY

Significant improvements in the American transportation picture should result from several 89th Congress actions. Foremost on the list are the Traffic Safety Act and the Highway Safety Act, congressional initiatives which provide for development of standards for auto and tire design, and for support of broad State highway safety programs and research. Together these acts should help to reduce the tragic toll on our highways.

A step toward rationalizing our national transportation complex was taken this year with establishment of the 13th Cabinet Department, the Department of Transportation. I supported this measure, but only after the House, recognizing the unique role of our merchant marine, had removed the Maritime Administration from the new Department.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The 89th Congress continued implementation of the American pledge to equal justice and equal rights for all citizens by enacting new civil rights legislation and overseeing the enforcement of existing laws.

As a member of the House Judiciary Committee, and of its subcommittee with civil rights jurisdiction, I was actively engaged in preparing bills presented to the House in both sessions. In 1965, the committee shaped and Congress passed the landmark Voting Rights Act, which struck down discriminatory voting qualifications and insured equal access to the polls for all adult citizens.

In 1966, the committee spent over 3 months discussing an omnibus civil rights bill primarily intended to secure equal justice by guaranteeing nondiscrimination in jury selection, Federal prosecution of criminal assaults based on race, and protection of first amendment rights of free speech, assembly, and petition. After rejection of the President's additional proposal to end discrimination in the sale or rental of all housing, I worked with other committee members to develop a moderate, equitable title IV which established the principle of nondiscrimination throughout the business of housing, and exempted both small owner-occupied apartments and rooming houses, and the sale or rental of almost all individual homes by owners not in the housing business, or their agents. This omnibus bill was approved by the House, with the addition of an amendment making it a Federal crime to use interstate commerce for the purpose of rioting or inciting civil disturbances. The bill did not become law because the Senate failed to act on it.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

The House Judiciary Committee has considered many measures with lasting import. In addition to civil rights legislation, these included proposals in the fields of law enforcement, immigration, antitrust, claims, and constitutional amendments.

To modernize State and local law enforcement and improve public protection, the Congress in 1965 enacted the Law Enforcement Assistance Act, authorizing Federal aid for the training of police personnel and acquisition of new equipment. Additional committee bills set up special commissions to conduct broad reviews of our criminal laws and the administration of justice.

Another important measure reformed the 30-year-old immigration system by gradually abolishing the discriminatory national-origins quota system and establishing in its place a system of priorities based on family ties and special education or skills.

Ending over 176 years of uncertainty about presidential succession and continuity, the Congress enacted the proposed 25th amendment to the Constitution, spelling out procedures for cases of presidential disability, and for filling vacancies in the Vice-Presidency. I opposed the amendment because it provided that a new Vice President would be nominated by the President and confirmed by Congress, rather than being elected by the Congress. This procedure seemed to me to be less than representative and smacking of authoritarianism.

In this Congress the Judiciary Committee also debated the problem of equal representation in legislative bodies. After many years of discussion, the House approved a bill defining the permissible limits of population differences among congressional districts. I supported this bill, as an assertion of the congressional responsibility to put its own House in order. It is a national tragedy that the Senate failed to complete this job.

On a related point, I urged the Maryland Legislature repeatedly to solve the congressional districting problems of the Free State responsibly, rather than abdicting and handing the job to the courts.

AGRICULTURE

The most promising agricultural measure enacted by this Congress was the Food for Peace Act of 1966, which continued the existing program of commodity exports and shifted its emphasis from surplus disposal to the encouragement of production. By opening additional markets for agricultural goods, this program should bring greater prosperity to American farmers.

In general, however, the agricultural policies of the 89th Congress unfortunately perpetuated and elaborated on the present costly system of subsidies, quotas and controls. I was unable to support the 1965 omnibus farm bill, and hope that we are approaching the point where such intricate legislative controls over agriculture can be reduced.

One particular area in which reforms are drastically needed is that of drought relief. After many discussions with Maryland farmers, I recommended this year a series of legislative and administrative steps to improve existing emergency programs, make them more equitable and uniform, and abolish the "mean tests" which currently deny assistance to too many farmers.

After years of persistent argument, Maryland dairy farmers won a significant fight this year when the Navy Department finally decided to close the Naval Academy dairy farm and end this case of Government competition with private enterprise. I supported this move in many exchanges with the Navy Department, and in testimony before a special subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee.

NATURAL RESOURCES

This Congress provided major new weapons in the fight to save our natural resources by enacting a series of laws to combat the serious, stubborn problem of water pollution. Primary among these were the Water Quality Act of 1965, which required establishment of water quality standards for interstate rivers, and the Clean Waters Restoration Act of 1966, which built on the 1965 measure by greatly expanding the Federal financial commitment to pollution control. The two measures increased Federal assistance for community sewage projects, and the 1966 act included provisions similar to my bill to raise dollar ceilings on Federal contributions and to encourage meaningful State participation.

The 89th Congress also approved a new program of grants to help develop rural water supply and waste disposal systems, and a measure to promote proper planning for use of the Nation's water resources.

Air pollution and the problems of solid waste disposal received attention, too, in a 1965 measure providing for the establishment of standards for air pollution by motor vehicles, and set up a research program to develop better ways to dispose of solid wastes and junked vehicles.

In the field of parks development, the 89th Congress took important steps by establishing Assateague National Seashore, the Tocks Island Recreation Area in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in West Virginia, and other new areas elsewhere in the Nation.

While not formally before the Congress, the question of planning for the Potomac River Basin commanded a great deal of my attention. Beginning in January 1965, when the President announced his intention to make the Potomac Basin a model of recreation and scenic beauty, the Interior Department and related agencies have been mapping plans toward the President's goal. After many discussions with Maryland conservationists, sportsmen, local officials, and area residents, and after a meeting on the subject which I held at the Antietam Battlefield in March 1965, I have recommended several specific steps. These include enactment of my bill to establish the Chesapeake and Ohio National Historical Park, the reconstruction of dam No. 6 on the canal, and increased attacks on water pollution. I have also repeatedly called for full and frank consultation between Federal and State officials, and the local officials and concerned citizens who should have an equal partnership in planning for the basin. In future weeks I trust that the Interior Department will consider carefully the advantages of developing progressive plans which completely recognize legitimate local interests, and which promote the gradual development of a coordinated park system including private, county, State, and Federal lands.

CIVIL SERVANTS

The 89th Congress passed a number of measures to assist the public servants whom the Government employs. The most important were the 1965 and 1966 salary increases, which brought Federal pay scales to more sensible levels, and the related increases in civil service retirement benefits. Of additional civil service measures enacted, one of the more significant was a bill to provide additional reimbursement for moving expenses for Federal employees and their families.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Having decided in 1965 to continue its direct authority over the District of Columbia, the Congress in 1966 enacted several significant District of Columbia bills. Among the most desirable were a new minimum wage bill, authorization for a 4-year public college and a vocational college, and approval of both a basic District of Columbia mass transit system and the Metropolitan Washington transit compact. An inequitable and possibly unconstitutional crime bill was approved late in the second session, but was vetoed by the President.

In the fall of 1965 the House, after bringing a moderate home rule bill to the floor via a discharge petition, reversed its field and rejected an elected mayor and city council for Washington, approving instead a bill so different from the Senate-passed home rule bill that compromise between the two proved impossible. While continuing to work for local self-government, I have sponsored new legislation to establish the office of Delegate from the District of Columbia as an intermediate step.

HISTORY AND THE HUMANITIES

The 89th Congress, recognizing the vital role of the arts and humanities in our national life, established in 1965 the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, empowered to give support to talent and scholarship in these fields.

This year the Congress also approved legislation, very similar to a bill I introduced, to establish an American Revolution Bicentennial Commission to plan, develop, and coordinate plans for the commemoration of our national bicentennial.

Two historical measures of particular interest to Maryland which I sponsored in this Congress were a resolution commemorating Repudiation Day, and a bill to provide a permanent site at Fort McHenry for the U.S.S. *Constellation*. The Repudiation Day resolution was passed by the House.

GOVERNMENTAL REFORM

While enacting a great amount of legislation which expanded Federal responsibilities, the 89th Congress generally failed either to make Federal operations more efficient and economical, or to strengthen the Congress as a legislative and supervisory body.

Concerned about the waste, contradictions, paperwork and poor planning which so often impede Federal administration, many of my colleagues joined me last year in sponsoring my bill to set up a new Hoover-type Commission to review all Federal operations, cut redtape, improve coordination, and put the most advanced tools of management at the service of the public business. In a related step, more than 40 other Members and I this year advocated the creation of a National Commission on Public Management to survey means of applying the most advanced tools of management and systems analysis to public problems. Both of these bills should be seriously considered by the 90th Congress.

The need to reform congressional operations, to make the legislative branch a more effective instrument of Government, was recognized this year in an omnibus congressional reform bill, the product of more than 2 years of work by the special Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress. Many of the recommendations on individual and committee staffs, committee jurisdiction and workloads, and other points are similar to the suggestions I made last year in testifying before the joint committee.

The Congress, while postponing consideration of the reorganization bill until next year, also put off full debate on the vital question of congressional ethics. I feel that this topic, and the related issue of campaign financing, should receive the early and candid attention of the 90th Congress, so that popular doubts about congressional ethics can be ended and public confidence in the integrity of the first branch of Government can be assured.

MATHIAS ROLLCALL VOTES

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I would like to place in the Record at this point a compilation of my rollcall votes during both sessions of the 89th Congress:

Voting and attendance record, 89th Cong., 1st sess., 1965

Roll-call No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
	1965		
1	Jan. 4	Call of the House	Present.
2	Jan. 4	Election of the Speaker. (McCormack, 289; Ford, 139.)	Ford.
3	Jan. 4	H. Res. 1: To order a vote on the resolution authorizing the Speaker to administer the oath of office to the 5 Members-elect from Mississippi. (Passed 276 to 148.)	No.
4	Jan. 4	H. Res. 8: To order a vote on the resolution providing 3 changes in the rules of the House. (Passed 224 to 201.)	Yes.
6	Jan. 19	H. Res. 126: To dismiss a contest of the election of Representative Ottinger of New York. (Passed 245 to 102.)	Not voting.
7	Jan. 26	H.J. Res. 234: On a motion to recommit to committee the supplemental appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture in order to add a provision prohibiting the use of these funds to supply surplus farm commodities under title I to the United Arab Republic. (Passed 204 to 177.)	Yes.
10	Feb. 8	H.J. Res. 234: On a motion to instruct House conferees to insist on House provision in supplemental appropriations bill for Department of Agriculture relating to sale of certain surplus farm commodities to the United Arab Republic. (Defeated 161 to 241.)	Yes.
12	Feb. 9	H.R. 3818: To recommit to committee the bill to eliminate the requirement that Federal Reserve banks maintain certain reserves in gold certificates against deposit liabilities. (Defeated 93 to 289.)	No.
13	Feb. 9	H.R. 3818: On final passage of the bill to eliminate the requirement that Federal Reserve banks maintain certain reserves in gold certificates against deposit liabilities. (Passed 300 to 82.)	Yes.
16	Feb. 17	H.R. 2998: To authorize appropriations for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency for 3 years in the amount of $40,000,000. (Passed 302 to 63.)	Yes.
19	Feb. 18	H.R. 45: To recommit to committee the bill authorizing funds for the Inter-American Development Bank in order to reduce the amount from $750,000,000 to $725,000,000. (Defeated 142 to 237.)	Not voting.
20	Feb. 18	H.R. 45: On final passage of the bill authorizing an appropriation of $750,000,000 for the Inter-American Development Bank. (Passed 288 to 92.)	Yes.
23	Feb. 25	H. Res. 188: To recommit to committee the resolution providing funds for the Committee on Un-American Activities in order to hold hearings on justification of the funds. (Defeated 58 to 332.)	No.
24	Feb. 25	H. Res. 188: To pass the resolution providing $370,000 for operation of the Committee on Un-American Activities. (Passed 359 to 29.)	Yes.
28	Mar. 3	S. 3: On a motion to recommit to committee in order to substitute the provisions of H.R. 4466. (Defeated 100 to 323.)	No.
29	Mar. 3	S. 3: On final passage of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. (Passed 257 to 165.)	Yes.
31	Mar. 10	H.R. 2: To approve the Drugs Abuse Control Amendment of 1965. (Passed 402 to 0.)	Yes.
33	Mar. 15	H.R. 4714: To suspend the rules and pass a bill authorizing an appropriation of $150,000 per year for the Advisory Council on the Arts. (Defeated 217 to 113, a ⅔ majority being necessary.)	Yes.
35	Mar. 16	H.R. 5505: On a motion to amend the Congressional Redistricting Act to provide that the number of Representatives that a State is entitled to may be elected at large pending reapportionment under this act and providing for at-large elections in States that have never established districts. (Defeated 147 to 255.)	Yes.
38	Mar. 17	H. Res. 276: On agreeing to the rule for taking up for consideration H.R. 5374, the bill to increase the salaries of the Justice of the Supreme Court. (Passed 202 to 183.)	Yes.
39	Mar. 17	H.R. 5374: To increase the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court from $39,000 to $42,500 and the salary of the Chief Justice from $40,000 to $43,000. (Defeated 177 to 203.)	Yes.
42	Mar. 22	H.R. 5688: On a motion to recommit to committee for further public hearings the bill on criminal legislation for the District of Columbia. (Defeated 166 to 216.)	Yes.
43	Mar. 22	H.R. 5688: On final passage of the bill relating to crime and criminal procedure in the District of Columbia. (Passed 250 to 131.)	No.
45	Mar. 23	H.R. 5721: To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide for acreage-poundage marketing quotas for tobacco. (Passed 206 to 170.)	No.
51	Mar. 26	On a motion calling for a vote (previous question) on the motion to consider the House Journal as read. (Passed 274 to 119.)	No.
52	Mar. 26	H.R. 2362: On a motion to recommit to committee the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 in order to change the formula for the allocation of funds. (Defeated 149 to 267.)	No.
53	Mar. 26	H.R. 2362: On final passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. (Passed 263 to 153.)	Yes.
57	Mar. 31	H.R. 3708: To approve the Older Americans Act of 1965. (Passed 391 to 1.)	Yes.
58	Mar. 31	H.R. 1111: To approve the Water Resources Planning Act. (Passed 383 to 0.)	Yes.
60	Apr. 1	H.R. 4257: To approve the Manpower Act of 1965. (Passed 392 to 0.)	Not voting.[1]
62	Apr. 5	H.R. 980: To suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for the return of obscene mail and making it easier to keep this type of material out of homes. (Passed 360 to 21.)	Not voting.[1]
63	Apr. 5	H.R. 7064: To suspend the rules and authorize the appropriation of $1,000,000 for construction of a U.S. embassy building in Saigon. (Passed 378 to 0.)	Not voting.[1]
64	Apr. 5	H.R. 7060: To approve the $6,600,000,000 appropriation bill for the Departments of Treasury and Post Office and for the Executive Office of the President. (Passed 344 to 7.)	Yes.
66	Apr. 6	H.R. 7091: To approve the $2,100,000,000 2d supplemental appropriation bill. (Passed 348 to 62.)	Yes.
70	Apr. 8	H.R. 6675: To recommit to committee the Social Security Amendments of 1965 as reported by the committee in order to substitute the provisions of H.R. 7067, a bill similar to H.R. 6675 but without the compulsory medicare provisions and without the increase in social security payroll taxes. (Defeated 191 to 236.)	Yes.

Footnote at end of table.

Voting and attendance record, 89th Cong., 1st sess., 1965—Continued

Roll-call No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
	1965		
71	Apr. 8	H.R. 6675: On final passage of the Social Security Amendments of 1965 and increasing the social security payroll taxes. (Passed 313 to 115.)	Yes.
72	Apr. 13	H.R. 2998: On adoption of the conference report on the authorization for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in the amount of $30,000,000 for 3 years. (Passed 315 to 65.)	Yes.
74	Apr. 13	H. J. Res. 1: On passage of the resolution proposing a constitutional amendment relative to Presidential disability and succession. (Passed 368 to 29.)	No.
76	Apr. 14	H. Res. 310: To provide $50,000 for additional expenses of Committee on Un-American Acitivities for an investigation of the Ku Klux Klan. (Passed 312 to 43.)	Yes.
78	Apr. 27	H.R. 6497: To recommit to the Committee on Banking and Currency for further consideration the bill to authorize an increase in the International Monetary Fund quota of the United States.	Not voting.[1]
79	Apr. 27	H.R. 6497: To pass the bill authorizing an increase of $1,035,000,000 in the U.S. quota for the International Monetary Fund. (Passed 301 to 88.)	Not voting.[1]
82	Apr. 28	S. 4: To approve the Water Quality Act of 1965 as amended by the House. (Passed 396 to 0.)	Not voting.[1]
84	Apr. 29	H.R. 7091: To agree to the conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill in the amount of $2,200,000,000. (Passed 316 to 55.)	Not voting.[1]
85	Apr. 29	H.R. 7091: To agree to the Senate amendment (No. 6) to the supplemental appropriation bill providing $942,000 to continue the Federal subsidy this fiscal year for helicopter service at New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles. (Defeated 144 to 228.)	Not voting.[1]
86	Apr. 29	H.R. 4714: To correct a technical error in Public Law 88–579 with the effect of authorizing annual appropriations for the National Council on the Arts of not more than $150,000. (Passed 239 to 115.)	Not voting.[1]
87	May 3	H.R. 2986 (S. 510): To extend the Community Health Services Act and to launch a nationwide immunization program against measles. (Passed 347 to 0.)	Not voting.[1]
90	May 4	H.R. 2985: To authorize the appropriation of $172,000,000 during the next 4 years to help pay the cost of staff members of community mental health centers. (Passed 389 to 0.)	Not voting.[1]
92	May 5	H.J. Res. 447: To pass the resolution transferring $700,000,000 to the Department of Defense for use in connection with military activities in southeast Asia.	Not voting.[1]
94	May 5	H.R. 7657 (S. 800): To approve the bill authorizing the appropriations for 1966 of $15,300,000,000 for the procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels for the Armed Forces. (Passed 395 to 0.)	Not voting.[1]
96	May 6	H. Res. 366: To adopt the rule providing for consideration of H.R. 7717, a bill to authorize appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. (Passed 389 to 0.)	Not voting.[1]
97	May 6	H.R. 7717: To approve the bill authorizing appropriations in the amount of $5,100,000,000 for the national aeronautics and space program. (Passed 389 to 11.)	Not voting.[1]
99	May 10	H.R. 2984: To approve an amendment to the Public Health Service Act to extend the health research facilities program and to authorize 3 additional Assistant Secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare. (Passed 333 to 4.)	Not voting.[1]
101	May 12	S. 701: To approve the bill designed to implement the International Coffee Agreement signed at New York in 1962. (Passed 300 to 97.)	Not voting.[1]
104	May 20	H.R. 8122: To recommit to committee the Atomic Energy Commission's authorization bill in order to delete $91,500,000 for construction of a large seed and blanket reactor in cooperation with the State of California. (Defeated 43 to 313.)	Not voting.[1]
106	May 20	H.R. 8122: To approve the $2,500,000,000 authorization bill for the Atomic Energy Commission. (Passed 350 to 1.)	Not voting.[1]
109	May 25	H.R. 775 : To recommit to committee the foreign aid authorization bill in order to reduce the authorization for the Development Loan Fund by $131,000,000 and to change "free labor unions" to "free non-Communist-dominated labor unions" in connection with institutions to be developed through housing projects in Latin American countries. (Defeated 178 to 219.)	Not voting.[1]
110	May 25	H.R. 7750: To pass the foreign aid authorization bill in the amount of $2,000,000,000, making $3,400,000,000 available for fiscal 1966. (Passed 249 to 148.)	Not voting.[1]
112	May 26	H.R. 8370: To recommit to committee the Agriculture Department appropriation bill in order to add an amendment which would prohibit the use of funds to finance the exportation of any agricultural commodity to either the United Arab Republic or Indonesia under title I of Public Law 480. (Defeated 187 to 208.)	Not voting.[1]
113	May 26	H.R. 8370: To approve the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture in the amount of $5,700,000,000. (Passed 364 to 41.)	Not voting.[1]
116	June 1	H.R. 8639: To approve the appropriation bill for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the judiciary and related agencies in the amount of $2,000,000,000. (Passed 322 to 60.)	Not voting.[1]
117	June 1	H.R. 3584: To approve the bill amending the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act. (Passed 335 to 43.)	Not voting.[1]
119	June 2	H.R. 8371: To approve the bill reducing and/or eliminating certain excise taxes. (Passed 401 to 6.)	Not voting.[1]
121	June 3	H.R. 7777: To approve the bill which would authorize the President to appoint Gen. William F. McKee (retired) to the Office of Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency as an exception to existing law. (Passed 228 to 137.)	Not voting.[1]
123	June 7	H.R. 3157: To approve a bill which would permit the spouse of a railroad employee to receive a spouse's annuity under the Railroad Retirement Act and social security benefits or railroad retirement benefits earned in her own right. (Passed 323 to 0.)	Yes.
126	June 8	H.R. 8775: To recommit to committee the legislative appropriation bill in order to delete $35,000 for the employment of 16 operators for automatic elevators in the Rayburn Office Building. (Defeated 149 to 244.)	Yes.
127	June 8	H.R. 7105: To adopt the bill extending and amending the Export Control Act. (Passed 387 to 1.)	Yes.
129	June 9	H. Res. 413: To adopt the rule under which to consider the bill increasing the debt limit to $328,000,000,000. (Passed 273 to 109.)	Yes.
130	June 9	H.R. 8464: To adopt the bill increasing the debt limit from $324,000,000,000 to $328,000,000,000. (Passed 229 to 164.)	No.
131	June 9	H. Con. Res. 285: To amend the resolution to allow the showing in the United States of the Kennedy film produced by the U.S. Information Agency in order to provide that no fee should be charged those who viewed the film. (Defeated 174 to 216.)	Yes.
132	June 9	H. Con. Res. 285: To adopt the resolution authorizing the showing in the United States of the film, "John F. Kennedy—Years of Lighting, Day of Drums," produced by the U.S. Information Agency for use abroad: Bill contains no provision against charging viewers a fee to see film produced by tax funds. (Passed 311 to 75.)	No.
141	June 16	H.R. 6927: To recommit to committee the bill establishing a Department of Housing and Urban Development in order to substitute the provision of H.R. 8822 establishing in the Executive Office an Office of Urban Affairs and Community Development. (Defeated 141 to 259.)	Yes.
142	June 16	H.R. 6927: To approve the bill establishing at Cabinet level a Department of Housing and Urban Development. (Passed 217 to 184.)	No.
143	June 16	H. Res. 416: To authorize each Member of the House to employ, on a temporary basis, a student intern without regard to present restrictions on number of employees and clerk-hire allowance. (Passed 229 to 153.)	Not voting.
145	June 21	H.R. 7743: To approve the National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Act of 1965, providing for a system of loan insurance to assist students to attend postsecondary business, trade, technical, and other vocational schools. (Passed 300–0.)	Yes.
146	June 21	H.R. 8620: To amend the Agricultural Act to take into consideration floods and other disasters in reference to feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965. (Passed 296 to 2.)	Yes.
147	June 21	H. Con. Res. 416: To approve the resolution in behalf of freedom for the people of the Baltic States. (Passed 298 to 0.)	Yes.
153	June 23	H.R. 9221: To approve the appropriation bill for the Department of Defense in the amount of $45,000,000,000. (Passed 407 to 0.)	Yes.
155	June 24	H.J. Res. 541: To extend the Area Redevelopment Act for a period of 2 months. (Passed 224 to 167.)	Yes.
157	June 28	H. Res. 425: To adopt the rule under which to consider H.R. 7984, the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965. (Passed 230 to 115)	Yes.
162	June 30	H.R. 7984: To substitute for sec. 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act the Stephens amendment relative to rent supplements making minor changes in that section. (Passed 240 to 179.)	No.
163	June 30	H.R. 7984: To delete from the Housing and Urban Development Act sec. 101, relative to rent supplements, and sec. 106, relative to a new grant program under urban renewal. (Defeated 202 to 208.)	Yes.
164	June 30	H.R. 7984: To approve the Housing and Urban Development Act containing the provision for rent supplements (subsidies) for middle-income groups. (Passed 245 to 169.)	Yes.
167	July 6	H. Res. 440: To adopt the rule providing for consideration of H.R. 6400, the Voting Rights Act: 10 hours of debate with the right to substitute the text of H.R. 7896 (the McCulloch-Ford bill) for H.R. 6400. (Passed 308 to 58.)	Yes.
175	July 9	H.R. 6400: To amend the voting rights bill to provide criminal penalties for giving false information on voting eligibility status, or for paying or accepting money to register or vote. (Passed 253 to 165.)	Yes.
176	July 9	H.R. 6400; To amend the voting rights bill to permit the courts to remove the Federal examiner in a given county if it is proved that at least 50 percent of Negroes of voting age are registered. (Defeated 155 to 262.)	No.
177	July 9	H.R. 6400: To amend the voting rights bill to allow people illiterate in English to vote if they have completed the 6th grade in Spanish-language schools. (Defeated 202 to 216.)	No.
178	July 9	H.R. 6400: To recommit to committee the voting rights bill in order to substitute the provision of the Ford-McCulloch bill, H.R. 7896. (Defeated 171 to 248.)	No.
179	July 9	H.R. 6400: On final passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. (Passed 333 to 85.)	Yes.
181	July 12	H.R. 8856: To clarify the law relative to the Atomic Energy Commission to correct any conclusion that is activities, as authorized by Congress, are limited by local regulations relative to the generation, sale, or transmission of electric power. (Defeated 216 to 139, a ⅔ vote being necessary to suspend rules.)	No.
182	July 12	H.R. 242: To require that appointments to fill temporary summer positions in the Federal Government in the Washington area be apportioned among all the States. (Passed 336 to 22.)	No.
185	July 13	S. 559: To adopt the conference report on the legislation requiring a "caution" statement on packages of cigarettes. (Passed 285 to 103.)	No.
188	July 14	H.R. 8926: To amend the Coinage Act of 1965 to require the silver content of quarters and dimes to be minted under this act to be fixed at 40 percent. (Defeated 187 to 218.)	No.
180	July 14	H.R. 8926: On final adoption of the Coinage Act of 1965 reducing the amount of silver in our dimes, quarters, and half dollars. (Passed 255 to 151.)	Yes.
193	July 20	H.R. 9075: To approve the Uniformed Services Pay Act of 1965 increasing compensation for members of the Armed Forces. (Passed 410 to 0.)	Yes.
196	July 22	H.R. 8283: On a motion to recommit to committee the antipoverty bill of 1965 in order to delete the provision giving the Federal Poverty Administration the right to overrule Governors' vetoes of projects and to reduce the authorization for 1966 from $1,900,000,000 to $945,000,000, the amount for 1965. (Defeated 178 to 227.)	No.

Footnote at end of table.

Voting and attendance record, 89th Cong., 1st sess., 1965—Continued

Roll-call No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
	1965		
197	July 22	H.R. 8283: On final passage of the antipoverty bill of 1965 authorizing $1,900,000,000 for the program. (Passed 245 to 158.)	Yes.
199	July 26	H. Res. 437: On a motion (previous question) to halt debate and vote on the resolution calling for only 5 hours of debate on H.R. 77 (to repeal sec. 14(b) of Taft-Hartley) and prohibiting the consideration of meaningful amendments. (Passed 248 to 171.)	No.
203	July 27	H.R. 6675: To approve the conference report on the Social Security Amendments of 1965 including medicare and an increase in social security payroll taxes. (Passed 307 to 116.)	Yes.
204	July 27	H.R. 7984: To approve the conference report on the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 including the rent subsidy provision. (Passed 251 to 168.)	Yes.
205	July 27	H.R. 2985: To approve the conference report on the Mental Facilities and Centers Construction Act. (Passed 414 to 0.)	Yes.
208	July 28	H.R. 77: To recommit to the Committee on Education and Labor the bill to repeal sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. (Defeated 200 to 223.)	Yes.
209	July 28	H.R. 77: To approve the bill repealing sec. 14(b) of Taft-Hartley law (which authorized States to prohibit compulsory union membership). (Passed 221 to 203.)	No.
212	July 29	H.R. 8856: To clarify the law relative to the Atomic Energy Commission to correct any conclusion that its activities, as authorized by Congress, are limited by local regulations relative to the generation, sale, or transmission of electric power. (Passed, 225 to 125.)	Yes.
214	Aug. 2	S.J. Res. 81: To increase the amount of funds authorized for the Interstate Highway System for the fiscal year 1967 from $2,900,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 and authorizing the apportionment of these funds to the States. (Passed 313 to 11.)	Yes.
215	Aug. 2	H.R. 8027: To authorize the appropriation of 10,000,000 for fiscal 1966 to provide assistance in training State and local law-enforcement officers. (Passed 326 to 0.)	Yes.
216	Aug. 2	H.R. 6964: To approve the bill authorizing the Attorney General to transfer certain prisoners to residential community treatment centers, to grant them leave, and to permit them to work in private employment. (Passed 323 to 0.)	Yes.
218	Aug. 3	S. 1564 (H.R. 6400): To recommit to committee the conference report on the voting rights bill of 1965 in order to delete the provision which would permit the courts to remove the Federal examiner in a given political subdivision if it is proved that at least 50 percent of Negroes of voting age are registered. (Defeated 118 to 284.)	Yes.
219	Aug. 3	S. 1564 (H.R. 6400): To approve the conference report on the voting rights bill of 1965. (Passed 328 to 74.)	Yes.
220	Aug. 3	H.R. 8469: To provide certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund. (Passed 394 to 0.)	Yes.
221	Aug. 4	H.R. 8439: To adopt the conference report on the military construction authorization bill for 1966 in the amount of $1,700,000,000. (Passed 389 to 0.)	Yes.
222	Aug. 4	S. 1742: To amend the articles of agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliate, the International Finance Corporation to permit the World Bank to lend to the IFC. (Passed 330 to 54.)	Not voting.
224	Aug. 5	H. Res. 498: To adopt the rule under which the House would consider H.R. 4750, the bill to provide a 2-year extension of the interest equalization tax. (Passed 329 to 44.)	No.
225	Aug. 5	H.R. 4750: To adopt the bill amended to extend for 19 months the interest equalization tax. (Passed 274 to 97.)	No.
228	Aug. 9	H.R. 9918: To adopt the substitute bill (H.R. 7174) in lieu of bill approved by committee relative to motor vehicle insurance in the District *of Columbia, the substitue requiring all insured drivers to cover protection against uninsured drivers and requiring uninsured drivers to* pay at least $40 a year into an unsatisfied judgment claims fund. (Passed 173 to 156.)	Not voting.
230	Aug. 10	H.R. 10306: To amend the Selective Service Act to make it a crime to knowingly destroy or mutiliate a draft card. (Passed 393 to 1.)	Yes.
234	Aug. 12	S. 1648: To amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act by making more areas elibile for grants for public works and development facilities, to increase the authorization from $400,000,000 to $500,000,000 and to change the limitation in the program from 5 years to 4 years. (Passed 196 to 194.)	No.
235	Aug. 12	S. 1648: To recommit to committee the Public Works and Economic Development Act in order to cut $85,000,000 from the cost by eliminating industrial and commercial loans and guarantees for working capital, to require the purchase of American-made products, and to provide for an annual review of expenditures by Congress. (Defeated 163 to 224.)	No.
236	Aug. 12	S. 1648: On final passage of the Public Works and Economic Development Act authorizing the expenditure of $3,300,000,000 (not including administrative costs) for the initial 5 years of the program. (Passed 234 to 138.)	Yes.
238	Aug. 16	H.R. 6431: To suspend the tariff duty on certain forms of nickel. (Passed 297 to 48.)	Not voting.
239	Aug. 16	H.R. 8635: To suspend the rules and pass the bill establishing a Federal Boxing Commission. (Passed 346 to 4.)	Not voting.
242	Aug. 19	H.R. 7750: To approve the conference report on the Foreign Assistance Act of 1965. (Passed 244 to 150.)	Yes.
243	Aug. 19	H.R. 8911: To recommit to committee for further consideration the onmibus farm bill. (Defeated 169 to 224.)	Yes.
244	Aug. 19	H.R. 9811: On final passage of the $3,300,000,000 Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 (omnibus farm bill). (Passed 221 to 172.)	No.
246	Aug. 24	H.R. 10586: To recommit to committee the bill making supplemental appropriations in the amount of $1,200,000,000 for the Department of Labor, and of Health, Education, and Welfare for fiscal year 1966. (Defeated 139 to 263.)	No.
248	Aug. 25	H.R. 2580: On an amendment to the Amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 which would place a restriction of 115,000 on the number of immigrants to be admitted from the Western Hemisphere. (Defeated 189 to 218.)	Paired no.
249	Aug. 25	H.R. 2580: On final passage of the bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act. (Passed 318 to 95.)	Paired yes.
252	Aug. 26	H.R. 9567: On final passage of the Higher Education Act of 1965. (Passed 367 to 22.)	Yes.
253	Aug. 30	H.R. 9022: To provide for Federal assistance in the construction and operation of elementary and secondary schools in areas affected by a major disaster and amend the law relative to impacted school areas. (Passed 304 to 37.)	Yes.
254	Aug. 31	H. Res. 551: On adoption of the rule providing for consideration of H.R. 9042, the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965. (Passed 364 to 23.)	Yes.
255	Aug. 31	H.R. 9042: On passage of the bill providing for the implementation of the agreement concerning automotive products between the United States and Canada. (Passed 280 to 113.)	Yes.
257	Sept. 1	H.R. 3141: To approve the health professions educational assistance amendments including provision for Federal scholarship grants. (Passed 340 to 47.)	Not voting.
259	Sept. 2	H.R. 5863: On passage of the bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to undertake research and development in high-speed ground transportation. (Passed 317 to 24.)	Not voting.
262	Sept. 7	H.R. 8439: On a motion to table a motion to discharge the Committee on Armed Services from further consideration of the bill, vetoed by the President, which authorized 1966 military construction funds. (Passed 320 to 19.)	Yes.
263	Sept. 7	H.R. 10775: To suspend the rules and pass the bill adopted by the committee (in lieu of vetoed bill) authorizing 1966 military construction funds. (Passed 347 to 0.)	Yes.
264	Sept. 7	H.R. 168: To increase the rates for service-connected compensation for veterans. (Passed 348 to 0.)	Yes.
265	Sept. 7	S.J. Res. 102: To authorize funds in the amount of $1,500,000 for the Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice and the District of Columbia Commission on Crime and Law Enforcement. (Passed 338 to 0.)	Yes.
269	Sept. 8	H.R. 10871: To approve the $3,400,000,000 foreign aid appropriation bill. (Passed 239 to 143.)	Paired yes.
273	Sept. 13	On a motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call of the House in rollcall 272. (Passed 225 to 126.)	Yes.
275	Sept. 13	On a motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call of the House in rollcall 274. (Passed 241 to 127.)	Yes.
279	Sept. 13	On a motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call of the House in rollcall 278. (Passed 256 to 123.)	Yes.
281	Sept. 13	On a motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call of the House in rollcall 280. (Passed 255 to 120.)	Yes.
282	Sept. 13	On a motion to lay on the table the motion that the Journal be approved as read. (Defeated 138 to 244.)	No.
283	Sept. 13	To order the previous question on the motion to approve the Journal as read. (Passed 257 to 126.)	Yes.
284	Sept. 13	On the motion to approve the Journal as read. (Passed 264 to 119.)	Yes.
285	Sept. 13	On a motion to adjourn the House. (Defeated 175 to 204.)	No.
286	Sept. 13	H. Res. 506: To discharge the Committee on Rules from further consideration of H.R. 10065 and to make it in order to consider the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1965 with 2 hours of general debate. (Passed 259 to 121.)	Yes.
287	Sept. 13	H. Res. 506: On a motion to lay on the table a motion to reconsider the vote by which H. Res. 506 was adopted. (Defeated 193 to 181.)	No.
288	Sept. 13	On a motion to adjourn. (Defeated 173 to 201)	No.
290	Sept. 13	On a motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call of the House in rollcall 289. (Passed 243 to 136.)	Yes.
291	Sept. 13	H. Res. 499: To discharge the Committee on Rules from further consideration of H.R. 7371 and to make it in order to consider amendments to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 with 4 hours of general deabate. (Passed 201 to 171.)	No.
292	Sept. 13	H. Res. 478: To discharge the Committee on Rules from further consideration of H.R. 9460 and to make it in order to consider the bill providing for the establishment of a National Foundation of the Arts and Humanities with 2 hours of general debate. (Passed 260 to 114.)	Yes
293	Sept. 13	H. Res. 536: To discharge the Committee on Rules from further consideration of H.R. 10281 and to make it in order to consider the bill adjusting salaries of Federal employees with 4 hours of general debate. (Passed 288 to 4.)	Yes.
296	Sept. 14	H.R. 2091: To recommit to committee the bill relating to the establishment of concession policies in the areas administered by the National Park Service. (Defeated 73 to 298.)	No.
299	Sept. 15	H.R. 8283: To recommit to conference committee the antipoverty bill and insisting on the retention in the bill of the veto power of State Governors in the form approved by the House. (Passed 209 to 180.)	Yes.
301	Sept. 15	H.R. 9460: To recommit to committee the bill providing for the establishment of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, (Defeated 128 to 251.)	No.
303	Sept. 16	H. Res. 574: To lay on the table the resolution calling upon the Postmaster General to furnish to the House of Representatives the names of all persons employed by the Post Office as temporary employees during the summer of 1965. (Passed 186 to 180.)	No.
304	Sept. 16	S. 2042: On passage of the bill extending authority of the Atomic Energy Commission to indemnify licenses and contractors for public liability. (Passed 337 to 30.)	No.
306	Sept. 17	H.R. 9221: To adopt the conference report on the $46,800,000,000 Department of Defense appropriation bill. (Passed 380 to 0.)	Yes.
307	Sept. 17	H. Res. 585: To adopt the resolution as amended dismissing the election contests against the seated members of the Mississippi delegation in the House of Representatives. (Passed 228 to 143.)	No.
309	Sept. 20	H.R. 10873 (S. 2127): To provide life insurance for members of the Armed Forces at a cost of $2 per month for $10,000 of insurance and $1 per month for $5,000 of insurance. (Passed 360 to 0.)	Yes.

Footnote at end of table.

Voting and attendance record, 89th Cong., 1st sess., 1965—Continued

Roll-call No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
	1965		
310	Sept. 20	H. Res. 560: To express the sense of Congress approving the action of the President or the Organization of American States in combating Communist subversive aggression in the Western Hemisphere. (Passed 312 to 52.)	No.
313	Sept. 21	S. 4: To adopt the conference report on the Water Quality Act of 1965. (Passed 379 to 0.)	Yes.
315	Sept. 22	S. 2300: On a motion to delete the authorization for the Dickey-Lincoln School project, St. John River, Maine, and to provide for a survey for flood control and allied purposes of the St. John River by the Department of the Army. (Passed 207 to 185.)	Yes.
316	Sept. 22	H.R. 30: To approve the bill providing for the participation of the United States in the Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in Dade County, Fla., and to authorize appropriations for it not to exceed $15,000,000. (Passed 254 to 113.)	Yes.
318	Sept. 22	On a motion to adjourn. (Defeated 89 to 204.)	No.
320	Sept. 23	H.R. 7371: To add to amendments proposed by the Committee on Banking and Currency relative to the Bank Holding Act of 1965, an amendment to forbid any company that controls a bank to own nonbanking businesses. (Passed 199 to 178.)	Yes.
321	Sept. 23	H.Res. 580; To order the previous question on the adoption of the rule relative to H.R. 10232, the bill to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961. (Passed 279 to 70.)	Yes.
322	Sept. 23	H.R. 10232: To approve the bill amending the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act with respect to loans for rural water and sanitation facilities. (Passed 325 to 10.)	Yes.
324	Sept. 24	S. 306. On the motion to recommit to committee the Clean Air and Solid Waste Disposal Act in order to remove from the bill title II relating to solid waste disposal. (Defeated 80 to 220.)	Not voting.
325	Sept. 24	S. 306: On final passage of the Clean Air and Solid Waste Disposal Act. (Passed 294 to 4.)	Paired yes.
327	Sept. 27	H. Res. 515: To discharge the Committee on Rules from further consideration of the bill relative to home rule for the District of Columbia. (Passed 213 to 183.)	Yes.
328	Sept. 27	H. Res. 515: To adopt the resolution providing an open rule with 5 hours of general debate on legislation relative to home rule for the District of Columbia. (Passed 222 to 179.)	Yes.
330	Sept. 27	H.R. 4644: On the motion that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of legislation on home rule for the District of Columbia. (Passed 234 to 155.)	Yes.
336	Sept. 29	H.R. 4644: To strike out the enacting clause of the bill relating to home rule in the District of Columbia. (Defeated 179 to 219.)	No.
337	Sept. 29	H.R. 4644: To adopt the motion which in effect substituted the Sisk amendment (calling for a referendum in the District of Columbia on home rule) for the charter proposed in the Multer amendment to H.R. 4644. (Passed 227 to 174.)	No.
338	Sept. 29	H.R. 4644: On a motion to recommit to committee the District of Columbia home rule bill as amended. (Defeated 134 to 266.)	No.
339	Sept. 29	H.R. 4644: On passage of the District of Columbia home rule bill as amended to provide for a local referendum and for the election of a board to prepare a municipal charter (if the voters so desire) for submission to the voters and to the Congress. (Passed 283 to 117.)	Yes.
341	Sept. 30	H.R. 2580: To accept the conference report on the amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act, which report included a limitation of 120,000 persons per year from the Western Hemisphere. (Passed 320 to 69.)	Yes.
342	Sept. 30	H.R. 10281: On a motion to recommit to committee the Government employees pay raise bill in order to remove the provisions increasing salaries of Members of Congress, and certain top positions in the executive and judicial branches, and providing for a permanent system for establishing and maintaining these salaries. (Passed 238 to 140.)	No.
343	Sept. 30	H.R. 10281: On final passage of the Government employees pay raise bill, as amended, granting a 4-percent across-the-board increase. (Passed 370 to 7.)	Yes.
345	Oct. 1	H.J. Res. 642: To recommit to committee the bill authorizing the 3d Library of Congress building (James Madison Memorial) in order to direct the Architect of the Capitol to study the feasibility of including a visitor's center in this building or in the vicinity. (Defeated 17 to 321.)	Not voting.
346	Oct. 1	H.J. Res. 642 (S.J. Res. 69): On final passage of the resolution to authorize construction of a 3d building for the Library of Congress to be known as the James Madison Memorial Library. (Passed 328 to 5.)	Yes.
347	Oct 1	H.R. 10871: On a motion to recommit to conference the foreign aid appropriation bill and to insist upon the original House position that foreign aid is not to go to those nations which trade with North Vietnam. (Defeated 164 to 174.)	Not voting.
348	Oct. 1	H.R. 10871: On final passage of the conference report on foreign assistance appropriations for 1966 in the amount of $3,900,000,000. (Passed 204 to 127.)	Paired yes.
349	Oct 1	H.R. 3142 (S. 597): To amend Public Health Service Act to provide for a program of grants to assist in meeting needs of medical library services and facilities. (Passed 296 to 3.)	Not voting.
350	Oct. 1	H.R. 6519: To authorize $6,000,000 toward construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis. (Passed 250 to 12.)	Not voting.
353	Oct. 7	S.J. Res. 82 To authorize a contribution of not more than $22,000,000 to certain residents of the Ryukyu Islands for claims against the United States due to actions or omissions of the Armed Forces between Aug. 15, 1945, and Apr. 28, 1952. (Passed 312 to 55.)	Yes.
354	Oct. 7	H.R. 2020: To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the southern Nevada water project. Passed 239 to 134.)	
356	Oct. 7	S. 2084: To recommit to committee the so-called highway beautification bill in order to give the States authority to zone commercial or industrial sites in rural areas under this act. (Defeated 153 to 230.)	Paired yes.
357	Oct. 7	S. 2084: On final passage of the so-called highway beautification bill as amended by the House. (Passed 245 to 138.)	Paired yes.
359	Oct. 8	H.R. 9811: To approve the conference report on the omnibus farm bill of 1965. (Passed 219 to 150.)	No.
363	Oct. 12	H. Res. 598: To adopt the rule for consideration of H.R. 11135 (sugar bill) with 4 hours of general debate and the opportunity to act on 2 amendments. (Passed 253 to 80.)	Not voting.
366	Oct. 13	H.R. 11135: To recommit to committee the sugar bill in order to provide for an import fee to obtain for the U.S. Treasury some of the profits now going to foreign sugar interests. (Defeated 160 to 230.)	Yes.
367	Oct. 13	H.R. 11135: On final passage of the sugar bill. (Passed 246 to 147.)	Yes.
369	Oct. 14	H.R. 11588: On an amendment to the supplemental appropriation bill to delete $6,000,000 for the rent subsidy program. (Passed 185 to 162.)	Yes.
370	Oct. 14	H.R. 11588: On final passage of the supplemental appropriation bill in the amount of $4,200,000,000. (Passed 242 to 100.)	Yes.
376	Oct. 20	H.R. 9567: To recommit to conference committee the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to delete that part of the bill which would establish a National Teacher Corps. (Defeated 152 to 226.)	Yes.
377	Oct. 20	H.R. 9567: On final passage of the Higher Education Act of 1965. (Passed 313 to 63.)	Yes.
378	Oct. 20	S. 2300: To approve the conference report on the Rivers and Harbors Act including the Dickey-Lincoln School project in Maine which will cost about $300,000,000 and which was deleted from the bill when it was passed originally by the House. (Passed 221 to 139.)	No.
380	Oct. 21	H.R. 11588: To approve the conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill for 1966. (Passed 251 to 84.)	Yes.
381	Oct. 21	H.R. 11588: To accept the Senate amendment to the supplemental appropriation bill providing funds for the Dickey-Lincoln public works project in Maine. (Passed 165 to 162.)	No.
383	Oct. 22	H.R. 11135: To adopt the conference report amending and extending the Sugar Act of 1948. (Passed 174 to 88.)	Yes.

[1] On official leave due to illness.

Voting and attendance record, 89th Cong., 2d sess., 1966

Roll-call No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
	1966		
3	Jan. 27	H. Res. 665: To authorize the expenditure of not more than $425,000 by the Committee on Un-American Activities for investigative purposes. (Passed 209 to 24.)	Yes.
6	Feb. 2	H. Res. 669: To adopt the resolution citing Robert M. Shelton for contempt of Congress. (Passed 344 to 26.)	No.
7	Feb. 2	H. Res. 700: On a motion to recommit to a select committee the contempt of Congress citation against Calvin F. Craig with instructions to examine the citation and the law relative to it and to report to the House. (Defeated 57 to 307.)	Yes.
9	Feb. 3	H. Res. 706: To adopt the resolution to take up H.R. 30, the Inter-American Culture and Trade Center (Florida) and to agree to the Senate amendments authorizing $9,500,000 for the project. (Passed 201 to 140.)	Yes.
11	Feb. 7	H.R. 12410 (S. 9): To suspend the rules and pass the bill providing educational benefits to veterans who entered service subsequent to Jan. 31, 1955. (Passed 381 to 0.)	Yes.
13	Feb. 8	H.R. 12173 (S. 1698): To approve the bill designed to establish a procedure for the review of proposed bank mergers so as to eliminate the necessity for the dissolution of merged banks, and for other purposes. (Passed 372 to 17.)	Yes.
15	Feb. 9	H.R. 12563: To suspend the rules and approve the bill providing for the participation of the United States in the Asian Development Bank. (Passed 292 to 80.)	Yes.
16	Feb. 9	H.R. 706: To approve the bill amending the Railway Labor Act to expedite action on disputes referred to the National Railroad Adjustment Board and to provide for judicial review. (Passed 380 to 0.)	Yes.
18	Feb. 22	H. Res. 736: To adopt the rule calling for consideration of the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966. (Passed 326 to 50.)	Yes.
19	Feb. 23	H.R. 12752: On motion to recommit the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966 in order to delete the provision increasing the excise tax on automobiles and telephone service to last year's levels. (Defeated 187 to 207.)	Yes.
20	Feb. 23	H.R. 12752: On final passage of the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966 with the increase in the excise taxes on automobiles and telephone service. (Passed 246 to 146.)	Yes.

Voting and attendance record, 89th Cong., 2d sess., 1966—Continued

Roll-call No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
	1966		
22	Feb. 24	H. Res. 742: To adopt the rule for consideration of H.R. 12169, the supplemental foreign assistance authorization bill. (Passed 359 to 11.)	Yes.
23	Feb. 24	H.R. 12169: On a motion to recommit to committee the supplementary foreign assistance authorization bill in order to earmark the amount of funds to go to each recipient country under the bill. (Defeated 169 to 213.)	No.
24	Feb. 24	H.R. 12169: On final passage of the $415,000,000 supplemental authorization for the economic assistance program of AID. (Passed 350 to 27.)	Yes.
26	Mar. 1	H.R. 12889: To authorize appropriations for the current fiscal year of $4,800,000,000 for the procurement of aircraft, missiles, vessels, etc., for the Department of Defense. (Passed 392 to 4.)	Yes.
28	Mar. 2	S. 1666: To approve the bill providing for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges. (Passed 371 to 23.)	Yes.
30	Mar. 2	H.R. 9963: To authorize the expenditure of $4,600,000 to help Alaska celebrate its centennial as a part of the United States. (Pawsed 202 to 173.)	No.
33	Mar. 3	H.R. 12322: To recommit to committee the bill establishing marketing orders for cotton in order to allow each producer 1 vote in the referendum regardless of amount of cotton produced. (Defeated 185 to 191.)	Yes.
34	Mar. 3	H.R. 12322: On final passage of the bill establishing a compulsory checkoff system of $1 a bale on cotton farmers to finance cotton promotion and research. (Passed 189 to 183.)	No.
36	Mar. 15	H.R. 12752: To adopt the conference report on the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966. (Passed 288 to 102.)	Not voting.
38	Mar. 15	H.R. 13546: To approve a $13,000,000,000 supplemental appropriation for the Department of Defense. (Passed 389 to 3.)	Not voting.
40	Mar. 16	H.R. 6785 (S. 1404): To adopt the bill on daylight saving time setting uniform dates for the changeover and requiring same time throughout each State. (Passed 292 to 93.)	Yes.
42	Mar. 21	H.R. 13448: To pass the bill designed to speed delivery of mail to servicemen overseas. (Passed 393 to 0.)	Not voting.
44	Mar. 22	H. Res. 794: To adopt the resolution calling for consideration of S. 2394, a bill authorizing $750,000 for the construction of a home for the Vice President. (Passed 236 to 135.)	Yes.
45	Mar. 22	S. 2394: To approve the authorization of $750,000 for the construction of a home for the Vice President. (Passed 197 to 184.)	Yes.
48	Mar. 29	H.R. 14012: To recommit to committee the supplemental appropriation bill in order to strike out the $12,000,000 appropriation for rent subsidies. (Defeated 190 to 198.)	Yes.
49	Mar. 29	H.R. 14012: To approve the supplemental appropriation bill including funds to initiate the National Teachers Corps and rent subsidies. (Passed 269 to 122.)	Yes.
50	Mar. 30	S. 1404: To adopt the conference report setting date for daylight saving time and requiring such time in the State unless legislators exempt the State. (Passed 281 to 91.)	Not voting.
53	Mar. 31	H. Res. 802: To adopt the rule under which to consider S. 2729, the bill amending the Small Business Act. (Passed 362 to 4.)	Yes.
54	Mar. 31	S. 2729: To adopt the bill authorizing an additional appropriation of $125,000,000 for SBA and increasing the amount of loans and commitments that may be outstanding. (Passed 362 to 4.)	Yes.
58	Apr. 6	H.R. 14224: To extend through May 31, 1966, the initial period for enrolling under the program of supplemental medical benefits of medicare. (Passed 387 to 0.)	Yes.
59	Apr. 6	H.R. 14122: To approve the bill increasing the salaries of Federal employees by an average amount of 2.9 percent. (Passed 393 to 1.)	Yes.
60	Apr. 6	H.R. 14215: On a motion to reduce expenditures authorized the Department of Interior for 1967 by 5 percent. (Defeated 156 to 232.)	Yes.
61	Apr. 6	H.R. 14215: To approve the $1,170,000,000 1967 appropriation bill for the Department of Interior. (Passed 370 to 16.)	Yes.
62	Apr. 6	H.R. 14266: On a motion to reduce expenditures authorized the Post Office and Treasury Departments for 1967 by 5 percent. (Defeated 127 to 244.)	Not voting.
63	Apr. 6	H.R. 14266: To approve the $7,000,000,000 1967 appropriation bill for the Post Office and Treasury Departments. (Passed 368 to 2.)	Not voting.
65	Apr. 19	H.R. 7406: To amend the bill providing for a 3d powerplant at Grand Coulee Dam in order to give recognition to basinwide accounting for the purpose of repaying obligations under the bill. (Passed 239 to 111.)	Not voting.[1]
66	Apr. 19	H.R. 7406 (S. 1761): To approve the bill providing for a 3d powerplant at Grand Coulee Dam. (Passed 246 to 78.)	Not voting.[1]
68	Apr. 20	H. Res. 756: To disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 calling for the transfer of the Community Relations Service from the Department of Commerce to the Justice Department. (Defeated 163 to 220.)	Not voting.[1]
70	Apr. 26	H.R. 14596: To recommit to committee the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill in order to prohibit the use of any appropriated funds for the sale of agricultural commodities to any nation which sells or furnishes to North Vietnam any equipment, materials, or commodities as long as North Vietnam is governed by the Communists. (Passed 290 to 98.)	Not voting.[1]
71	Apr. 26	H.R. 14596: To approve the $6,900,000,000 Department of Agriculture appropriation bill. (Passed 366 to 23.)	Not voting.[1]
74	Apr. 27	H.R. 10065: On final passage of the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1965. (Passed 299 to 94.)	Not voting.[1]
76	Apr. 28	H.R. 13881: To approve the bill providing for the regulation of the sale, transportation, and purchase of dogs and cats for research purposes. (Passed 352 to 10.)	Not voting.[1]
80	May 3	H.R. 14324: To recommit to committee the NASA authorization bill in order to earmark $20,000,000 in research and development funds for research on the reduction of aircraft noise. (Defeated 90 to 271.)	Not voting.[1]
81	May 3	H.R. 14324: On final passage of the $4,900,000,000 authorization bill for NASA. (Passed 349 to 10.)	Not voting.[1]
86	May 5	H.R. 14745: To recommit to committee the appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor and HEW and related agencies in order to reduce expenditures by 5 percent. (Defeated 143 to 236.)	Not voting.[1]
87	May 5	H.R. 14745: On final passage of the $10,000,000,000 appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, HEW, and related agencies. (Passed 354 to 27.)	Not voting.[1]
91	May 10	H.R. 14921: To add to the 1967 independent offices appropriation bill $20,000,000 to finance the rent subsidy program. (Passed 192 to 188.)	Not voting.[1]
92	May 10	H.R. 14921: To approve the 1967 independent offices appropriation bill of $14,000,000,000 including funds for the rent subsidy program. (Passed 296 to 82.)	Not voting.[1]
94	May 11	H.R. 14088: To pass the bill authorizing an improved health benefits program for retired members and members of the uniformed services and their dependents. (Passed 356 to 0.)	Not voting.[1]
97	May 12	S. 1098: To approve the bill authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to take certain actions to help alleviate the national freight car shortage. (Passed 306 to 27.)	Not voting.[1]
98	May 16	S. 693: To approve the bill designed to strengthen the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act by requiring public disclosure by persons acting for a foreign principal when their activities are political in nature. (Passed 285 to 0.)	Not voting.[1]
100	May 16	H. Res. 852: To adopt the rule providing for the consideration by the House of H.R. 14544, the bill relating to the sale of participations in Government agency loan pool. (Passed 184 to 120.)	Not voting.[1]
105	May 18	H.R. 14215: To approve the conference report on the $1,300,000,000 1965 appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior and related agencies. (Passed 378 to 10.)	Not voting.[1]
106	May 18	H.R. 14544: To recommit to committee the Participation Sales Act of 1966, in order to limit the interest to be paid on the "participations" to 4¾ percent. (Defeated 180 to 218.)	Not voting.[1]
107	May 18	H.R. 14544: On final passage of the Participation Sales Act of 1966. (Passed 206 to 190.)	Not voting.[1]
113	May 26	H.R. 13712: On an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1966 (minimum wage), to exempt certain small businesses from coverage under the law. (Defeated 195 to 200.)	Yes.
114	May 26	H.R. 13712: On an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1966, to extend from 1968 to 1969 the effective date of the $1.60 rate for those presently covered under the law. (Passed 205 to 194.)	Yes.
115	May 26	H.R. 13712: On a motion to recommit to committee the Fair Labor Standards Act to 1966 in order to exempt farm labor from coverage under the law and to give agricultural processing plants a 20-week exemption from the overtime provisions of the law instead of 14 weeks as stated in the bill. (Defeated 168 to 231.)	Yes.
116	May 26	H.R. 13712: On final passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1966 (minimum wage). (Passed 303 to 93.)	Yes.
120	June 1	H.R. 9167: To recommit to committee the narcotic addict rehabilitation bill in order to make any narcotics seller, or offender, between 22 and 26 punishable under the regular criminal laws. (Passed 198 to 168.)	Yes.
121	June 1	H.R. 9167: To approve the narcotic addict rehabilitation bill as amended. (Passed 367 to 1.)	Yes.
123	June 2	H.R. 14050: On final passage of the bill to extend and amend the Library Service and Construction Act. (Passed 336 to 2.)	Yes.
124	June 6	H.R. 14013: To suspend the rules and pass the International Education Act of 1966. (Passed 194 to 89.)	Paired yes.
125	June 6	H.R. 10: To suspend the rules and pass the bill amending the law relative to private pension and profit-sharing plans. (Passed 291 to 0.)	Not voting.
127	June 7	H.R. 15456: To approve the legislative appropriation bill for 1967 in the amount of $172,000,000 (for items considered by the House). (Passed 341 to 2.)	Yes.
128	June 7	S. 1357: To approve with House amendments the Bail Reform Act of 1966. (Passed 319 to 14.)	Yes.
130	June 8	H. Res. 882: To adopt a closed rule for consideration of the bill increasing the debt limit to $330,000,000,000. (Passed 205 to 153.)	Yes.
131	June 8	H.R. 15202: To approve the bill increasing the temporary public debt limit from $328,000,000,000 to $330,000,000,000. (Passed 199 to 165.)	No.
133	June 9	H.R. 14929: To approve the amendment to the food for freedom bill providing for a 40-year repayment period to foreign governments for credit sales of surplus agricultural products. (Defeated 165 to 193.)	No.
134	June 9	H.R. 14929: On a motion to recommit to committee the food for freedom bill in order to prohibit long-term credit sales of surplus agricultural products to any Communist country and to prevent the Secretary of Agriculture from dumping grain on the market at less than 90 percent of parity plus carrying charges. (Defeated 157 to 200.)	No.
135	June 9	H.R. 14929: On final passage of the food for freedom bill. (Passed 333 to 20.)	Yes.
137	June 13	H.R. 14019: To approve the bill authorizing an appropriation of $27,600,000 for acquisition and improvement of Foreign Service building overseas. (Passed 290 to 3.)	Yes.
141	June 14	S. 2950: To approve the bill authorizing appropriations of $17,800,000,000 for the procurement in 1967 of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and for research and development and other purposes within the Department of Defense. (Passed 356 to 2.)	Yes.
145	June 16	H.R. 14025: To approve an amendment to the Defense Production Act extension granting to the President standby authority to impose controls on consumer credit. (Defeated 73 to 275.)	No.

Footnote at end of table.

Voting and attendance record, 89th Cong., 2d sess., 1966—Continued

Roll-call No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
	1966		
147	June 20	S. 1160: To suspend the rules and approve the freedom of information bill. (Passed 307 to 0.)	Not voting.
148	June 20	H.R. 10860: To suspend the rules and approve the amendment to the Connolly Hot Oil Act. (Passed 306 to 1.)	Not voting.
150	June 22	H.R. 15119: To approve the Unemployment Insurance Amendments of 1966. (Passed 374 to 10.)	Yes.
152	June 23	H.R. 13196: To approve the Allied Health Professions Personal Training Act of 1966. (Passed 364 to 0.)	Yes.
154	June 27	H. Res. 875: To discharge Committee on Rules from further consideration of H.R. 14904, the bill to revise the rates and size of parcel post packages, and make it in order for the House to consider the bill. (Passed 222 to 148.)	Yes.
155	June 27	H.R. 5426: To recommit to committee the bill prohibiting common law marriages in the District of Columbia. (Defeated 39 to 328.)	No.
159	July 12	S. 2950: To approve the conference report on the bill authorizing appropriations for the procurement of aircraft missiles, naval vessels, and for research and development. (Passed 358 to 2.)	Not voting.
164	July 14	H.R. 15750: To recommit to committee the foreign aid authorization bill in order to require annual authorizations aid to reduce the total amount in the bill by $250,000,000. (Defeated 191 to 193.)	Paired yes.
165	July 14	H.R. 15750: On final passage of the $4,100,000,000 foreign aid authorization bill. (Passed 237 to 146.)	Paired yes.
171	July 20	H.R. 15941: To approve the bill appropriating $58,600,000,000 for the Department of Defense in fiscal year 1967. (Passed 392 to 1.)	Yes.
173	July 21	S. 602: To adopt the conference report on the bill to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. (Defeated 136 to 204.)	No.
175	July 25	H. Res. 910: To adopt the resolution discharging the Committee on Rules from further consideration of H.R. 14765, the Civil Rights Act, and to provide for consideration of the bill with 10 hours of general debate. (Passed 200 to 180.)	Yes.
206	Aug. 9	H.R. 14765: On the motion to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1966 in order to exempt from coverage the real estate broker or agent who has written instructions from the exempt person for whom he is acting. (Passed 237 to 176.)	Yes.
207	Aug. 9	H.R. 14765: On the motion to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1966 to make it illegal to use the facilities of interstate commerce to incite to riot or to commit any crime of violence or to assist or encourage other persons to do so. (Passed 389 to 25.)	Yes.
208	Aug. 9	H.R. 14765: On the motion to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1966 to require a written complaint by an individual before the Attorney General could file a school desegregation suit. (Passed 214 to 201.)	No.
209	Aug. 9	H.R. 14765: On a motion to recommit to committee the Civil Rights Act of 1966 in order to delete title IV relating to housing. (Defeated 190 to 220.)	No.
210	Aug. 9	H.R. 14765: On final passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1966. (Passed 259 to 157.)	Yes.
213	Aug. 10	S. 3105: To approve the military construction authorization in the amount of $1,060,000,000. (Passed 389 to 1.)	Yes.
215	Aug. 11	H.R. 14359: To recommit to committee the bill authorizing appropriations for the construction of highways in order to delete the provisions relative to the $493,000,000 authorization for beautification in fiscal years 1968-69. (Defeated 173 to 175.)	Not voting.
216	Aug. 11	H.R. 14359: To approve the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1966. (Passed 341 to 1.)	Not voting.
218	Aug. 15	S. 3688: To suspend the rules and pass the bill increasing the authority of the Federal National Mortgage Association to obtain funds for use in its secondary market operation. (Passed 314 to 1.)	Not voting.
219	Aug. 15	H.R. 16114: To suspend the rules and pass the bill designed to correct certain inequities in Federal employment with respect to overtime pay. (Passed 313 to 0.)	Not voting.
220	Aug. 15	H.R. 14604: To suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing a study of facilities and services for visitors to the Nation's Capital. (Defeated 209 to 106, a ⅔ majority being necessary.)	Not voting.
221	Aug. 15	H.R. 11555: To suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing a border highway along the U.S. bank of the Rio Grande River in and about El Paso, Tex. (Defeated 174 to 133, a ⅔ majority being necessary.)	Not voting.
224	Aug. 16	H.R. 14810: On a motion to recommit to committee the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1966 in order to reduce the authorization from $175,000,000 for fiscal 1968 and subsequent years to $150,000,000 for 1968 only. (Passed 205 to 161.)	Yes.
225	Aug. 16	H.R. 14810: To approve the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1966 as amended to include $150,000,000 for fiscal 1968 only. (Passed 235 to 127.)	Yes.
228	Aug. 17	H.R. 13228: On a motion to recommit to committee the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act in order to require that members of the National Motor Vehicle Safety Advisory Council be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate instead of being selected by the Secretary of Commerce. (Defeated 168 to 205.)	Yes.
229	Aug. 17	H.R. 13228: On final passage of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act. (Passed 371 to 0.)	Yes.
231	Aug. 18	H.R. 14921: To recommit to conference committee the independent offices appropriation bill to insist on the House's opposition to an amendment which calls for a permanent and indefinite appropriation of whatever seems to be necessary to subsidize the participation sales certificates. (Defeated 176 to 190.)	Yes.
232	Aug. 18	H.R. 13290: To approve the Highway Safety Act of 1966. (Passed 317 to 3.)	Yes.
233	Aug. 22	S. 602: To adopt the conference report on the bill to broaden the scope of the Small Reclamation Projects Act. (Passed 198 to 81.)	Paired no.
234	Aug. 22	H.R. 16340: To recommit to committee for the purpose of obtaining further views on the legislation to prohibit picketing within 500 feet of any church in the District of Columbia. (Defeated 55 to 237.)	Not voting.
235	Aug. 22	H.R. 16340: On final passage of the bill to prohibit picketing within 500 feet of any church in the District of Columbia. (Passed 249 to 44.)	Not voting.
238	Aug. 24	H.R. 14596: To adopt the conference report on the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture in the amount of $6,900,000,000. (Passed 325 to 28.)	Yes.
241	Aug. 25	H.R. 15941: To approve the conference report on the $58,000,000,000 Department of Defense appropriations bill except those amendments in disagreement. (Passed 383 to 1.)	Yes.
242	Aug. 25	H.R. 15941: On a motion that the House insist on its disagreement with the Senate amendment authorizing the President to call up individual members of the Ready Reserve. (Passed 378 to 3.)	Yes.
244	Aug. 26	S. 3688: To adopt the conference report on the bill to extend the purchasing authority of the Federal National Mortgage Association. (Passed 234 to 1.)	Yes.
245	Aug. 26	S. 3700: To adopt the conference report on the bill amending the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964. (Passed 156 to 86.)	Yes.
246	Aug. 29	H.J. Res. 1284: To extend the "continuing resolution" relative to appropriations from Aug. 31 to Sept. 30. (Passed 323 to 6.)	Yes.
251	Aug. 30	H.R. 15963: On a motion to exclude jurisdiction of maritime activities from the Secretary of Transportation; to eliminate the Maritime Administration from the new Department. (Passed 261 to 117.)	Yes.
252	Aug. 30	H.R. 15963: On a motion to recommit to committee the bill establishing a new Department of Transportation in order to remove the responsibility for investigating air accidents from the new Department. (Defeated 143 to 238.)	Yes.
253	Aug. 30	H.R. 15963: On final passage of the bill to establish a Department of Transportation in the President's Cabinet. (Passed 336 to 42.)	Yes.
255	Aug. 31	S. 3155: To adopt the conference report on the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1966. (Passed 359 to 1.)	Yes.
257	Aug. 31	S. 3005: To adopt the conference report on the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966. (Passed 365 to 0.)	Yes.
258	Aug. 31	S. 3052: To adopt the conference report on the Highway Safety Act of 1966. (Passed 366 to 3)	Yes.
259	Aug. 31	H.R. 16574: To amend the Peace Corps Act including authorization of $110,000,000 to finance the Corps in fiscal year 1967. (Passed 322 to 15.)	Yes.
261	Sept. 1	H.R. 1575: To adopt the conference report on the Foreign Assistance Act of 1966 in the amount of $3,500,000,000. (Passed 217 to 127.)	Yes.
262	Sept. 1	H.R. 15098: To recommit to the committee the bill relative to U.S. participation in the HemisFair 1968 Exposition in San Antonio and to authorize $10,000,000 for that purpose. (Defeated 147 to 184.)	Yes.
265	Sept. 6	H.R. 15766: To suspend the rules and pass the bill to establish a National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws. (Passed 259 to 0.)	Not voting.
267	Sept. 7	H.R. 13712: On a motion to recommit to conference the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1966 (minimum wage) with instructions to insist on House provision that the effective date of the $1.60 minimum be Feb. 1, 1969, rather than Feb. 1, 1968. (Defeated 163 to 183.)	Paired no.
268	Sept. 7	H.R. 13712: To adopt the conference report on the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1966. (Passed 259 to 89.)	Not voting.
271	Sept. 8	H.R. 14026: To recommit to committee for further consideration the temporary interest rate control measure. (Defeated 130 to 214.)	No.
272	Sept. 8	H.R. 14026: To approve the temporary interest rate control bill as amended by the substitution of the Stephen's amendment for the proposal submitted by the committee. (Passed 271 to 68.)	Yes.
274	Sept. 12	H. Res. 1002: To adopt the rule calling for consideration of H.J. Res. 688, to give effect to the Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Character. (Passed 242 to 2.)	Yes.
275	Sept. 12	H. Res. 1005: To adopt the rule calling for consideration of H.R. 11256, Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966. (Passed 243 to 9.)	Not voting.
276	Sept. 12	H. Res. 1004: To adopt the rule calling for consideration of H.R. 8864, to implement the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials. (Passed 241 to 7.)	Not voting.
277	Sept. 12	H. Res. 976: To adopt the rule calling for consideration of H.R. 11555, providing for the Chamizal Memorial Highway in El Paso. (Passed 202 to 48.)	Not voting.
279	Sept. 13	H.R. 17636: To recommit to committee the District of Columbia appropriation bill in order to make a 5-percent across-the-board reduction. (Defeated 103 to 217.)	Not voting.
280	Sept. 13	H.R. 17636: To approve the District of Columbia appropriation bill. (Passed 320 to 3.)	Not voting.
284	Sept. 14	H.R. 17637: To approve the $1,000,000,000 military construction appropriation bill. (Passed 346 to 3.)	Yes.
286	Sept. 19	H.R. 8678: To suspend the rules and pass the bill to establish in the State of Michigan the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. (Passed 247 to 70.)	Not voting.
287	Sept. 19	H.R. 17488: To suspend the rules and pass the bill to increase the rates of pensions payable to certain veterans, their widows, and other dependents. (Passed 315 to 2.)	Not voting.
288	Sept. 19	H.R. 15183: To suspend the rules and pass the bill adjusting the status of certain Cuban refugees. (Passed 300 to 25.)	Yes.
289	Sept. 19	S.J. Res. 167: To suspend the rules and pass the resolution authorizing the United States to organize and hold an International Conference on Water for Peace in the United States in 1967 and authorizing $1,200,000 for the project. (Defeated 161 to 154, a ⅔ vote being necessary for passage.)	Yes.
290	Sept. 19	S. 3423: To suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for the establishment of the Wolf Trap Farm Park in Fairfax County, Va. (Defeated 195 to 105, a ⅔ vote being necessary for passage.)	No.
293	Sept. 20	H.R. 17788: On a motion to recommit to committee the foreign aid appropriation bill in order to cut the economic assistance appropriation by $45,000,000 for a total of $212,000,000,000. (Passed 187 to 182.)	No.

Footnote at end of table.

Voting and attendance record, 89th Cong., 2d sess., 1966—Continued

Roll call No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
	1966		
294	Sept. 20	H.R. 17788: On final passage of the $316,000,000,000 foreign assistance appropriation bill. (Passed 234 to 141.)	Yes.
296	Sept. 21	H.R. 17787: On final passage of the $4,100,000,000 public works appropriation bill. (Passed 354 to 25.)	Yes.
298	Sept. 21	H.R. 17195: To approve the Reserve Forces Bill of Rights and Vitalization Act. (Passed 332 to 6.)	Not voting.
300	Sept. 22	H.R. 1155: To recommit to committee the bill authorizing the construction of the Chamizal Memorial Highway in El Paso in order to require the city to pay 50 percent of the cost and to reduce the U.S. share from $12,000,000 to $8,000,000. (Defeated 149 to 199.)	Yes.
301	Sept. 22	H.R. 15824: To approve the bill authorizing the conclusion of an agreement for the joint construction by the United States and Mexico of a flood control project for the Tijuana River. (Passed 293 to 42.)	Yes.
317	Sept. 29	H.R. 15111: On a motion to strike out the enacting clause of the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966. (Defeated 156 to 208.)	Yes.
318	Sept. 29	H.R. 15111: On an amendment to the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966 to limit the number of supergrade positions in the Office of Economic Opportunity. (Passed 257 to 108.)	Yes.
319	Sept. 29	H.R. 15111: On the motion to recommit to committee the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966 in order to substitute the Opportunity Crusade Act of 1966. (Defeated 162 to 203.)	Yes.
320	Sept. 29	H.R. 15111: On final passage of the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966. (Passed 210 to 156.)	No.
323	Sept. 30	H.R. 17607: To amend the bill on the suspension of the 7-percent investment credit in order to continue the credit and current depreciation rules on facilities to further water and air pollution abatement. (Passed 330 to 2.)	Yes.
324	Sept. 30	H.R. 17607: On final passage of the bill to suspend the 7-percent investment credit provision of the Reserve Act of 1962. (Passed 221 to 118.)	No.
325	Sept. 30	H.R. 16076: On final passage of the bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. (Passed 312 to 0.)	Not voting.
326	Oct. 3	S. 985 (H.R. 15440): To suspend the rules and pass the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act as amended by the House. (Passed 300 to 8.)	Yes.
327	Oct. 3	S. 3807 (H.R. 17558): To suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the Atomic Energy Commission to enter into a cooperative arrangement for a large-scale nuclear-power desalting project. (Passed 316 to 1.)	Yes.
328	Oct. 3	H.R. 13447: To suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the Secretary of Interior to cooperate with the States in developing accessible estuarine areas valuable for fishing, wildlife, conservation, etc., at a cost of $15,000,000. (Defeated 208 to 108, a ⅔ vote being necessary.)	No.
330	Oct. 4	H.R. 18119: On a motion to recommit to committee the appropriations bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce in order to effect an overall reduction of 5 percent. (Defeated 152 to 201.)	Yes.
331	Oct. 4	H.R. 18119: To approve the $2,300,000,000 appropriations bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce. (Passed 319 to 38.)	Yes.
335	Oct. 5	H.R. 14929: To recommit to conference the "Food for peace" in order to insist on the House opposition that no concessional sales of U.S. farm commodities be made to any nation which trades with Cuba or North Vietnam. (Passed 306 to 61.)	Yes.
343	Oct. 6	H.R. 13161: To amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act to emphasize that there is nothing in the act requiring assignment or transportation of students to eliminate racial imbalance in order to qualify for benefits under the act. (Passed 221 to 116.)	No.
344	Oct. 6	H.R. 13161: To recommit to committee the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in order to limit the authorization for 1967 to $1,070,000,000 (the amount requested by the President) and to cut the amount for 1968 by about $1,000,000,000. (Defeated 150 to 185.)	No.
345	Oct. 6	H.R. 13161: On final passage of the Elementary and Secondary Act of 1966. (Passed 237 to 97.)	Yes.
346	Oct. 7	H.R. 17788: To adopt the $2,900,000,000 conference report on the foreign aid appropriation. (Passed 189 to 8.)	Yes.
349	Oct. 11	H.R. 15941: To approve an amendment to the defense appropriation bill which would give the President the authority to call to active duty certain reservists under certain circumstances. (Passed 305 to 42.)	Yes.
350	Oct. 11	H.R. 17787: On a motion to recommit to conference the public works appropriations bill in order to cut back total funds appropriated back to the amount originally approved by the House or a reduction of about $23,000,000. (Defeated 91 to 255.)	Yes.
360	Oct. 13	H.R. 12047: On the motion to approve the bill making it a Federal crime to aid a country with which we are in armed conflict or to obstruct the movement of personnel or supplies of the Armed Forces. (Approved 275 to 64.)	No.
362	Oct. 14	H.R. 51: On an amendment to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore bill to add 478 acres to the proposed park. (Passed 182 to 147.)	Yes.
363	Oct. 14	H.R. 51: On final passage of the bill to establish the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. (Passed 204 to 141.)	Yes.
365	Oct. 14	S. 3708: To recommit to committee the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act in order to strike $9,000,000 and title II (planned metropolitan development) from the bill. (Defeated 149 to 175.)	Not voting.
366	Oct. 14	S. 3708: On final passage of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act. (Passed 178 to 141.)	Paired yes.
368	Oct. 17	S. 3675: To suuspend the rules and pass the bill to permit the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission to handle claims of U.S. citizens against the Chinese Communist regime. (Passed 249 to 3.)	Yes.
369	Oct. 17	S. 985: To adopt the conference report on the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act. (Passed 242 to 6.)	Yes.
370	Oct. 17	S. 2947: To adopt the conference report on the bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. (Passed 247 to 0.)	Yes.
373	Oct. 18	H.R. 18381: To recommit to committee the supplemental appropriation bill in order to provide that no funds for the Export-Import Bank will be used to extend credit to Communist countries. (Passed 167 to 121.)	No.
374	Oct. 18	H. Res. 1060: To recommit the resolution citing Milton M. Cohen for contempt of Congress to a select committee for further consideration of the matter. (Defeated 90 to 81.)	Not voting.
375	Oct. 18	H. Res. 1062: To recommit the resolution citing Jeremiah Stamler for contempt of Congress to a select committee for further consideration of the matter. (Defeated 54 to 181.)	Not voting.
376	Oct. 18	H. Res. 1062: On final passage of resolution citing Jeremiah Stamler for contempt of Congress. (No quorum.)	Not voting.
378	Oct. 19	H. Res. 1062: To approve the resolution citing Jeremiah Stamler for contempt of Congress. (Passed 219 to 69.)	No.
379	Oct. 19	H.R. 5688: To adopt the conference report on the bill relating to crime and criminal procedure in the District of Columbia. (Passed 208 to 79.)	No.
380	Oct. 19	H.R. 18233: On a motion to recommit to committee the rivers and harbors authorization bill in order to limit the use of tolls revenue from 2 bridges across the Mississippi in Missouri and Illinois for public purposes other than the operation and maintenance of the bridge to the period ending Jan. 1, 1968. (Defeated 89 to 196.)	Yes.
381	Oct. 19	S.J. Res. 167: An adoption of the resolution to enable the United States to organize and hold an International Conference on Water for Peace in the United States in 1967. (Passed 196 to 79.)	Not voting.
385	Oct. 19	H. Res. 1013: On a motion to lay on the table the resolution creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct. (Defeated 24 to 238.)	No.
386	Oct. 19	H. Res. 1013: On a motion to adopt the resolution creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct, as amended. (Passed 265 to 0.)	Yes.
389	Oct. 20	S. 3708: To approve the conference report on the Demonstration Development Act. (Passed 142 to 126.)	Paired yes.
390	Oct. 20	H.R. 15111: To approve the conference report on the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966. (Passed 170 to 109.)	Yes.
391	Oct. 20	H.R. 18233: To agree to the Senate amendment to the rivers and harbors bill. (Passed 261 to 0.)	Yes.
392	Oct. 20	H.R. 13161: To agree to the conference report on the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1966. (Passed 185 to 76.)	Yes.
393	Oct. 20	H.R. 17607: To recommit to conference the bill on the suspensions of investment credit and accelerated depreciation. (Defeated 57 to 184.)	Yes.
394	Oct. 20	H.R. 17607: To approve the conference report on the suspensions of investment credit and accelerated depreciation. (Passed 161 to 76.)	No.
395	Oct. 20	H.R. 13103: To recommit to conference the Foreign Investors Tax Act of 1966. (Defeated 95 to 127.)	Not voting.
396	Oct. 20	H.R. 13103: To approve the conference report on the Foreign Investors Tax Act of 1966. (Passed 171 to 46.)	Not voting.
397	Oct. 21	H.R. 14644: To approve the conference report on the Higher Education Amendments of 1966. (Passed 222 to 13.)	Yes.
399	Oct. 21	H.R. 18381: To accept the Senate amendment to the supplemental appropriation bill which gave the President authority to permit Export-Import Bank loans to Communist nations. (Passed 129 to 102.)	Not voting.

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[1] On official leave due to illness.

Senator Ross Bass, of Tennessee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM PROXMIRE
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, as we complete the work of the 89th Congress and look forward to the new Congress in January, I, for one, shall miss greatly the counsel and contributions of the junior Senator from Tennessee, Ross BASS.

During his 2 years in the Senate, Senator BASS showed the same determination and devotion which had marked his five consecutive terms in the House. Ross BASS was an always effective and frequently eloquent spokesman for the forgotten people of his State and Nation He cared much and worked hard for the forgotten farmer and the people of rural America. For this alone, the senior Senator from Wisconsin will always respect and admire Senator BASS. But in addition Senator BASS was always a tireless fighter for justice and equality of opportunity for all our citizens. For this, Senator BASS has earned the respect and admiration of all Americans who seek to make America truly the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Senator BASS is still a young, energetic, and exceptionally qualified man. I am sure that he will continue to make significant contributions to his State and his Nation.

Hon. Eugene Keogh

SPEECH
OF
HON. HORACE R. KORNEGAY
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. KORNEGAY. Mr. Speaker, I should like to join with my senior colleagues in paying tribute to the Honorable EUGENE J. KEOGH, who has decided not to seek reelection for further service in the House, where he has served with such distinction and marked effectiveness for 30 consecutive years.

As a member of the legal profession, I have always been tremendously impressed with Gene Keogh's knowledge of the law, for he is truly a "lawyer's lawyer." His keen, analytical mind, his splendid parliamentary performances, and his sterling worth as an individual and as a legislator have marked him for the admiration and effection of his peers. I am sure he will adorn the legal profession when he resumes his practice and that his endeavors and accomplishments in that field will be appreciated and admired as they have been here in the House of Representatives.

As a younger man, I have been proud to call Gene Keogh a friend as well as a colleague, and I wish him the best of everything in the years ahead. I will always hold him in highest esteem for his urbane yet warm manner, his mastery of parliamentary procedure, and his penetrating insight into legal problems and national affairs, and, above all, for his devotion to his country and to his chosen faith.

Statement of the Northern California Section of the Society of American Foresters

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of the 90th Congress, the Congress is going to consider the establishment of a Redwood National Park in northern California. Before that time, I feel it important that the Members of this body have access to important background information on the area affected so that they may make the best judgment on the location of the proposed park.

For that reason, I insert in the Record a statement by the northern California section of the Society of American Foresters. This professional group is well known to industry and conservation groups for its objectivity and judgment in these matters. I sincerely recommend it to your attention:

Statement on the Timber Economy of Humboldt County

(By the northern California section, Society of American Foresters, July 26, 1966)

Recent proposals for expanding public parks in the redwood region of northwestern California have developed considerable controversy and conflicting statements about rate of cutting, supply of timber, and the future of the timber industry. The timber economy of Humboldt County, in particular, has been subject to a number of disparate predictions.

This matter is of concern to the Northern California Section of the Society of American Fosters. The objective of our Society is to represent, advance, and protect the interests and standards of the profession of forestry; to provide a medium for exchange of professional thought; and to promote the science, practice and standards of forestry. Forestry means the scientific management of forest lands for the production of goods and services, and the protection of environmental and aesthetic influences.

To meet its objective our Society has expressed views on current issues in the forestry field. In 1965 we reviewed the several proposals for redwood parks and urged that a comprehensive study be made of the economic prospects and alternatives for the affected area before a decision was reached for implementation of any of the redwood park plans. Several such studies have since been made by various groups and individuals and are now available, but these reports contain conflicting data and conclusions. Therefore, to help resolve the points in question we have evaluated available pertinent material on the timber economy of Humboldt County and make this finding according to our best professional judgment.

TIMBER PRODUCTION

Estimates of average annual coniferous timber production in Humboldt County during the past decade, including both private and public lands, have varied from 1.3 billion to 2.5 billion board feet. Except for one claim for the higher figure, all other sources estimate the average annual production to be at approximately the 1.3 billion board feet level. After examining the methods used to arrive at these figures, and technicalities involved in applying the board foot measure to logs and wood products at various stages of processing, we conclude the average annual production in Humboldt County for the period 1955–64 has been on the order of 1.3 billion board feet.

Some disagreement has also arisen about the trend of timber production in Humboldt County, particularly whether it has increased significantly in late years. Most evidence indicates that the production in Humboldt County peaked in 1959 at about 1.57 billion feet. Since then production has leveled off at a lower rate, with some ups and downs. None of these later fluctuations could be considered a significant change in trend. In 1964 production is estimated to have been 1.4 billion board feet. Not all data are available for 1965, but preliminary information indicates production that year was about 1.3 billion. These figures are consistent with statewide production data.

TIMBER SUPPLY

Another point of serious contention has been the statistics on the amount of standing coniferous timber in Humboldt County. For instance, the estimates of volume of privately owned timber according to various sources have ranged from a low of 10.5 billion board feet to a high of 20.7 billion feet. The differences are due to standards and methods of measurement and the fact that some authorities have failed to consider merchantable young growth timber, residual timber exempt from taxation, and salvage material on cut-over lands. Also, various authorities have used different "bookkeeping" procedures to update forest inventories. This approach must include data on growth, mortality, removal by logging, and certain conversion factors, some of which are difficult to apply. Based on our review of all available information, our opinion is that the total merchantable volume of privately owned timber in Humboldt County as of January 1, 1966 falls within the range of 16 to 20 billion board feet. There is good chance that the higher figure is more valid because of recently improved utilization standards.

Standing publically owned timber in Humboldt County is estimated to be over 10 billion board feet. An annual cut from this source can be sustained for the foreseeable future at about the 240 million board feet level.

EXPECTED LIFE OF TIMBER SUPPLY

Some alarming predictions have been made about expected life of coniferous timber supplies in Humboldt County and its consequences on the local timber economy. The most pessimistic have claimed that by 1968, Humboldt County would be out of old growth timber, and that within three additional years all sawlog size young growth would be exhausted. Other predictions have asserted that old growth timber alone will last for at least 20 more years and possibly for as much as 40 years, that the allowable annual cut from all sources can be as high as 1.2 billion board feet until 1985, and that thereafter it can be maintained at least at 750 million board feet indefinitely under present management and utilization practices.

One notable ommission made by a few prognosticators is the factor of the growth potential of the forests of Humboldt County. While data on growth per se are rather scanty, most predictions for the future timber situation do include allowance for growth.

After study of all appropriate information on this subject we believe that the supply of old growth timber in Humbolt County will *not* be exhausted within a few years. Rather, the preponderance of evidence is that significant amounts of privately owned old growth timber, including redwood, will continue to be available in that county for at least 20 years, and that old growth from federal land will be available in significant amounts until the year 2040. After old growth harvesting has been completed, a permanent timber economy based entirely on young growth can be supported. Although annual timber harvest may decline in the years ahead, a minimum annual level between 750 and 950 million feet will be sustainable indefinitely. More intensive management, including reforestation and better utilization, can increase this figure considerably. We are confident this will happen.

CONCLUSION

Based on published information that has been available to us and the exercise of our best professional judgment, we believe that Humboldt County faces a transition during the next 25 years from a forest industry dependent largely on old growth to one relying largely on youth growth. We find that the annual cutting level there has been fairly stable in recent years at somewhat less than 1.5 billion board feet, that the old growth timber will not be exhausted for many years, and that the production from young growth permanently sustainable in the future is at least 65 percent of the recent relatively high level of cut. Under these circumstances an orderly transition from an old growth to a young growth resource base can be accomplished without a violent economic and social readjustment provided enlightened management, prudent capital investment, rational tax policies, and wise plans for industrial development are applied. We believe that under proper management, the timber resources and timber growth potential of Humbolt County can perpetuate a healthy and substantial timber economy.

Senator A. Willis Robertson, of Virginia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM PROXMIRE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, for the past one-half century Senator A.

WILLIS ROBERTSON has provided able and energetic representation for the people of his beloved Virginia.

Throughout his long and distinguished career as State senator, commonwealth's attorney, Congressman, and U.S. Senator, WILLIS ROBERTSON has earned the great respect and deep affection of those who have known him.

The senior Senator from Wisconsin has been privileged to work closely with Senator ROBERTSON on the Banking and Currency Committee as well as on the Appropriations Committee. Although Senator ROBERTSON and I have occasionally disagreed on questions before the Senate, I have always found him to be a man of fairness, decency, good humor, and dignity.

Both the Senate and the Nation will sincerely miss Senator ROBERTSON. I am delighted to join my colleagues in wishing to Senator WILLIS ROBERTSON good health and great happiness for many years to come.

Representative Fraser Lists Projected Returns From Proposed Tax-Sharing Plan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to show the projected returns to Minneapolis and Minnesota from the Revenue Sharing Act, which I introduced on September 27. This bill is my version of the "Heller plan," named after Walter W. Heller, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

If my bill is enacted, Minneapolis city government would receive more than $1.7 million in returned Federal tax money in the first year after passage.

Minneapolis public schools would receive nearly $1.4 million and the State government would receive more than $26.7 million.

After 10 years the figures would climb to some $7.2 million for city government, $5.7 million for city schools, and $111 million for State government.

The figures are based on current revenues and on the assumption that the first distribution from the Federal Government would be made September 30, 1967.

Based on today's tax levels, the initial return for the entire Nation would be about $3.4 billion, with some $62.6 million going to Minnesota.

Ten years later, according to my projections, the figures would be $14.2 billion and $260.8 million.

Under the Fraser-Heller plan, an amount equaling 6 percent of the Nation's State and local tax revenues would be returned to the States according to their population.

AUTOMATIC DISTRIBUTION

Then the States would automatically distribute to their local tax jurisdictions an amount proportionate to the taxes levied by those jurisdictions.

The initial amount would increase each year until it reached 25 percent of total State and local tax revenues. The amount would go no higher than 25 percent.

State and local taxes are growing far out of proportion to Federal taxes and too much of the growth is in property taxes. The Fraser-Heller plan is designed for the specific purpose of lessening the burden of local taxes.

My proposal would differ from several others based on the same principle but different revenue figures—such as a percentage of the aggregate taxable income as reported on individual income tax returns.

My plan would, I think, be tied to the most realistic measure of State and local tax burdens and would provide for automatic distribution within States, thus insuring fairness to all the taxing jurisdiction.

Minneapolis would benefit even more than the figures indicated.

Because a large part of State tax revenues—such as income tax and gasoline tax—is always turned back to the school districts and cities and counties to be spent locally, I think the State legislature would also turn over to local governments a large part of the $26.7 million turned back from the Federal Government to the State.

If this were done, the Minneapolis Board of Education, which already gets more than $10 million in State aid, might expect an additional $500,000 in State aid when my bill took effect.

EXTRA $250,000

The city of Minneapolis, which received $1.5 million in State shared taxes during the year ending December 31, 1965, and $3.4 million in State grants for highways during that same year, might expect another $250,000 in State aid as a result of the plan.

The tax-sharing concept has won wide endorsement from a number of sources: The U.S. conference of mayors; the New York Times; the National League of Cities; the Governors' conference; and two Republican groups, the Ripon Society and a task force of the Republican coordinating committee.

Financial Statement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, in keeping with the spirit of financial disclosure and conflict of interest legislation, I herewith state that my 1965 U.S. income tax return, form 1040—being the most recent return filed by me—shows on page 1, line 5, income of $29,322.82—as shown by W-2—under $30,000 because $30,000 salary rate not applicable to complete calendar year 1965.

Line 6 shows other income of $2,059.71 consisting principally of schedule "C" income as a partner in the law firm of Hungate & Grewach, Troy, Mo., said firm founded in 1956.

Total net income for all sources—including congressional salary, said law firm, and speaker's honoraria—shown on page 1, line 7, form 1040 for the year 1965 is $31,381.53. The principal difficulty in elaborating in more detail is that the law firm income is based on a partnership return with my law partner, P. J. Grewach of Troy, Mo., and the individual tax return is a joint return filed with my wife, Dorothy. Neither Mr. Grewach nor Mrs. Hungate has filed for Congress and therefore do not regard their private business as public property.

In addition to this, my wife and I jointly own real estate in Troy, Mo., of an approximate total market value of $30,000, and being two residences against which there are deeds of trust totaling approximately $13,500; a residence in Virginia of the approximate market value of $39,000 against which there is a secured indebtedness of $30,000.

In addition, we own some eight rooms of household and kitchen furniture, and other personal property including two automobiles—in the low-priced three, a bird dog and two saxophones.

J. E. Cole Proudly Recalls

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT F. ELLSWORTH

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, at this point I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article that appeared in the Friday, October 14, issue of the Nevada, Mo., Daily Mail.

J. E. "Ed" Cole has been an active and well respected member of the Nevada, Mo., community for many years. This article is especially fitting—Mr. Cole is a successful businessman, active in civic affairs but has certainly never lost the friendliness and sense of humor for which he is also well known.

The article follows:

J. E. (ED) COLE PROUDLY RECALLS CARRIER BOY DAYS

(By Betty Sterett)

He was a sturdy little boy for a 10-year-old, and four o'clock was pretty early to shiver out of bed on a cold winter morning to deliver papers, but that first job was a stepping stone to independence, and he knew it.

Times were different 68 years ago. Only the rich kids had bicycles, and a two-wheeler wouldn't have been much good anyway on his unpaved route in Ft. Scott—out to the edge of town, ten blocks up Walnut hill, over the railroad bridge (to save six blocks) and down along the Frisco tracks, to the saloons, crowded with changing crews even at that early hour.

J. E. (Ed) Cole, The Daily Mail's nominee this year for National Newspaper Boy (retired), remembers that first job with great pride. He still maintains a healthy respect and great admiration for the boys, who deliver his papers, as attested by the $2 bills he has distributed every Christmas for many years.

In reminiscing about that $1.25 he collected from the Ft. Scott Republican every week for six years, Mr. Ed remarked "I got to keep the quarter and buy anything I wanted, but the dollar had to go in the baking powder can on the pantry shelf. It was mine, understand, and any time I could double my money, Mother let me borrow from it. A good baseball cost $1.25 and if I kept my eyes open I could buy a used one for two bits and sell it for 50c. I did a pretty good business in baseballs."

TROUBLE

One day his bartering nearly got him in serious trouble. A friend, whose integrity proved questionable, sold him a watch for $2.50, but neglected to mention that he had lifted it from his mother's dresser without permission. Ed didn't have any trouble finding a buyer at $5, but he learned two important lessons from that transaction—"always be wary of a fast buck, and some friends just can't be trusted."

The first thing he ever bought was a $5 rubber raincoat, hat and boots, and he believes they had a permanent effect on his life. He wore them with such pride, while delivering his papers, that to this day there is nothing he enjoys more than a good storm. "Always reminds me of that raincoat," he chuckles.

Young Ed was not allowed to ride the family horse on his paper route. "Too dangerous for a little boy", said Father, until one breathless morning when the thermometer plunged to 20 below zero. "His feet will freeze", warned Mother. So, he proudly rode the horse bareback for lack of a saddle. Back home in time for school, they heard him yelling for help, and there he sat, the seat of his pants frozen tight to old Topsy. Needless to say, he resumed his career the next morning on foot.

He encountered one patron regularly every morning just as he was leaving his barn. It wasn't a question of whether he wanted that dipper of milk—it was a favor granted for delivering the paper, and he was expected to drink it, right out of the lid of the milk can!

Probably, his favorite customer was the man, who lived on top of that ten block hill that was on his route. One day he came into the office of The Republican to tell them he had put a box for the paper at the bottom of the hill, "so the little kid won't have so far to climb." -

Mr. Ed learned about dogs right from the start. "Never let a dog know you're afraid of him. Ignore him, keep walking. Of course if he starts chasing, you just turn around and kick him in the jaw. You just have to do it once," he added thoughtfully.

OUTNUMBERED

When he was a senior in high school, he remembers he was nominated for every office in his class, but never got elected to anything. "The boys all voted for me, but we were outnumbered by the girls," he added. Finally he was appeased when the faculty appointed him Class Orator. After his speech at Commencement the Principal was heard to say "if that boy puts as much enthusiasm in his life's work as he did in that oration, his success is assured."

Nevada's museum stirs the memory of a story he often heard his mother tell about her girlhood in Butler. The Bushwhackers came one day, looted the place next door, murdered their two neighbors and threatened to kill her father, who was away from home that day. When he returned, he lost no time packing up and moving his family to Osage Mission, where, according to Mr. Ed "Grampa figured they'd be safe—nobody lived there but Indians, Irish and two French priests."

His parents were married at the Mission, but later moved to Ft. Scott. "Times were hard after the Civil War and Father went to work as a machinist for the Missouri Pacific started at the top too" he recalls proudly "at 22½ cents an hour."

"What can't be cured must be endured," his mother often admonished Ed, his sister, Mae, and his four brothers. She instilled in them honesty, integrity and a firm faith in God. The Cole family has been closely associated with Sr. Mary's Catholic Church and School in Nevada for more than half a century. Through the years their generosity has been unsurpassed, and during the depression he was one of three or four members, who was often called upon when additional funds were needed. The fine electric organ in use today was a memorial to Mrs. Cole's mother, Mrs. Nellie Cotterman, who made her home with them for many years.

STORE CHAIN

The 20th Century was just beginning, when the first Cole Brothers store opened on the southeast corner of the Square in the building vacated by Moores store. Col. Harry C. Moore had just completed his fine new building that also housed the famous Opera House. Cole Brothers in Nevada was the second of a chain of thirteen successful stores to be located throughout Kansas and Missouri.

Mr. Ed believes that no one could have arrived in a strange town to make her home with more aplomb than his gracious Eva. It is certain that no one ever received a warmer welcome than she did the day she stepped down from the Katy Caboose, her baby son, John, in her arms. It seems there were no passenger trains from Ft. Scott.

The new manager of Cole Brothers had barely gotten settled behind his desk when his biggest competitor, Col. Moore, came to call and get something straightened out. "If we both have the same item in our stores, let's sell it for the same price," Col. Moore suggested, and they always did.

Theirs was the first Reo touring car in Nevada and one day Ed, his brother, Bid, and Frank Churchill decided to run over to Ft. Scott and show it off. They had five flat tires enroute, all caused by hedge thorns they ran over. As they were patching the last puncture, it was suggested that they buy a spare innertube the next time they drove out of town, but Ed answered, "no use doing that. We wouldn't have anything to do on the trip then."

There were no filling stations at that time and gasoline was purchased in five gallon cans from the Hardware or Drug stores. Driving the car was greatly simplified when he installed a sixty gal. tank, the smallest amount the bulk oil man would deliver, in a tree in his yard. When the car was out of gas, all he had to do was drive under the tree, connect the horse and "fill 'er up."

Except when a road show came to the Opera House, the only entertainment available was "The Nickle," a picture show located where King's Jewelry store is now. "It cost just a nickle to watch the silent movies and listen to old man Pattie (the owner) run up and down the aisle shouting what they were saying on the screen," mused Ed. "I guess that was for the benefit of everyone, who couldn't read."

He was a believer in keeping his feet planted firmly on the ground, and always rode the trains to New York on his many buying trips. He believed that flying was strictly for the birds and vowed that the only way anyone would ever get him on a plane would be to carry him on feet first. In 1951, near death from a serious illness, they did just that. An ambulance plane landed at the Nevada airport and flew him to the Mayo clinic at Rochester, Minn. That trip convinced him, that flying is here to stay, and even jets hold no fear for him now.

ANNIVERSARY

On Feb. 13th, Mr. and Mrs. Cole will celebrate their 55th wedding anniversary. The only tragedy, that has marred their many happy years, was the untimely death in 1955 of their oldest son, John. Their son, George, and daughter, Mary Cole Adams, live in Nevada, while their youngest son, Joe, practices law in Junction City, Kan. There are seven grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

Hanging over the mantel in their lovely home, is the walnut plaque presented to Mr. Ed by the Nevada City Council in appreciation for outstanding service as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Nevada Hospital for nearly 30 years.

A year ago, following a fire, Cole Brothers store was sold and another Nevada landmark was gone. However, Mr. Ed maintains an office in the store building and still may be seen every day on the southeast corner of the Square, greeting old friends and making new ones. This generous, vivacious little man is young in spirit, vitally interested in the future with memories of the past, that are equalled by none.

Portugal Wants Her Africans To Be Portuguese

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MELVIN R. LAIRD

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, too often today with southeast Asia and Vietnam dominating the press we forget about other equally important parts of the world where conflicts are erupting. A case in point is the Communist activities in the Portuguese colonies in Africa.

The New York Times on Sunday, October 2, 1966, contained an article which should be of interest because of the importance of Portugal to American foreign policy with regard both to the Atlantic community and Africa.

Under unanimous consent, I include the article, entitled "Portugal Wants Her Africans To Be Portugese," in the RECORD at this point:

PORTUGAL WANTS HER AFRICANS TO BE PORTUGUESE

(By Lawrence Fellows)

SALISBURY, RHODESIA, October 1.—Portugal's troubles in Africa neither began nor ended with the sacking of her embassy in the Congolese capital of Kinshasa (formerly Leopoldville) a week ago. The troubles had been brewing through centuries of economic and political neglect of her great territories on the continent, through the abuses of slavery, and, in more modern times, of contract labor and the excesses of cotton and sugar barons, through the remote and authoritarian rule Lisbon exerted over chunks of Africa potentially much richer and together almost 23 times the size of the mother country.

Portugal was shaken out of her lethargy after a night in March, 1961, when a few shots were fired at a police patrol car cruising through the town of Sao Salvador Do Congo, in Northern Angola.

Within 24 hours, in outbursts of violence in 40 places, 300 white Portuguese were murdered, women raped and crucified, children mutilated and burned alive. In the next three weeks of the Angolan rebellion, 1,000 more white and 6,000 blacks who refused to join the terrorism were slaughtered by Bakongo tribesmen from both sides of the Angola-Congo border.

It is not a pleasant experience to relate, but a necessary one to have told to understand the great, sudden shift of Portugal's policies toward her African provinces and their neighbors.

IS THE CHARGE TRUE?

It would be a curious turn of the tables if the Congo's charges against Portugal now were true that she is harboring troops in the pay of former Congolese Premier Moise

Tshombe in Angola and would support him in a drive into the Congo to reassert his old authority. The prospect of this was presumably what led the frustrated Congolese to sack the Portuguese embassy in Kinshasa.

The Portuguese do not concede the truth of the charge but, as though justification were needed, they contend that General Mobutu, the Congolese President, is supplying weapons to the rebels the Portuguese have penned up in Angola now.

But whatever the truth of that charge, the emphasis of the changes dictated from Portugal are without question directed to putting things right inside her own territories, toward containing with force the spread of Black Nationalism and remedying the grievances it is likely to feed on.

TWO OTHER CHALLENGES

Since the rebellion broke out in Angola in 1961, Portugal had had to face two other armed challenges to her power in Africa: One that started in 1963 in Portuguese Guinea on the hot, West African coast, and one that started in 1964 in Mozambique, which stretches nearly 1,500 miles along Africa's southeastern coast. Against most expectations, the Portuguese appear to be winning the fight on all three fronts.

In Angola, the richest of the provinces, the rebels, or invaders as the Portuguese call them, are penned up so tightly in a small area of northern forest that thousands of Portuguese troops and perhaps a hundred jet fighters have been transferred to Mozambique to clean up the terrorist activity there.

In Portuguese Guinea, a stalemate of sorts has also descended on the terrorist war with Amilcar Cabral directing incursions from Conakry, in Guinea, that never penetrate very deep nor last very long.

In Mozambique, the Portuguese are now facing what they believe is their toughest challenge because insurgents can move fairly freely in the desolate bush area of the country's far northwestern and northeastern corners.

The raiders are turning gradually from frightened, inept bands of a dozen or so into frightened inept bands of a dozen accompanied by trained and competent fighters with modern weapons mainly of Chinese or Russian origin.

Their weapons are very much alike, and those who have been given some military training have all been to the same training camps in Communist China and the Soviet Union. Yet there seems to be no central direction to the terrorist activity in the three provinces. Splinter groups keep forming among the terrorists in recurring fights over leadership, and this has been a great help to the Portuguese.

It is still a very one-sided war, with Portugal's tough paratroopers and local militia of both races inflicting casualties on the terrorists far in excess of their own. Yet to clean up this last knotty area of insurgency, Portugal has built up her fighting force in Mozambique to an estimated 40,000 regulars.

It is only half the battle as the Portuguese see it. And for the other half of the fight she has started putting a lot more effort into wiping out the old abuses and improving, as far as her resources will allow, exceedingly primitive conditions of living.

SOME RACIAL INTOLERANCE

There is a certain amount of racial intolerance among Mozambique's whites toward the overwhelming majority of black faces that confront them in the country, but there is no intolerance in official policy.

Even at the unofficial level, the Portuguese are the least race-conscious of all the Europeans who came as colonizers to Africa, perhaps because they have been here the longest, perhaps because of their own contact with the Moors. Whatever the reason, the Portuguese marry Africans, work under them in the Civil Service, and speak derisively of the race-consciousness of their Anglo-Saxon friends in Rhodesia and South Africa.

Portugal wants her black citizens to feel they have at least a chance to become good and prosperous Portuguese. The schools, clinics and homes going up in Beira give it a look of activity that cannot be seen anywhere to the north as far as Addis Ababa. Education posts are being placed through the country to give the blacks a rudimentary grasp of Portuguese that will enable them to ease part of the way up into the primary school system. It will also enable them to vote if they are ready to pay a modest tax each year.

In South Africa, the blacks are a race apart and this seems now to be the trend in Rhodesia. In Portugal and her overseas provinces, people are regarded either as good Portuguese or they are not. In the fight against black nationalism, this may prove to be the biggest weapon in Portugal's arsenal.

Traffic Engineer Plays Important Role

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES P. FARNSLEY
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a statement prepared by Mr. Henry A. Barnes, commissioner of traffic for New York City:

The Traffic Engineer is a professional man belonging to one of the newest branches of engineering brought about by the expanding transportation role of the automobile. He is basically a civil engineer or an electrical engineer whose specialized training is directed toward the primary goal of maintaining the efficient, safe and economical transportation of people and goods. He functions in two separate but inter-related fields; namely, geometric design and planning of new streets and highways and the regulation and control of existing facilities. In both instances the traffic engineer utilizes specialized tools and techniques to control and expedite traffic and combat hazardous and wasteful congestion.

The traffic engineer employs these engineering tools which he has adapted, devised and developed in a continuing effort to bring greater safety, efficiency and capacity to both modern and outmoded street and highway systems. These techniques range from the primitive but highly effective painted line to the most sophisticated electronic controlled traffic signal; from elaborate one-way street systems to the simple device of restricting standing or parking in sectors where curb lanes are necessary for the free movement of vehicles; from the installation of a modest number of curb parking meters in a small shopping district to the design and construction of multi-level garages in major districts.

But the end result often over-shadows the long and arduous field investigations, the comprehensive study of traffic patterns, pedestrian movements, accident analyses, and vehicle movement studies and projections. In one major east-coast city, traffic engineers travelled almost 2 million vehicle miles in a single year. Activities initiated by these men resulted in 75,000 sign installations, over 13 million linear feet of lane and center line markings, the modernization or installation of new signals at 600 intersections; and the installation of almost 4,000 new signal faces. As part of street and highway studies more than 4,000 traffic counts were conducted.

Modern technology in the field of computers and telemetry has been highly useful as a tool for the modern traffic engineer. Adjustable traffic signals control systems are being utilized throughout the country to "count" traffic and automatically make "decisions" to control traffic movement. Along with these computers, is the "hardware" the traffic engineer utilizes such as modern interconnection methods using cables or radio signal heads, and pedestrian signal controls.

The traffic engineer, in order to achieve his goal, must use existing streets and highways to their maximum capacity. Since a city's heaviest traffic concentration is the central business district, the traffic engineers initiated the one-way street operation with progressive signal systems. These programs enhance safety, reduce congestion and improve capacity with little or no major construction. Such programs are developed following a thorough analysis of conditions and accidents and require the application of proven principles and techniques of the traffic engineering profession. One typical result of such a one-way program showed an overall 20% reduction of pedestrian accidents; cross street capacity increases of 20%; number of vehicle stops reduced 65% and the amount of stoptime reduced 60%.

The increasing emphasis on low-cost commuting and public parking at terminal points and in business districts during the past decade has extended the traffic engineer's function into the field of off-street and curbside parking. Through traffic engineering experience, he knows that streets are primarily for the transportation of persons and goods but he also recognizes that certain business districts could not economically survive without productive short term business parkers. Engineering studies are undertaken in cities throughout the country into existing parking deficiencies in core areas. Through these engineering investigations, parking restrictions are installed when full street capacity is required to reduce congestion; however, when curb-side parking does not interefere with free movement and turn-over is required to provide adequate shopper-parking, the engineer recommends the installation of parking meters. The duration of parking at meters is derived from the experience, knowledge and results of extensive engineering studies of the professional traffic engineer coupled with individual needs of each business district. Off-street parking is a primary ingredient of a balanced system of transportation.

In serving the specialized contribution to transportation the traffic engineer correlates planning and operation of off-street facilities to enhance traffic flow. By providing all-day off-street parking for commuters in peripheral areas of cities adjacent to mass transit lines, he reduces peak hour volumes in core areas. By providing short-duration off-street parking in central areas for businessmen, salesmen, buyers, servicemen and others on brief but economically productive trips he enhanced the city's retail and commercial business without increasing traffic volumes or reducing lanes of moving traffic.

The traffic engineer takes pride in his own work and that of his professional colleagues. Through his professional associations and publications he keeps current with new developments which he may adapt to the traffic problems which confront him.

His training and experience equip him to determine objectively the safest and most appropriate means of moving and controlling traffic.

His engineering competence fits him to work on a plane of equality and understanding with engineers in the transportation, construction, utility and other fields tangent to his own work.

He is a project engineer and a planner whose viewpoint is not completely restricted to localized traffic problems. He views each project in the context of broad patterns of safe and efficient traffic movement.

He is often beset by erroneous theories and emotional viewpoints held by the general public but is generally too busy doing his job to be articulate in defense of his decisions.

In an age of increasing reliance on motor vehicle transportation, the traffic engineer is deserving of greater professional recognition and recompense, not only as acknowledgement of his services to the public but also an incentive to attract more young engineering talent into this essential profession.

New Look at Agricultural Financing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, the particular problems of agricultural financing have concerned both farmers and bankers for many years. On September 22 Mr. E. Mason Hendrickson, a leader in Pennsylvania banking and finance, delivered a very interesting address on the subject at Williamsport, Pa. His comments on "capital, capacity, and character," and his recommendations, should be valuable for many Members of Congress and members of the agricultural and financial communities.

I include Mr. Hendrickson's address at this point:

"A Bankers' New Look at Agricultural Financing" as a topic for this afternoon's discussion is somewhat of a leading one with the implication that bankers actually are looking anew at agriculture and its financing requirement. It is quite possible that there is more wishful thinking here than actual fact.

The background from which I report may be typical of rural Pennsylvania. In 1965, Union County—small in area, population, and economic activity—listed 39 industrial establishments employing 1900 workers to produce $25 million worth of goods. At the same time, 644 farms comprised of 2420 people within their households sold $6¼ million worth of products. Farm income received by proprietors and farm wages paid to workers was $2,055,000, as compared to a total wage and salary figure $31 million for the county. Farmers received about ⅕ the total income paid other workers and produce about ¼ the wealth. Farmers spent $3 million on feed; $1 million on poultry and livestock; $432,00 on seed and fertilizer; $286,000. on gasoline and other types of fuel, and $490,000 on contract and hired help or a total basic farm operational expenditure of $5½ million basic operational expenditure to produce $6½ million of product. These statistics help show that agriculture holds a significant place in the economy of that small area and must be treated by the banks with proper care and regard lest it detract from the welfare of the entirety.

Old time farming moving into Agribusiness means that banks must analyze agriculture's credit needs and attempt to satisfy them much the same as with any other dynamic, growing, high volume business that operates on a low profit per unit of sale.

Country banks have generally lent money to farmers whose established integrity and known management qualities have made the risks reasonable. These criteria restricted the borrowers somewhat to those who owned much equity in their real estate and mainly required funds to purchase rapidly amortized equipment or finance production on a strictly term basis. Were it not for today's tight money situation, we feel that more study and effort would be put toward integrating country banking resources with the progressive young farmer's ambition to put into practice more of the advances of science and industry that make possible so much more productivity.

But today when the prime rate is 6%—the legal limit in Pennsylvania—when wealthy corporations of world-wide stature are borrowing at this rate, when Federal Home Loan Bonds are offered for sale at a yield in excess of this 6%, it is very difficult to become liberal or exploratory with the depositors money.

With banks now having from 65 to 75% of their total deposits in loans, the return to the test of the three C's of credit is in evidence in a more severe way than at anytime since World War II. So how does the farmer get a loan.

With no significance placed on orders he must have the same *Capital, Capacity,* and *Character* qualifications that would be applied to any other progressive or expansion minded business man. These three C's are somewhat unfortunately named in that each word can have so many different meanings. But the cliche is kind of catchy and is easy for the evaluator of credit to remember.

When it comes to *Capital* what we are referring to is how much money the individual or corporation has in the operation and just how far that investment goes toward supporting the whole. Remember, a bank may be very safe in lending up to 80% on certain residential real estate, but might find it difficult to come out on 50% of a cage layer house should it be abandoned by the death or failure of the operator.

The *Capacity* of the borrower means his ability to do the job in a reasonably expert way and the ability of the market on which he sells to support his effort with a decent livelihood. All of us can cite too many cases of the outstanding success next to the outstanding failure, both selling on the same market with ostensibly the same facilities. This is the area of management and I shan't digress into it. Suffice it to say that none of you would be here today if you were not cognizant of its importance.

Then, regardless of the efficient facility and talented management, no unit will survive long on 25¢ eggs, 10¢ broilers, or 12¢ hogs. We have all seen these in the last 10 years and I know of no one willing to predict than an occasional return to disastrous prices is impossible.

Of course, what we are saying is that loans cannot be granted to the producer who promises to be marginal under stress and with insufficient reserve strength to stand periodic rough times.

Character has to do with a man's—or corportation's—integrity. We are all nice guys when all is going well, but how do we act when much goes wrong. Liars, cheaters, people with disrespect for obligations will always get you in the long run. They'll siphon off excesses during periods of plenty and run away with gross receipts when the operation shows signs of breaking.

Within the past month my bank granted a line of credit to a local farmer—an agribusinessman—who showed us by his audited financial statement and record of ten years of splendid work at the job that he was entitled to the maximum the law permits us to lend to any one borrower.

To the contrary and within the same month we refused to lend 75% on a magnificently planned broiler house to an applicant skilled and prosperous in another profession, but who had only tiny equity in the firm on which the house was to be located, has had no experience in this extremely demanding endeavor, who represented a very ordinary hired man as his expert manager, who submitted a self-made financial statement obviously misrepresented, and balked at furnishing an audited one. Indeed we lent him nothing.

I really don't know whether there is a new look at agricultural financing but one thing is certain—it is a harder one just as the look is at any other application during these times of high demand and limited supply.

So what's new? Maybe country banks could and should be more imaginative, and if money is so tight that it is difficult to put on more loans, then perhaps the style and method could be altered.

In the free economy banks must progress and order themselves in the pursuit of honest profit just as any other business. The present position on lendable funds may have some bank officers smug and laboring under delusion. A respected New York banking executive[1] recently made the following statement to a group of bankers:

"Would any of your banks consider extending credit to a company in an industry where:

"Costs are unmercifully high and are often indeterminant on an individual product-by-product basis?

"Pricing policies are unrealistic and are dominated more by tradition than by marketing considerations?

"Operations are restricted by a range of state and federal regualtions, many of which were designed for conditions that no longer exist?

"Employee turnover by any objective standard is too far above average?

"Youth is not being attracted to the industry in anything like the numbers required to perpetuate management?

"The uses of the latest technology are largely defensive, not creative?

"Thirteen thousand competitors all offer basically the same product which is indispensible to the operation of the economic system?

"This is the banking industry."

He further went to to predict that as time goes on banks would concentrate less and less on the profitability of money lending and more and more on the potential profitability of innovation and provision of financial services such as equipment leasing and factoring.

We have been asked to touch on the subject of factoring today and see how it might be applied to feed and farm supplies sold by the dealer. There are reports that some banks have made factoring arrangements with certain feed distributors, but I am frankly unaware of them and do not know of the exact mechanics that may have been set up to handle these cases.

Factoring is basically the selling outright of an account receivable. The factor does the credit checking and makes the collection. He guarantees payment in full at the maturity date of the receivable. This has been done with great success in textiles, clothing and foods businesses. Charges vary but a typical example might be one in which the buyer of the goods pays the factor after 30 days and the seller of those goods sustains a 1% charge.

If the seller factoring the account wishes to get an advance on the receivable, then he would pay for interest on that advance. The Banking Code of Pennsylvania would permit such financing to be accomplished much the same as a revolving credit fund and thereby bear a charge of 1% per month. From a feeder who would normally pay his account 30 days after receiving his feed the distributor may get instant money at 2% off the invoice price. This 2% discount for cash may be customary in the trade in many areas, but it means a whopping 24% per annum cost to someone in the chain of flow from manufacturer to feeder.

Twenty-four percent per annum, legally collected is what we could call creative banking. However, that is only gross and we all live on take home pay.

The bank—or financing institution—would have to use its best professional investigators of agricultural credit to guarantee 100% payment of the receivables it buys. And this would not be cheap. Then the billing, collection, and bookkeeping required would knock another good chunk off the melon, and frankly, Gentlemen, few country banks are equipped to so perform. It is for these reasons that I believe factoring will be a long time coming to the country. Bank mergers, closer work with correspondents, or alliances with commercial financial institutions could hasten the day.

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[1] J. Howard Laeri, V.C. 1st Nat'l. City Bank, N.Y.

What would seem more plausible to me would be for the dealer to discount at his bank notes made by the feeder. If the dealer could endorse the note with recourse and substantiate the feasibility of the transaction with necessary documents, then there should not be too much difficulty in getting the money at a much cheaper rate. After all, what we are trying to do is free funds from receivables to better operate and expand the business. If the feeder is too poor an operator for the dealer to guarantee, then he should hardly be foisted on a financier.

Somewhere in between the high control costs and high risk of agricultural factoring and simple personal loans that are so difficult to get must lie an area of commercial finance more suitable to both banks and the industry. As hinted above, I suspect it would be a procedure based on the complete financial statements of feeder and the guaranteeing dealer. Assignments of sales receipts of the end products could be used where the situation warrants. And, since the needs for production finance would be somewhat continuous, application of a revolving credit plan could be used to induce the banker to supply a largear share of his tight funds for agricultural purposes.

Distinguished Service Award to Dr. and Mrs. Julius Weil

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, two dedicated and public-spirited people of Cleveland have recently been awarded a citation by the United Appeal of Greater Cleveland, for their humanitarian pilot work with the elderly.

Dr. and Mrs. Julius Weil have humbly and quietly pursued their efforts to bring spirit, courage, and comfort to the aging. There is little I can add to the citation given to these two exemplary citizens who have so diligently devoted their time and efforts to the betterment of the elderly. Under leave granted, I include the award citation to Dr. and Mrs. Julius Weil:

DEVOTION TO DUTY—HEROIC ACHIEVEMENTS—VALUABLE RESEARCH IN THE FIELDS OF SCIENCE—COURAGEOUS VICTORY OVER PHYSICAL AND OTHER HANDICAPS—THESE ARE TYPICAL OF THE MANY DISTINGUISHED SERVICES RECORDED IN COMMUNITY WELFARE

It is in the light of these distinguished and valuable services that the United Appeal of Greater Cleveland proudly make this award.

The United Appeal of Greater Cleveland—Distinguished Service Award Citation—Dr. and Mrs. Julius Weil.

With singleness of purpose and rare devotion, Dr. and Mrs. Julius Weil have dedicated their lives to programs of care and treatment for this community's growing numbers of senior citizens.

In 1951, when Dr. Weil was named Director of Montefiore, homes for the aged provided little more than food and shelter.

Recognizing that the needs of human beings remain basically the same regardless of age, Dr. Weil established a sheltered workshop so that residents of the home could remain useful and earn money for personal needs. Social service, unknown in the institutional field of aging, was established at Montefiore in 1944 with Mrs. Weil as director.

Physical therapy, occupational therapy and psychological testing were further experiments which soon became "must" for every progressive home for the aged.

So that older persons could remain in the community with the support of institutional services, Dr. Weil established an out-patient department to serve persons living in close proximity to the home.

The dignity of the individual is this dedicated couple's foremost consideration. Their outstanding contributions and progressive methods have resulted in improved standards in homes for aged throughout this country. With humble spirit and love of mankind, they have widened the boundaries of human knowledge and its application to human problems.

To Dr. and Mrs. Weil, in recognition of their remarkable succession of achievements, The United Appeal of Greater Cleveland presents its highest honor, this Distinguished Service Award.

October 18, 1966.

WILLIAM C. TREUHOFT,
President of The United Appeal.
HENRY J. NAVE,
Campaign Chairman No. 44.

Senator Leverett Saltonstall

SPEECH

OF

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, it was a sad day for Massachusetts, the Republican Party, and the Nation when Senator LEVERETT SALTONSTALL removed the cod fish from the door of his Washington office as a prelude to his retirement from public life.

The Senator's wisdom and integrity have long been a byword in the Congress and the country and in particular the 12th District of Massachusetts. We will remember him for his contribution to the creation of the Cape Cod National Seashore and for his stanch defense of the cranberry growers during the "cranberry crisis" of 1959 when the Food and Drug Administration wrongly recalled cranberries from the market place.

In the Congress, we work in teams. It is the "we," not the "I," that is important. The Massachusetts congressional "team," thanks to the untiring efforts of its captain, LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, has been extraordinarily effective in dealing with the multitude of problems facing the Commonwealth. We will sorely miss his able leadership.

Senator SALTONSTALL has given me invaluable assistance in my work for the 12th District. In the 89th Congress, we began working together to establish a national memorial at Plymouth Rock and is now playing the lead role in the effort to bring the proposed center of the Environmental Sciences Services Administration to Massachusetts. I only wish that he would be here in the 90th Congress to see these projects brought to their successful conclusion.

However, this distinguished veteran of public service certainly deserves the unpressured pace of retirement. He has been serving the Commonwealth constantly since he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1923. He served as speaker of the Massachusetts house for 8 years and then as Governor he gave the State one of the best administrations in its history.

He has given this same untiring service to the Nation during his 22 years in the Senate. As ranking minority member of both the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, he has made contributions to the Nation's welfare that will be long remembered. The name of SALTONSTALL has become a synonym for leadership.

The senior Senator from Massachusetts is a member of the 14th generation of Saltonstalls, many of whom also dedicated their lives to public service. As many of my colleagues are aware, the Senator has a son, Bill, who assisted his father in Washington and has recently been elected to the State senate. I know that he will carry on the noble tradition his father has enhanced so well.

I will miss Senator SALTONSTALL, as will every other Congressman, Senator, and every citizen of Massachusetts. I will always be grateful for his wisdom and for the hand he offered in friendship.

Eddie Casey of Harvard

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, the college athletic world and very many people throuhgout Massachusetts and the Nation were shocked and deeply grieved by the passing of Edward L. "Eddie" Casey, former alltime Harvard All-American football star and coach. The passing last July of this outstanding American athlete and sports figure came suddenly and without much advance warning at Boston.

Eddie Casey was stricken while riding on the north shore of Massachusetts with his beloved wife, Anna, on a bright, summer Saturday afternoon. Notwithstanding the massive heart seizure he suffered with typical presence of mind and courage, and in spit of great pain, he personally drove his car a considerable distance through heavy traffic to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where despite the most skilled medical treatment, he expired 2 days later.

Eddie Casey was one of the greatest football players the American college gridiron has ever known. Born in Natick, Mass., he early showed great promise in athletics and starred on one of the most famous high school football teams of that famous town which is noted for the athletic prowess and triumphs of its sons.

Later, he attended Exeter Academy, where he continued his superb record in athletics and in the classroom and climaxed his magnificent career as a student, athlete and coach at Harvard College, where he was twice selected for All-

America honors and distinguished himself as a scholar and leader.

The career of Eddie Casey was replete with heroic achievements on the gridiron and read like a Frank Merriwell story. Time and time again this incredible son of Natick bewildered his opponents and stirred packed stadiums to a frenzy of excitement by his flashing performances.

He was known to his generation of football players and enthusiasts for his sparkling open field running, his lightning speed and incredible agility, and his fabulous defensive tactics, and perhaps most of all, his astounding courage and tenacity.

He played in the great football era of Harvard dominated by that great, all-time coach, the late Percy D. Haughton, during which Harvard football reached, perhaps, its highest peak in football success.

The Harvard teams of those days received widespread, national recognition and numbered in their ranks many famous players like the great Eddie Mahan, a fellow townsman of Casey's in Natick and considered one of the great all-time gridiron giants; the late Charlie Brickley, kicking specialist and master of the dropkick, who could stand as far back as the 45- or 50-yard line and with deft precision and skill kick the football between the goal posts; Sam Felton, famous punter, and the beloved Billy Murray, captain of the famed Harvard Rose Bowl team and hometown friend and neighbor of Casey's in Natick; the Horween brothers, the inimitable Swede Nelson, and many other stars.

It would be difficult indeed to conceive of anyone who could ever surpass Eddie Casey in sheer courage and outstanding talents as an open field runner and all around player. No one could match Eddie Casey for his quick, nimble mind and instinctive powers of apprehension instantaneously translated into action; nor could anyone excel him in team play, the loyalty of his friendship, and his unflinching attachment to any cause to which he was committed, whether in athletic or civilian life or any field in which he engaged.

His record as a Harvard coach was another outstanding achievement, as was his long, admirable, faithful, efficient service as trusted executive with the National Youth Administration and the Internal Revenue Service.

Eddie Casey was a devoted and dedicated patriot, a man of profound beliefs and deep convictions.

He served in the U.S. Navy with great distinction in two great wars—World War I and World War II, and rendered patriotic services to country far beyond the call of duty, demonstrating again and again his courage, loyalty, and irrevocable commitment to the principles of freedom and to the great country he loved.

As a human being, friend, and comrade, Eddie Casey never had a peer because he was possessed of a saintly humility and a modesty, at times almost self-effacing.

He was a very dear friend, and I am deeply touched by his untimely passing. I had seen him not long before his sudden passing, and he seemed to be in the best of health.

Personally, I had the good fortune to enjoy his warm, stimulating friendship, not only in college, but during most of my lifetime.

It would not be possible for me or anyone to express adequate appreciation for the fine personal qualities and fundamental values that Eddie Casey always exemplified.

He was a great American in the best sense, because he believed devoutly in America, and what it stands for, and was willing to give of himself, his life if necessary, to back up his beliefs, and his faith in his country.

He was a keen observer and accurate analyst of conditions in the country and the world and often gave me the benefit of his well-considered views and helpful comments on a wide variety of public questions and matters relating to the state of the Union and the well-being of the country.

An interested, dedicated and foremost citizen, he never hesitated to become involved whenever he deemed it essential to promote national security and welfare, or serve the public interest of community, State, and Nation.

The leadership he furnished during the dark days of the depression as head of the National Youth Administration of Massachusetts by appointment of President Roosevelt, was a good example of Eddie Casey's willingness to give of himself unselfishly for the benefit of others, and the benefits of the Nation as a whole.

In this position, he greatly distinguished himself for peerless service for the cause of a redeemed and encouraged youth, and for his creative work and his sustained, determined efforts to assist the youthful members of the "lost generation" of the depression years to take heart again, resume their interrupted careers and put themselves on the road to progress, useful living and successful lives..

By his wise understanding, sympathetic and brilliant leadership, thousands of young people were lifted from despair and started on the way to happy, constructive careers.

He was greatly praised for this great service. In fact, he was hailed and acclaimed more loudly for his great work with youth than for any gridiron exploit.

Eddie Casey will be greatly missed, particularly by those of us who were close to him, because we were the ones in the best position to appraise and to realize the truly great qualities of this dear, beloved friend.

He was a gentleman of the first order, interested in people and good causes, courteous, considerate and thoughtful of others, totally without bombast or pretense, yet sparkling with animation, goodwill and the true spirit of tolerance, helpfulness and kindness.

He was in truth a "man of steel," unswerving in his loyalties, his devotions, and his commitments, yet he was as gentle in his nature as the balmy breezes of a June night, and as warmly human, kindly and generous in his heart as any true disciple of the Prince of Peace could be.

A legion of friends and admirers mourn the passing of this great and good man, this great American, and his beloved wife, Anna, and his cherished daughter, Janice, and his family and friends are borne down with grief, sorrow, and sad bereavement by his passing.

Our prayers and thoughts and profound sympathies will be with Eddie's bereaved family. We share their grievous loss. I hope the good Lord will give them the strength and courage to find that reconciliation which He alone can provide to ease their heavy burden of sorrow and bring them resignation and peace.

With sad and sorrowing hearts, we join them in mourning the loss of a very dear friend.

A great giant has fallen in the forest, and its reverberations reach out to many places far and wide, because the passing of our beloved Eddie Casey has left an irreplaceable void in the lives of very many people which can never be filled again.

May he find eternal rest and peace in his heavenly home.

Under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, I include therein a number of very wonderful newspaper articles touching on Eddie Casey's life, personality and contributions, and his greatness as a gridiron star, friend, fine human being, and outstanding American.

These articles are by celebrated sportswriters—Chick Welch of the Natick, Mass., Herald; Tim Horgan, of the Boston Traveler; Jerry Nason of the Boston Globe; and others:

ALL-AMERICA: EDDIE CASEY, HARVARD STAR, COACH, DIES

Edward L. "Eddie" Casey, 72, an All-American halfback at Harvard and later the Crimson coach, died Monday night at Phillips House. His home was at 129 North St., Newtonville.

Funeral services will be held at the Martin E. Conroy Funeral Home, 439 Washington St., Newton, on Friday at 9 a.m. A solemn high Mass of requiem will be sung at Our Lady's Church at 10 a.m.

LIVING LEGEND

The name Edward L. Casey probably doesn't mean much to today's football fandom, but this slim Natick Irishman was a living gridiron legend nearly 50 years ago.

By modern standards Eddie Casey wouldn't have drawn a second glance from the backfield coach—he tipped the scales at 154 in his senior year at Harvard—but he was named to Walter Camp's All-America team in 1916, as a sophomore, and again as a junior in 1919 following a tour of Navy duty during World War I.

Harvard enjoyed one of its greatest seasons in 1919, emerging undefeated and topping it off with a victory in the Rose Bowl. Casey was the offensive sparkplug. His amazing feats of broken field manuvering tabbed him as one of the nation's greatest running backs.

Casey had one more season of eligibility remaining in 1920, but he decided to go into business. In 1922, Casey was appointed head football coach at Tufts University, following a moderately successful two-year stint at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio.

Casey was named Harvard backfield coach and freshman mentor in 1925 and five years later, in December of 1930, succeeded Arnold Horween as head coach of the Crimson.

Harvard fortunes dimmed during the following four seasons and following the 1934 season it was announced that Casey would not return as coach.

COACHED "SKINS"

In 1935, Casey was named head coach of the Boston Redskins professional football team. He later quit that post to direct the Boston headquarters of the National Youth Administration.

Casey held the Youth Administration position until 1939, then resigned. He was active in youth work through the remainder of his life.

Prior to the lingering illness that finally claimed his life, Casey was principal of the Coolidge Junior high school in Natick.

He leaves his wife, the former Anna Louise Cusick of Winthrop, whom he married Sept. 14, 1921, and a daughter, Janice A. Casey.

[From the Boston (Mass.) Globe, July 27, 1966]

Twice All-America: Edward Casey, 72, Harvard Star, Dies

Edward L. (Eddie) Casey, legendary Harvard All-American football player and later Crimson coach, died Tuesday at Phillips House. He was 72.

Few college football players during the first half of the century could equal Casey's deeds on the gridiron.

Despite his 155 pounds, Casey is still regarded as one of the most elusive broken field runners in football history. His agility, determination and perserverance established him as a two-time All-American. In his sophomore year, 1916, he was first named to the mythical team.

From throughout the nation messages of codolences poured into the Casey home in Newtonville.

After serving in the Navy during World War I, Casey returned to Harvard to lead the Crimson to an undefeated season in 1919 and victory in the Rose Bowl. He was again named All-American.

Casey turned to coaching after graduation, serving at Tufts for four seasons and coaching the Harvard freshmen for five. He succeeded Arnold Hoween, an old Rose Bowl teammate, as Harvard varsity coach in 1931 and coached through 1934.

Casey coached the professional Boston Redskins, in their first year here. He later served as the local head of the National Youth Administration.

Before his college days, Casey attended Natick High and Phillips Exeter Academy.

Former Harvard Coach Swede Nelson late Tuesday was alerting surviving members of the 1919 Rose Bowl classic to inform them of Casey's death.

Said Nelson: "He was a great player, and an even greater man. Eddie was a lesson in simplicity to all of us.

"He went farther with the ball, once he got into the open, than almost anybody I've ever seen, college or pro."

Casey resided at 129 North st., Newtonville.

He is survived by a wife, Anna L. (Cusick), and a daughter, Janice A. Casey of Millbrook, N.Y.

A solemn high Mass of requiem will be held Friday at 10 a.m. at Our Lady's Church, Newton.

[From the Boston (Mass.) Globe, July 27, 1966]

Elusive Casey Tops in Clutch

(By Jerry Nason)

He only played two years of college football but 47 years later his name still meant "elusive."

He was an All-America mention the first year he played and Walter Camp halfback selection his second and last.

Between times he was shipboarded in World War I.

You wonder how the late Eddie Casey did it.

"I've spent half a lifetime wondering the same thing," remarked Swede Nelson, Tuesday.

"Eddie never weighed more than 155 pounds. I've yet to see a finer open-field runner, better blocker or superior pass defender.

"There never was a forward pass completed beyond him."

They were old teammates and lifelong friends—Eddie Casey and Swede. When, at 72, Casey died here late Monday night it was Nelson's mournful duty to alert all the surviving members of Harvard's 1919 unbeaten "Rose Bowl" squad.

"He was a great player, and an even greater man. Eddie was a lesson in simplicity to all of us," mourned Swede.

The Natick-reared Casey saved that season for Harvard.

Benched because Princeton's "special" defense had successfully concentrated on him, Casey returned in the dying moments to snare a Babe Felton pass, race 65 yards goalward for a 10-to-10 save.

A week later he beat Yale, snapping off another Felton flip, faking the great Fido Kempton out of position, and racing to a 10-to-3 win.

Freddie Church made the run that beat Oregon in the Rose Bowl later. But Casey faked so brilliantly on the play that he was tackled twice by hoaxed Oregonians.

"He couldn't kick and he couldn't pass," Swede Nelson recalled, "but he was a terror with the ball or blocking for the ball carrier.

"He went farther with the ball, once he got into the open, than almost anybody I've ever seen, college or pro.

"Yes, he was fast, as well as elusive and tricky. Once, at Exeter, he had a yard handicap on Morrie Orr, the national schoolboy sprint champion—and beat Morrie by a yard."

Casey did not prefer the tackle as the surest means of defending his halfback area. He hurled devastating "Indianizing" blocks, instead.

One of his more famous ones took out the great B.C. player, Jim Fitzpatrick, in an open field. The photo so impressed Bill Roper that it hung for years in the Princeton field house.

Another so shook up Oregon's big Rose Bowl fullback that he was assisted from the field.

Casey was a clutch performer, always most dangerous late in a close contest.

"As a sophomore," Nelson said, "Eddie was on a losing team at Yale, 6 to 3. But it wasn't his fault. He got off a tremendous 85 yarder that would have won it, if somebody hadn't been penalized for holding."

Tuesday was a long, sad day for Swede Nelson—his old friend and teammate gone. "He wasn't a big fellow," Swede said, "but there was none 'bigger.' "

He wasn't talking just about football.

[From the Boston (Mass.) Traveler, July 27, 1966]

No Defense Could Stop Eddie Casey

(By Jim Horgan)

He was small, quiet, unassuming and genuinely modest, so much so that when strangers met him they'd blink and say, "Not the Eddie Casey." Yet if there ever was a football hero, it was the Eddie Casey who died yesterday at the age of 72.

Eddie was the halfback who scored the touchdown that beat Yale, caught the pass in the waning minutes that tied Princeton and thus saved an undefeated season for Harvard in 1919. Compared to Eddie Casey, Frank Merriwell was a plodder.

It was also little Eddie Casey who put the Rose Bowl on the map, on New Year's Day, 1920. The grandfather of all the bowl games was considered nothing more than a plug for California real estate until Harvard went out and upset Oregon, 7–6.

I remember asking Eddie about that game a few years ago. His reply was typical. "All I remember, really, was the heat," he said. "It was 85 degrees and we'd left Boston in a snow storm. Everybody thought we'd fall apart in the heat but it was Oregon that collapsed in the second half. Otherwise, the only thing I can really remember is meeting Jack Dempsey in a Hollywood movie studio. It was a great thrill."

Swede Nelson, Eddie's teammate, remembered much more, however. "The only reason Harvard didn't fall apart," said Swede, "was Casey. We were out on our feet at the half but Eddie held us together the last two periods. He was one of the greatest broken field runners I ever saw, but it was his defensive play that saved us that day."

The remarkable part of this is that Casey couldn't tackle. After an injury at Exeter, he couldn't drive his shoulders into the ball carrier. He had to rassle the guy to the ground, "indianizing," they called it then. Eddie was the champion indianizer of them all, at 154 pounds.

How great a runner was he? "He was this great," said Swede. "He played tailback in our single wing. The tailback, of course, is supposed to be a triple threat to keep the defense honest. But Eddie couldn't pass or punt, so the defense would be jammed against him.

"I remember somebody saying to me before the Rose Bowl game, 'Oregon knows all Casey can do is run,' I said, 'If they don't they'll find out soon enough.' And they did."

It was Casey's running that set up Freddy Church's 15-yard touchdown dash.

Casey could catch passes. In the days when the forward pass wasn't common, he and quarterback Babe Felton tore defenses apart with it. Eddie's greatest run came off a Felton forward pass, in fact.

In the 1919 Princeton game, Harvard drove to the Tigers' 11-yard line trailing 10–3 with about three minutes to play. Felton shot a pass to Casey along the sideline, only a step or two away from the corner of the end zone. But in those days, a team had to kick the extra point from the spot where the touchdown was scored. So instead of skipping into the end zone, Casey took off laterally toward the goal post. It was a smart but risky maneuver that could have cost Harvard the touchdown.

Casey, however, skittered to within 10 yards of the goal posts and then, with half the Princeton team on his 154-pound frame, he toppled in for the score. Church had an easy shot at the extra point that tied the game, 10–10.

That was the Eddie Casey. There'll never be another quite like him.

[From the Natick (Mass.) Herald, Aug. 2, 1966]

Sport-O-Rama

(By Chick Welch)

Eddie Casey I, was working in Pratt's Shoe Shop during the summer following his graduation from NHS when it was decided that with a couple of years of Prep School he could get into college. Previously, he had been taking commercial subjects at Natick High but he did have the acumen to learn fast, and at Christmas time after a season of football at Exeter he won a scholarship in his studies and went on from there, to two more years at Phillip Exeter and an acceptance at Harvard. Actually, people weren't one-tenth as education-minded at that time as they are today, when parents may borrow the money, and pay-it-back the same way they buy a house!

In the finale with Exeter at Andover that November, Exeter lost, but in the next two grid games in 1913 and '14, with Tad Jones coaching, Exeter won by overwhelming margins 49–0 and 78–7 and Casey was the "big noise" in both, because we were there "Sharlie!"

Baseballwise, Eddie was a fine, left-handed batter and a good gloveman in-the-outfield. Coach John (Jack) Carney of the red-and-gray was high on Casey as a ballplayer—he "made" a great PEA club which had Tom Enright at ss. Clayt Wells a great south paw, McGinnis cf, and Peters, catching. Casey played rf, and snagged everything that came his way, but football was his number-one sport and at 155–157 lbs., speed had to be his watchword—no one ever caught him from behind in a football suit and defensively, he was always in the right place at the right time with the trickiest. Indianizing "tackle" you ever witnessed!

One we recall best, was his upset "below-the-ankles" of Gates, Princeton Frosh's great 220 lb. back, who was in-the-clear at Plimpton Field with only Casey between him and a td, when Eddie feinted Gates into making his move, and then upended him so hard (and so quickly), they carted Gates off the field!

We were there also, when he sent Portland's Jim Fitpatrick of B.C. spinning high into the air and left "Fitzie" hors de combat on Stadium turf. This photo made every paper and magazine in the country and made Eagle followers of that era "awful mad," in the only game played between the two! He "made" All-America in his sophomore year but he was just as good afterward, but there was a war coming up, and football wasn't foremost in everybody's minds.

It is now "old hat" of course, ie, his accomplishments as a member of the famed NHS '11 team which rolled up 524 points to its opponents' 24. Casey and the late Billy Murray (qb) are now gone, only Capt. Frank Sheehan and the writer remain of that backfield which could do everything well. During the winter of 1912, Natick High received its first invitation to send a relay team to the BAA schoolboy games.

Coach Dude Pray selected the 1911 backfield in its entirety and proceeded to get them ready to run 390 yards each, outdoors (on Grant Street). Natick drew class A Quincy High with Casey running anchor for the red and blue and taking off several yards behind the Granite City's anchorman—on the last lap, Eddie "gave-it-the-gun" as they say in drag-racing circles and won going away, enabling the local quartet to return to Natick via the B. & A. R.R. with four attractive silver cups (one each). Last year, we saw one of the cups on a table at Baron Sheehan's house—the Boston Athletic Association was going strong then, and gave nothing-but-the-best in prizes.

Getting back to football, Casey in his street clothes and Casey in a football uniform, were so very unlike, that no one would believe it was Eddie—"Is That Guy Casey(?)," became a regular $64 query, whenever or wherever he would turn up with a group of gridmen, yet Exeter still considers him one of their "greatest" and like his fellow townsman "Ned" Mahan, Harvard still perpetuates "Singlefoot's" name in its fall football programs—it is nostalgically coincidental that Casey should "pass on" just as another Natickite Justin Hughes is making ready to lead Harvard to a successful 1966 grid season, only one month hence!

May he rest in that Vahalla supposedly reserved for Athletes and all those connected with athletics, and Peacefully. (We could have been the last one he wrote to; a fortnight ago we invited him to the Frank "Cy" Shay Congratulatory dinner and he wrote us a note stating that he was going to the Cape on a vacation with his wife.)

(Ed. Note.—At 140 lbs., soaking wet, the writer did not beat out 6' 3", 220 lb. Tom Enright to play football with Casey at Exeter, and in Ed's 3rd season of his "poor" coaching regime at Harvard, Eddie had an undefeated season going-for-him, until the finale with Yale, won by the Elis when the late Albie Booth kicked a field goal, 3-to-0! For the record.)

At the funeral Friday, Cong. Philbin, (the incomparable) Swede Nelson, Ned Mahan, Dolph Samborski, Eskie Clark, Johnnie Carver, Tommie Woods, Joe Ryan, Bob Haley and other famous Harvard names headed the honorary Pall Bearers including J. Frank Sheehan, Ted Rourke, George W. Fair and the writer from Natick, and Bill Cleary, Sr. from Cambridge.

Report of Hon. John H. Buchanan, Jr.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BUCHANAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, at the conclusion of the 89th Congress, and looking forward with anticipation to the 90th, I am submitting the following report to the people of the 6th District of Alabama:

REPORT TO THE PEOPLE

The period from Thanksgiving to Christmas is a time of great significance to all of us. At our house in this season we are particularly thankful for the people of the Sixth District of Alabama.

Betty and I are convinced it is our privilege to represent in Washington the finest people in the land, for which we give thanks to God and to each of you.

It is our prayer that the joy and peace of the Christmas season shall fill your home this year.

HALFWAY TO 1984

As the 89th Congress has ended and 1966 draws to a close, we are halfway to 1984. Eighteen years ago, in 1948, George Orwell wrote his famous political novel, "1984" which described an England and a world in the tight grip of totalitarianism. The book's antihero, "Big Brother," has come to stand for an all-powerful central government which controls totally the citizens of a State.

Eighteen years have now passed since the publication of "1984" with another 18 years to go before we arrive at 1984. I believe it is no exaggeration to say Big Brother has come to this country and to suggest that we are halfway to 1984 in time, and in space too. Let us see just how close to that fateful year we are by examining the 2d session of the 89th Congress.

If all the legislation considered in the 89th Congress had been passed, we would have been catapulted down the road to "big brotherism." And the individual, whose integrity, imagination and drive built this great Nation, would have been reduced to a mere cipher. Fortunately, some measures were defeated or modified. As the 1966 elections drew near, proportion began to replace distortion and by the end of the year Congress looked less and less like a rubberstamp and more and more like one of the three equal branches of our Government.

The major international challenge was the war in Vietnam. Our troops stand on far distant shores in southeast Asia and elsewhere as sentinels of freedom and against tyranny. On the homefront, we were faced with rising inflation and a myriad of "Big Brother" domestic proposals which created deep uneasiness among the populace of this Nation. In the view of many of us, these proposals fell short of reaching the source of the problem, while encouraging the Federal Government to take away each individual's opportunity to solve his own problems and to help solve those of his neighbors. What our Nation needs least is Federal programs which, however well intentioned, would regulate, restrict, and eventually eliminate the will of the people to solve their own problems.

VIETNAM AND "BIG RED 1"

One of the highlights of my service in the 89th Congress was the inspiring opportunity to view firsthand our efforts in Vietnam and to meet the valiant men of the "Big Red 1." Let me emphasize that trip was not made at Government expense, rather, many fine people of Birmingham helped finance the trip privately.

I spent much of my time with the 1st Infantry Division, which has been adopted by the city of Birmingham, and wish every citizen of the Sixth District could have been there with me to witness the high morale, the dedication and rugged bravery of these men. They know how to fight, they know why they are fighting and they believe they can succeed in their mission. I believe it too.

Although we are using a bewildering variety of ultramodern weapons in Vietnam, the foot soldier is still of paramount importance. As in wars past, the infantryman is the core of our fighting force and in my conversations with the officers and men of the 1st Infantry Division, they all displayed traditional American determination and conviction that victory can be attained. They base victory on the assumption that we will hit key targets in North Vietnam, that we will halt the supply routes into South Vietnam and that we will stop "Charlie"—the Vietcong—no matter what he does.

Strong, steady military action by the United States is mandatory if we are to win in Vietnam and if the civic action program of our troops is to succeed.

And civic action is important. Our servicemen are working with the Vietnamese to help build schools, roads, hospitals, and most important of all, build up their own self-respect and self-reliance. Because of this program, our men are winning the trust and confidence of the people—which we must have if we are to help them establish a stable and prosperous government.

I believe it is imperative that we hit, and hit hard, the Communists in North Vietnam, but it is equally important that we clean out the Communists in South Vietnam who have encircled Saigon like a great cancer. That cancer must be completely and permanently removed if South Vietnam is to survive as a free nation.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

On June 29 of this year, I had the opportunity to personally tell the President of my observations on my trip to Vietnam and to express the sentiments of the great majority of the people of the Sixth District of Alabama and America about the war in Vietnam. The place was the White House—the occasion was a 3½-hour meeting in the Cabinet Room between the President and 30 Members of Congress who had visited Vietnam. The time was the first day of the bombing of strategic targets in Hanoi and Haiphong. Each of us was given opportunity to voice our judgment on this and other matters pertaining to the conflict in Vietnam.

In my judgment, the President made the right decision in ordering the bombing of oil depots in Hanoi and Haiphong and the followup attacks on other key targets, including missile sites. Such use of our airpower serves to shorten, rather than lengthen, the war in Vietnam.

I urged the President, and shall continue to urge, that military pressure be increased upon the Communist aggressor, and expressed the hope that the bombings would be the first in a series of bold new steps in support of the American troops who are fighting with such courage and distinction.

What is at stake in southeast Asia is human freedom itself. If Communist tyranny succeeds in its aggression in Vietnam, the peace, freedom, and security of the whole world will be further, and gravely, threatened. The commitment of our Government leaders to human freedom and to victory over godless communism must measure up to that of the young Americans who are giving their all to protect human dignity and liberty in Vietnam, southeast Asia, in all the free world. This is a mission in which we must not fail.

FEDERAL SPENDING AND INFLATION

Inflation has been and continues to be an issue of prime importance to the citizenry of this Nation. But through much of 1966, the President would take no action—indeed, the administration repeatedly denied that we were in an inflationary spiral. In September 1966, after months of debate and indecision, President Johnson finally submitted a special antiinflation message to Congress. But he failed to aim his program at the root cause of the inflation.

Instead, he called for a suspension of tax credit for new buildings and new equipment. These tax proposals will probably raise business taxes by about $2.5 billion a year once they take hold.

Overspending by business is not the real cause of the money crisis which confronts this country. The President himself mentioned the key problem when he stated in his anti-inflation message that there would have to be cuts in nonwar spending by the Federal Government. This is precisely what was and is needed and many of us had been urging such measures all year long.

But, I wonder, where will the cuts be made, and how deep will they be?

It may be presumed that Great Society programs will be the last to be trimmed. Certainly the President is not going to admit that he has asked for too much money for projects like the war on poverty—although solid evidence has accumulated that he has.

It is true that the Johnson administration has attempted to cut back—but on time-tested projects like the schoollunch program, public works projects, vocational education, and so forth—while still insisting that we should spend nearly $3 billion in new foreign aid. I voted against the foreign aid bill and against an increase in the national debt limit to $330 billion, because Congress has a constitutional obligation to act as the keeper of the public purse.

In short, a reduction in Federal spending, not an increase in income taxes, is the best way to stop inflation. It is up to Congress to trim spending if the administration will not. And quite frankly, there is every reason to think that the Johnson administration is not very interested in spending less so that Americans may enjoy a little more.

For those who think this is a harsh judgment, consider these statistics: In the last 6 years, during the Kennedy-Johnson administration, Government spending has gone up 40 percent. But the greatest rise has not been in defense but in nondefense spending which has increased 80 percent since 1960.

It is clearly up to the Congress to encourage the administration to practice restraint and common sense economics. It is the duty and obligation of the Congress to point out that Government spending is the root cause of much of this Nation's current economic difficulties. This is the kind of antiinflation message which is needed and which Congress must deliver for the people if the President will not.

THE WAR ON POVERTY AND PUBLIC WELFARE

While our local Birmingham effort seems to be one of the better ones, on a nationwide basis, rarely has a Federal program become so embroiled in waste, mismanagement, and misuse. The antipoverty program has a billion dollar budget but is spending millions on salaries and considerably less in direct aid to the poor. In some cases, towns who want help do not receive it while towns who do not want Federal largesse are inundated with money. In other instances, hard evidence has been produced that subversive elements and leftwing radicals are using antipoverty funds to achieve their own ends.

In other welfare areas, I voted for continued vocational education.

I voted against the Federal aid program for elementary and secondary schools because such aid inevitably leads to Federal control and domination. On the other hand, I have introduced a bill to strengthen State and local governments by returning a part of Federal revenue to them. These additional financial resources would be used to improve elementary and secondary education at the State and local levels.

CIVIL RIGHTS

In the opinion of many, there is a greater need for civil responsibilities than for more civil rights legislation in this land of ours. The cry of "black power" is heard from coast to coast and statistics show that there have been 38 racial riots in our Nation's cities in the first 9 months of 1966. In six cities, National Guardsmen had to be called to stop the rioting.

Against such a background, then, the civil rights bill of 1966 seemed particularly inappropriate and died unmourned in the Senate.

The additional legislation that is needed in this field is the bill I joined in introducing which would make it a Federal offense to travel into another State to incite or foment riots or violence, or to use the telephone or mail to do so.

An antiriot bill is needed. Mob action must not be condoned or encouraged. Protection must not be accorded those who are bent upon civil disobedience and even civil chaos. I believe it is past time to bring those responsible for fomenting riots and violence on an interstate basis under penalty of Federal law.

BUCHANAN LEGISLATION

In the 89th Congress, I introduced various bills which I believe would help solve problems which face our Nation.

Regarding the rising cost of living, I introduced legislation dealing with income tax deductions. One would remove the limitations on the amount deductible for medical, dental, and related expenses. A second bill would permit the taxpayer to deduct certain expenses in connection with his education, that of his spouse, or any dependent at a college or university. I believe that such expenses as tuition, lab and library fees, textbooks, and rooming should be deductible from a citizen's income tax. A third bill would increase the personal income tax exemption from $600 to $1,000. The increased exemption would also apply to the spouse and any dependent.

In several instances civil service legislation which I joined in introducing became law, as was the case with the elimination of excise taxes on various items.

I have also introduced legislation amending the Social Security Act to permit blind persons to earn up to $300 a month without any reduction in aid due them.

In addition, I proposed legislation which would provide a cost-of-living increase in social security benefits. It would mean an increase equal to the rise in the cost-of-living index whenever that index goes up by 3 percent or more.

In the field of national security, I joined in introducing the Pool bill, which passed the House by an overwhelming margin. This legislation provided fines and prison sentences for anyone who gives assistance to forces hostile to the United States, or who obstructs U.S. military personnel or their transportation. Such civil disobedience cannot be permitted when we are fighting Communist aggression in Vietnam.

Another Buchanan bill would have extended the license for radio stations from 3 to 6 years and abolished the renewal requirements for licenses for police cars and other special radio services in our cities. At present, all radio stations must go through rigorous and bureaucratic renewal procedures every 3 years.

I also proposed two pieces of legislation designed to strengthen the principle of States rights. The first would establish rules of interpretation governing the effect of acts of Congress on State laws. In effect, the bill provides that an act of Congress would not preempt a State law in the same field unless the act explicitly states that this is its purpose and intention.

The second item was House Concurrent Resolution 447, which would reaffirm congressional support of and faith in the 10th amendment to the Constitution. I am convinced that such reaffirmation is urgently needed to counterbalance the increasing federalization and centralization of powers which is steadily eroding States rights and responsibilities as well as individual independence and self-reliance.

OTHER LEGISLATION

I supported a new GI bill of rights, extending educational benefits to veterans who have served in our Armed Forces since 1955. It is my belief that the men fighting in Vietnam deserve the same treatment as those who fought for freedom in the Korean war and the Second World War.

I supported legislation establishing safety standards for cars and tires.

I opposed the rent subsidy program which will put lower income families in middle-income houses—at Federal expense.

I voted against the appropriation of $750,000 to build a palatial residence for the Vice President.

I voted for a 5-year program to build and operate libraries.

I voted against the speeding up of the collection of withholding taxes. This is apparently another bookkeeping device of the administration to avoid the realities of economic life, and the requirements of fiscal responsibility.

COMMITTEE WORK

As a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, I have become increasingly concerned about the infiltration of the civil rights movement by subversive and extremist elements. Consequently, I have repeatedly stated on the floor of the House that in my judgment an investigation of the civil rights movement would be timely and would constitute a service to the Nation.

Over the last few years, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has stated that while the civil rights movement was not Communist initiated and is not Communist controlled, the Communists have been doing all they can to infiltrate and influence the movement—and have succeed to some extent.

In my view, no one should have more interest in cleansing the civil rights movement of Communist influence than those persons in and out of the movement, who have an honest interest in the rights of Negroes and the general welfare of this Nation.

In a related area, there was an encouraging development late in the session. Having pressed for such action for many months, I was delighted when the House Committee on Un-American Activities ordered a preliminary inquiry looking into Communist and extremist influence over the riots which have afflicted our cities.

This is the first step toward a full committee investigation which I am convinced is needed. Chairman Ed Willis appointed me codirector of this inquiry, to serve with the Honorable William Tuck, a former Governor of Virginia, who is ranking majority member of our committee. This probe is currently in progress.

Finally, the investigative hearings on the Ku Klux Klan have been concluded and the committee has reported legislation arising out of these hearings and findings.

My other major committee is the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. One of the most important projects of the Census and Statistics Subcommittee, of which I am ranking minority member, is to help clear away the so-called paperwork jungle in the Federal Government.

It has been reported, for example, that Government paperwork eats up about 7 percent of the Federal budget—some $7 billion in fiscal 1966. Almost 30 percent of all Federal employees find much of their time occupied by paperwork.

The subcommittee has been holding hearings in an attempt to reduce the paperwork and I can report that some progress has been made—although much remains to be done. As you can see, "Big Brother" assumes many different forms in extending his hold on our Government and life.

Second, I serve on the Manpower Subcommittee, which has the responsibility to work toward more effective and efficient use of manpower by the Federal Government.

For example, at the initiative of this committee, some 74,000 professional military people are in process of being replaced and released for combat duty by some 60,000 civilians. These men were serving in the continental United States, doing janitorial work, tending bar in officers clubs, and so forth. In addition to the obvious reduction in the draft requirement, millions of dollars in savings will also result from this increased use of combat-trained military personnel for military assignments while civilians will perform support-type jobs such as carpentry, trucking, statistics and accounting.

The work of my third subcommittee, Retirement, Insurance, and Health Benefits, has produced considerable legislation. Several bills which I have introduced or cosponsored have been adopted into law and have eliminated certain inequities which had been suffered by retired civil servants who depend upon Congress for their pensions and other retirement needs.

IN CONCLUSION

As I said at the beginning of this report, there is still time to arrest and to reverse the trend toward big brotherism. It is not true that only the Federal Government can solve the problems of education, medicine, employment, production, transportation, and all the other facets of American life. This country is the greatest country in the world because our economic system of private competitive enterprise has produced more jobs, more savings, more homes, higher salaries, higher profits, more opportunity, and less discrimination than any other in the history of man. Given the chance, private enterprise, working with Government and individuals, will carry this Nation to new heights of prosperity and progress. If we all work to that end, 1984 will not be the nightmare George Orwell predicted it would be back in 1948.

For myself, I look forward to working in the House of Representatives and serving the people of the Sixth District of Alabama and all the people of this great Nation in the years ahead, years which can be the brightest and most prosperous in U.S. history if we abandon the concept that big brother knows best. The story of America proves conclusively that he does not, never has, and never will.

Traffic Engineering in San Diego

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CHARLES P. FARNSLEY

OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the Record the following statement by Mr. Martin J. Bouman, transportation and traffic engineer, San Diego, Calif.:

Traffic Engineering in San Diego

(By Martin J. Bouman, transportation and traffic engineer, city of San Diego)

As in every metropolitan center in the United States, traffic engineering plays a role of ever-increasing importance in safety moving people and commodities over the streets of the San Diego community. The San Diego area is a fast growing hub of Southern California activity. Its metropolitan area is now "home" to over one million people. Bounded by the Pacific Ocean on the west, the Mexican Border on the south, high mountains on the east, and the nation's largest Marine base on the north, San Diego is an urban area with clearly definable limits. One would expect considerable traffic congestion and accident hazard concurrent with such growth and under such topographic circumstances. It is a pleasure to report that, "it has not happened here."

Traffic engineering activities in the San Diego area have kept pace with the dynamic growth movement. Although professional traffic engineering was practiced here as far back as the early 1930's, it was not until the early 1950's that its true role of preventing rather than relieving traffic accidents and congestion came into close focus.

In 1954, San Diego took a front-running position in the then new concept of urban transportation planning. It became a pilot city for the National Committee on Urban Transportation, developing studies and research methods which were to become procedural guides for metropolitan areas throughout the country. An "ivory tower" organization for transportation planning was put into operation which called for close cooperative studies, not just within the City of San Diego where the team was organized, but within 15 other governmental entities of the metropolitan region.

With a keen awareness of the community benefits resulting from professional traffic engineering activity, strong traffic engineering organizations were placed into operation at the City, County, and State levels, as well as within the satellite communities of the area. The results of these attitudes have been clearly evident. San Diego has repeatedly won annual awards from the National Safety Council for its promotion of traffic safety through traffic engineering and police supervision. Among comparably sized cities, it has more miles of completed freeways than any other in the United States. The tremendous number of vehicles utilizing this freeway system has made it possible for motorists to save untold thousands of dollars and untold hours of time because of the fewer traffic signals, fewer boulevard stops, fewer restrictive traffic control devices, and few traffic accidents they must endure on the surface street system.

While traffic engineering plays an important role, it cannot take sole credit. The administrative staffs of every governmental agency within the area have assumed their coordinative and cooperative role. In addition, organizations such as the San Diego County Traffic Safety Council, the San Diego Public Safety Committee, and the San Diego Highway Development Association have all promoted and encouraged the engineering and enforcement activities which have led to a high degree of traffic safety in the area.

San Diego is particularly proud of its school safety patrol program; undoubtedly one of the most unusual in the nation. It is administered by patrolmen and sergeants of the San Diego Police Department utilizing 5th and 6th grade boys at elementary schools throughout the city. The patrols are unlike those in other areas in that they operate only on secondary or major streets where there is a need to stop traffic. If traffic is light enough to provide natural safe crossing gaps, patrols are not used. The boys have full responsibility for stopping traffic, then releasing children to cross the street. While it may seem that this is a tremendous responsibility to place on the shoulders of 11 and 12 year olds, it emphasizes the fact that children at this age can be taught safety and citizenship as well. In the 30 year history of the patrol, there has been only one injury to a school child. We believe it to be the best record of its kind in the nation, and an outstanding example of how cooperation between engineering, enforcement, and education can be instrumental in producing traffic safety.

In summary, San Diego feels that it is reaping the benefits of the professional traffic engineering that has developed here. Our safe traffic movement and lack of congestion has been parlayed with the natural attributes of a fine year-round climate, and extreme scenic beauty. Little wonder that visitors who come here the first time, come back to stay the second.

A Free World Responsibility

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, This Week magazine published an article dispatched from Budapest, Hungary, recently by Seymour Freidin on the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 entitled "Ten Years Later," As a writer who has been to Budapest many times before, during and after the revolution, Mr. Freidin is more than superficially familiar with the plight of the Hungarian people under Communist rule. The conclusion of this article, therefore, should be given serious consideration:

> Hungary stands waiting to explode—and once again the Free World faces a challenge that can be seized as an opportunity if we are prepared, or a shame and disaster if we are not.

How can we help Hungary and the other enslaved nations?

First, we must recognize that the Hungarian people and the Hungarian Communist government are mortal enemies. Second, we must speak up for the Hungarian people in the United Nations by demanding, month after month, year in, year out, if necessary, that the issue of self-determination for the Hungarian people—I repeat: the Hungarian people—along with the other enslaved nations be placed on the agenda of the United Nations for resolution. This is precisely what leaders of these nations residing in the free world have been asking for years. Legislation to this effect has been introduced in Congress for a number of years, but to no avail. When one considers that the issue of the admission of the brutal regime of Red China has been on the agenda of the United Nations for several years, justice demands that the cause of these oppressed peoples—the peoples of China and Cuba included—must be championed by the free nations before the entire world through the instrument of the United Nations.

Ten years ago, at the height of the fighting, a radio plea by the freedom fighters was monitored in the West, begging for help in their struggle. The desperate voice of the announcer stated that if Hungary's fight for freedom was quashed perhaps the time of trial for the West would some day come. That prediction, has, in part, come true for the United States. For the same Soviet regime whose tanks butchered the Hungarian people now furnishes North Vietnam with jetplanes, rockets, and other implements of war which have helped inflict thousands of casualties on American boys fighting in Vietnam.

The American people are the custodians of U.S. foreign policy. In the final analysis it is up to them to decide whether this Nation takes the leadership in speaking up for justice and the enslaved peoples under communism. Upon them depends how many more American soldiers are lost before it is realized that communism and freedom are a thousand times more incompatible than were George Washington and George III.

To help American citizens recall that our Nation was born under oppression and to help them remember those still oppressed in other lands, I include the article, "Ten Years Later," in the RECORD at this point:

Ten Years Later

(By Seymour Freidin)

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.—The young man—a student by the looks of him—stands nonchalantly at an out-of-the-way Budapest street corner. Only the quickest eye can spot the furtive motions as he slips the folded sheets of paper to passers-by, like a bookie handing out tip sheets under a cop's nose.

"TIZ ÉV!" are the words printed on the handbills in graphic bold type. Ten Years!

Those who read them nod impassively. Many have seen them before. The handbills are in circulation all over the country, vivid testimonials to a situation fraught with danger—and with opportunity—for the whole Free World.

Here in Hungary, where the most spontaneous peoples' uprising of modern times nearly blew the Soviet Union out 10 years ago, cumulative resentment is again hovering at no-return.

It is leveled directly at a Communist regime that tried to cosset a hostile population of almost 10,000,000 people. A quisling Communist pro-consul, Janos Kadar, tried to buy the people off. But the people, by and large, have accepted what was offered—more food and goods, a chance to talk less cautiously—and turned their backs on appeals to work harder and produce more.

"Work? For *this* crowd?" factory workers demand.

"They are not only bores," declares a professor "they are frightened, incompetent bores."

To pay back his Soviet protectors, Kadar recently pushed through a higher series of prices on just about everything. Carfare to get to work went up over 50 per cent; meat and dairy prices, about 30 per cent. For people who earn across-the-board in a month what a bottom-rung American workers takes home in a week, this has had the shock effect of absolute stabilized poverty.

"The people are not happy," admitted the Party's ruling directorate after a few weeks of the new increases. It was quite an understatement.

FIFTY THOUSAND RUSSIANS CAN'T BE MOVED

At the same time, the regime punctured inspired rumors that the Russian garrisons would shortly depart. They cannot. Well over 50,000 Red Army troops are there at Kadar's own behest and Hungarians would regard their withdrawal as evidence that Moscow was cutting its losses.

Better than any Communist around, Kadar knows from experience how, 10 years ago, when the Russians trimmed their troop strength a bit and the Communists, in mistaken belief of their own power, removed minefields from the border with Austria, the people rose and Russian tanks returned. The Free World gave encouragement, but little assistance, and nearly 200,000 Hungarian "Freedom Fighters"—many in their teens—fled Soviet reprisals.

With one hand Kadar's restored regime gave bread and some supervised reforms to quell emotions. With the other, it stretched barbed wire 500 miles around the frontier with Austria and sowed thousands of mines that still blow up would-be escapers, and huge watchtowers that brood over border belts.

These macabre sights are rarely spotted by incoming tourists, who get a cut-rate tour, hear standardized gypsy music and marvel at what Kadar hath wrought. Quick paint jobs cover bullet holes in windows; one-time Freedom Fighters' defense redoubts have simply been demolished. Thirst is slaked with cheap wine and meals are heaping portions at near-two-bit prices.

BEHIND THE FACADE, THINGS ARE DIFFERENT

"For tourists only," the student son of an old colleague told me. He wasn't especially bitter but he wondered why so few visitors tried to probe past the official facade.

If anyone does, even in a perfunctory way, hair-raising discoveries emerge. For instance: Industrial workers at Csepel Island, in the Danube, have repeatedly gone on strike against their commissar bosses. Many of those same workers fought from their factories to the last bullet 10 years ago.

Peasants, in almost totally collectivized land, produce enough to meet their needs—but just.

In the universities, lectures on Marxism-Leninism are virtually unattended.

Even the party has a lament about the apathy. Being a Communist is plain dull, the Party newspaper observes publicly. "It lacks mood," admits the Communist hierarchy.

Opposition to being a Communist in Hungary, however, does not. This is a "real" mood. Now that nationalism is more or less an accepted form—provided it does not take an anti-Soviet turn—Kadar desperately asks Hungarians only to be with him, not against. Enthusiasm for Communism is not necessary—so long as people work for the Hungarian state. The answer? Pamphlets passed around the university, reading: "Not for *this* state."

There have been those, of course, who took slick advantage of Kadar's appeal to work with the regime. The most notorious scandal has been the recent "Onodi Affair." An ex-state restaurant commissar, Lajos Onodi, stole unrevealed millions. His connections were high up in the Party. They indulged in orgies, assigned themselves lavish homes and gave each other expense-paid trips. Someone squealed and Onodi and 10 other big Party spenders went to jail. The case isn't over yet.

So, to still contempt among the people and to show intolerance of all anti-regime misfeasance, Kadar imprisoned some veteran Party-card-holders on the charge that they sought to blunt the new price hikes.

But the accusations were hastily hushed up. Why? Because, for every Party member, there were eight to 10 non-members also jailed. Instead of deflating resentment against the Party, it billowed.

For years Kadar boasted that he had muted the authority of the secret police, the dreaded "AVH" known commonly as "Avos." In the days of rebellion, 10 years ago, hated Avos were hunted down and summarily shot.

THE RETURN OF THE DREADED SECRET POLICE

Today their pernicious influence has again come to the forefront. Remnants of the old guard, taken for safekeeping to the Soviet Union, have been retreading the security system. Their advisers are on "temporary assignment" from Soviet security.

Beginning late last spring, sudden arrests began to occur. They are increasing in number and expanding in area. The old midnight-knock-on-the-door is heard in places once more.

Moreover, the Party has undertaken to work with the secret police in exhorting people to report on Western visitors—and on each other. At a busy district on the Pest side of the Danube, police security around one old-fashioned building has proliferated immeasurably during the last few months.

Sited inconspicuously on a plaza ironically called "Freedom Square," this old four-story edifice is the American Legation. In one of its upstairs rooms, austerely furnished, sits an elderly cleric. Next November 4, the date a reinforced Red Army returned to Hungary to bring back Kadar and smash the revolt, will mark the prelate's own 10th anniversary.

That was the tumultuous day when József Cardinal Mindszenty turned up at the legation and was given sanctuary. He has not been outside its walls since, and Communist agents strive to keep tabs on him with electronic devices.

The Americans, needless to say, are the regime's bogeymen. But Hungarians, especially the young, reject this Kadar theme. Says a sprightly young woman, a multilingual guide who is supposedly "safe" for the regime:

"The system does not and cannot work. Can't they see that?"

I have been many times in Budapest—before, during and after the revolution. It is normal to ponder on those heady days when a generation on whom Communists had lavished their attention turned nearly to a man and woman against them.

A statement of Mao Tse-tung, for example, keeps reverberating down the broad street leading to the extinct Killian Barracks where Gen. Pal Maleter and Hungary's youth fought Soviet tanks to a standstill. Mao, more sinister to the world now than then, said tersely of the Hungarian revolution: "It struck a deadly blow whose impact was felt deeply even on the mainland (of China)."

IF IT HAPPENS AGAIN, HOW WILL WE REACT?

Today, 10 years later, when our attention seems absorbed mainly in the Far East, another storm gathers momentum in Hungary. The pretense is for all men of state to look the other way. It can't happen again, is their collective view. And if it does, we could turn out to be as helpless now as we were then.

Could it recur? Listen to this young engineer, a small child 10 years ago. "Like the last time, it would not take much," is his reply. "In a way it has happened already. All it requires is a spark."

Rather softly, he recites a verse:

"What will happen to us?
Is there no freedom but in the grave?
No answer. There is only blood
And the tears of the mourning. . ."

It is by a Hungarian poet, executed after the first rebellion. The lines are being recited again. Hungary stands waiting to explode—and once again the Free World faces a challenge that can be seized as an opportunity if we are prepared, or a shame and disaster if we are not.

Streets Should Not Be Used as Parking Lots

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES P. FARNSLEY
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, the problems caused by automobile parking along our streets and highways have received entirely too little attention by our citizens, officials, and legislators. Material in the following discussion has been gathered by Paul C. Box, of Skokie, Ill. Mr. Box has spent over 16 years in traffic engineering work for cities. He testified before committees of both the House and Senate, with respect to public lighting needs. He is chairman of the parking committee of the highway research board, and has been active in studies of parking along our streets for many years.

Mr. Box wishes to emphasize, however, that the viewpoints and conclusions in this discussion are his own, and that he is not presenting the official policy of any organization with which he is associated. The discussion follows:

VIEWS OF MR. PAUL C. BOX

THE PROBLEM

The motor vehicle, and most particularly the private passenger car, has brought uncountable blessings to our daily lives. It has increased productivity, and has added immeasurably to our convenience in getting from one place to another. Because of its manifold benefits, and the fact that it represents an essential element of our economy, the automobile and its future progeny are truly here to stay.

The growth in automobile ownership and use has also brought problems, too many of which we have been accepting as necessary byproducts. An obvious element is the so-called parking problem. If we are going to own automobiles, we evidently should at the same time recognize our individual responsibility to provide adequate storage to "stable the beast".

The responsibility rests with the automobile owner at his place of residence. It rests with the businessman at his place of trade, and includes provision of space for both employees and customers or clients. It also rests with the industrial manager in the establishment of parking for employees and visitors. Unfortunately, citizens, and a high percentage of our businessmen, have in the past failed to properly accept their responsibility in this area.

The product of this indifference has been use of our public streets as parking lots. The cost of this attitude is nearly unbelievable when expressed in terms of accidents and added traffic congestion.

ACCIDENTS

Nationally, about 17 percent of all urban accidents, and 4 percent of rural accidents are known to involve parking of vehicles along our streets and highways. The number of motor vehicle occupants killed in these accidents is less than a thousand per year. This "low" figure is hardly a cause for complacency, especially if we add the thousands of children that have died in past years as a result of entering the street from behind parked cars.

Our bland acceptance of these tragic accidents, which are preventable, is difficult to understand. The figures are available to any elected or appointed public official. Many are cognizant of the problem, but few have shown the courage to take direct and positive action. At least one example is known, where the residents themselves along an important major traffic route voted two out of three for complete banning of parking along their street. Yet two different groups of elected officials, of opposite political persuasion, separately rejected this popular mandate, and refused to take action despite the alarming parked car accident rate!

Before citing further examples, it is perhaps germane to consider how and why parking is so dangerous when allowed along streets. The first, and major cause of these accidents, is the physical location of the vehicle on the traveled way. It occupies what would otherwise usually be a traffic lane for movement. It is an obstacle in the critical area needed for right turns in and out of side streets, driveways and alleys. Furthermore, this curbside lane is often desperately needed for the added use of straight-ahead traffic. These conditions combine to create a serious conflict.

The second cause of parked car type accidents involves one vehicle leaving the curb parking area. The driver may be directly involved in a collision with one or more moving vehicles, or he may create a rear-end type accident by causing another moving vehicle to abruptly stop in order to avoid impact.

A third cause of parked car acidents involves the driver who stops or slows to enter a parking stall. Both direct and indirect (rear-end and sideswipe type) accidents are caused by such accidents.

A fourth cause is produced by drivers, or passengers of parked vehicles, opening their car doors on the street side. This action also creates direct and indirect types of accidents. Some drivers refuse to consider purchase of automobiles or sports-type cars with center consoles, because this arrangement makes it almost impossible for the driver to slide across the seat, and enter or leave by the proper, curbside door. For many years the courts have leaned toward assessment of accident blame on drivers or passengers who get struck while alighting from the street side of parked cars. Some cities have even passed ordinances assigning primary accident responsibility to such persons.

The fifth type of accident caused by parked cars has already been partially covered, with respect to children who are slaughtered by stepping out from behind parked cars. A similar situation exists with respect to adults entering the roadway from behind parked trucks or buses. To these occurrences must also be added the intersection or driveway accident which occurs, because one or both drivers have their vision blocked by parked cars along the street.

Many of the accidents which have happened in the past, and which occur today, are really caused in part by parked cars, even though this element is never mentioned in the written accident report. It is safe to assume that curb parking is responsible for at least one out of every five accidents that occur in our cities each year.

In order to further examine this problem, we must consider the different types of streets to be found in our cities. A vast difference exists in the accident rate along various streets. Part of this is due to varying volumes of traffic. Thus the minor or side street is quite different in character from the major traffic artery. Similarly, the side street, which is abutted by single family homes, is different from the one with dense apartment development, business or industry. The major traffic route wending through a park, or along a river is not similar to one which bisects a retail area. Streets not only differ in traffic volume, but also in numbers of driveways and curb parked cars, frequency of movement in and out of driveways and parking stalls, and in amount and composition of pedestrians.

Taking first the major traffic route, or arterial street, we find its primary function is defined by the name—it is an avenue for the movement of vehicles. Furthermore, the composition of this vehicular movement is varied to include not only private passenger cars, but also trucks, buses and taxis. In retail or industrial areas, there are also large numbers of pedestrians frequently crossing the roadway.

In addition to the primary function of movement, this type of street is heavily used for access. This simply means that it must normally provide the traveling public with a means of rather directly entering roadside private developments. These developments may be homes, apartments, shops, industries or service facilities. In any event, if one cannot reach these places, they frequently would have no value or utility and thus could not exist in a human-oriented society.

The twin roles of traffic movement and abutting property access are common to practically all city streets and the conventional rural highways. They are equally common to the minor side street. When realistically viewed, however, the side street abutted by homes or small apartment buildings must also act to provide a parking reservoir for unusual demands. It is practical and proper for a large apartment development, business or industry to furnish adequate parking to meet all demands of its clients, employees and customers. We cannot, however, expect the average home owner to supply parking space for more than his own cars, plus one or two visitors. Occasional overflow simply must be met by use of the street.

We then see that the primary function of the minor street is to provide access to abutting property, while a second function is circulation and travel between adjacent blocks and the nearest major traffic routes. Unless homes are built on estate size lots, a third function of the side street is to accommodate overflow parking.

Through the use of intelligent planning, zoning and building regulations, a community can handle its parking problems in two ways. First and most generally accepted is the mandatory provision of adequate off-street parking as part of new building construction, and as part of all remodeling permits. The second approach is to require construction of proper parking facilities for existing buildings. Both of these tools will subsequently be discussed in greater detail.

Failure to enact or enforce adequate local regulations results in a truly second-rate community. The older parts of nearly all our cities, from the smallest farm community to the largest metropolitan center, show the depreciating effects of parking supply neglect.

A four year accident study of some 1,200 blocks has been made in one city, which included parked car accident rates along minor streets. Significant findings appeared. Before discussing these in detail, it is desirable to examine the overall accident record of this community, with respect to parked car accidents on all classes of streets. This information is shown for the latest five year period in the following table:

	Number of accidents	Percent
Major streets:		
Parked car	1,174	12
All other	7,795	88
Subtotal	9,969	100
Minor streets:		
Parked car	1,083	43
All other	1,427	57
Subtotal	2,510	100
All streets:		
Parked car	2,257	18
All other	10,222	82
Total	12,479	100

When these accidents are related to the mileage of streets in the community on which curb parking occurs, the major streets were found to have a rate of 14 parking accidents per mile per year. The minor street rate was, however, only 1.8 accidents per mile per year. Thus the overall hazard of parking along heavily traveled routes was nearly eight times as great as on minor streets.

The reason for this significant difference is easy to find. The traffic volumes and the degree of parking activity are both much greater, and the probability of accident occurrence is correspondingly higher, on the major traffic arteries. It is therefore clear, that, the first and most urgent activity needed by a community, is to clear parking from its major traffic routes. This should be done on a total basis, and not merely during rush hours to expedite traffic flow. In the cited community, 10 percent of all accidents in the city has been found to occur solely as a result of curb parking on only 6 percent of its total street system!

Turning now to the minor streets, we saw in the Table that 43 percent of all accidents on this class of street was caused by curb parking. If we consider only the midblock accidents (those not involving intersection on this class of street was caused by curb parking. A detailed study of these accidents, covering a four year span, found a clear relationship among different densities of land use. This information is shown in the following table:

Density of land use	Accidents per mile per year			
	Curb parking	Driveways	Pedestrians	Other types
Single family homes	1.04	0.15	0.13	0.12
Apartment areas	3.10	.45	.25	.52
Business areas	3.50	1.65	.20	.72
Industrial areas	1.15	.95	.04	.20

In every case, it can be seen that curb parking is a leading cause of accidents. In this particular study, one short business block was analyzed, where the community had allowed 100 feet of angle type parking along one side of the street in order to service a new post office. The rate caused by the parallel curb and angle parking in this block, expressed on a mileage basis, is 63 accidents per year! This is nearly 20 times the rate on other business type side streets.

This minor example should in itself be grounds to cause the General Service Administration of the U.S. Government to examine its archaic policy of constructing government buildings without provision for customer and visitor parking. Today, the construction of adequate off-street parking for all users of every business building should be the policy of all agencies and levels of government.

TRAFFIC CONGESTION

On older side streets, with narrow widths and dense curb parking, cities have in many cases been forced to install one-way regulations. Even though the traffic volume on these minor streets is low, vehicles will occasionally meet headon and find no opportunity to pass, if allowed to operate on a two-way basis. One study of side streets found an optimum width of 32 feet, as the one which produced the lowest accident rate with variable degrees of parking in single family areas. For apartment areas, a width of 36 feet is desirable. If the side street is abutted by business or industry, widths of 40 to 48 feet are preferred. Unfortunately, many communities are today still building their side streets at substandard widths.

The provision of proper width is important from the standpoint of avoiding minor street congestion, and allowing better access for emergency vehicles. Since the construction cost of these streets should be borne by the abutted benefitted property owner, no general public tax money need be involved.

Along major traffic routes, an entirely different situation exists. Here the large share of traffic is moving to destinations beyond each individual block. The abutting owner cannot be fairly assessed to provide pavement for such through traffic flows. However, when major traffic routes are allowed to have curb parking, the abutting owner is reaping a personal gain, at the net expense of the general public. He is being subsidized at everyone's expense. Furthermore, this undemocratic arrangement penalizes the owner who does set aside a large share of his land for customer and employee parking. Examples exist where major streets have been widened at great public cost, and rows of stately trees cut down, so that parking lanes can be maintained in addition to the necessary lanes for traffic movement. Occasionally such widening may be warranted, but when it is, the abutting owner should pay for all added costs to provide parking. The public will pay more than enough in the long run, as a result of added accidents and congestion.

The congestion effect of curb parking is not limited to the width of the parked cars. The stopping of a vehicle to park, or the pulling away from the curb, interferes with operation on the adjacent moving traffic lane. In effect, a row of parallel parking along one side of a street takes up the equivalent of some 15 to 17 feet of roadway width.

Angle parking into the curb should never be allowed on any street, unless it is a short, dead end block. The more progressive cities across our country have moved strongly against this vice, and it is disappearing from use. Where still allowed, such parking affects 30 to 40 feet of roadway area on each side of the street. The accident and congestion penalty of this type of parking is simply too great to provide any rationalization for its use. Studies have shown that angle parking produces several times as many accidents, and much greater congestion, than does parallel arrangement.

The tool of rush hour parking restrictions is in widespread use throughout our country. The theory is simply one of providing an added traffic lane, during the hours of heaviest traffic demand. While considerable congestion, and some accidents are thus avoided, thousands of miles of such routes may be found clogged with traffic during other hours of the day. This condition is largely produced by the effect of curb parking which extends beyond the parking lane.

DEVELOPMENT OF AN ACTION PROGRAM

The need for total day and night prohibition of parking along most of our major traffic arteries may readily be observed in nearly all cities. Before it can realistically be banned, however, certain principles must be accepted, which require forthright local action.

Principle No. 1: The functions of a major traffic route are to provide for safe and efficient movement, plus access to abutting property.

Principle No. 2: Curb parking is not a right which is vested with the abutting owner, and he has no legal or moral claim to such usurping of the public way.

Principle No. 3: The cost of allowing curb parking, when measured in terms of accidents and congestion, is an unrealistic and unnecessary burden to place on the public.

Principle No. 4: The continued preservation of residential, business and industrial land uses is imperative to our economy.

Principle No. 5: Parking cannot often be prohibited, until substitute spaces are provided off-street.

Principle No. 6: The leadership for development of such off-street parking must come from the local governments.

Principle No. 7: The cost of providing these parking facilities should be borne by the benefited property owners.

Principle No. 8: The location of parking facilities must be such as to minimize walking distance, which frequently implies wrecking older buildings near the center of each block of congested areas.

Principle No. 9: The development of such parking programs will frequently be fought by all affected owners, and powerful political pressures will be brought to bear to block the work.

Principle No. 10: Elected and appointed officials must exhibit both courage and farsightedness, to conceive, execute and maintain the policy.

The implications in adoption of these Principles are varied. In many cases our cities lack the enabling legislation, and new laws are needed at the state levels. Such laws should allow the local community to condemn property, and assess benefitted owners, for provision of all types of parking on all types of land, including residential, business and industrial. They should allow development of local parking authorities where needed to handle problems of central business areas. They should allow the establishment of street parking permit fees in dense residential areas, where the money thus collected is put into a fund for construction of local parking lots. The laws should, in short, encourage and assist local government in solving the problems.

At the state level, the legislators should strongly support their highway commissions and departments, in denying use of state funds for highway or street work of any kind, along routes which have curb parking allowed. They should not allow use of local shares of motor fuel or road user gas tax funds by communities on routes with curb parking.

At the national level, legislators should not approve funds for construction of public buildings, unless these developments include provisions for adequate off-street parking to serve all users of the building. In a similar fashion, Federal funds should be denied to states for use in construction or maintenance of highways with parking.

These are strong statements, because positive action is needed. They are intended to promote concepts, and not to develop detailed policy. In practice, of course, consideration must be given to individual conditions. There are exceptional cases, which are recognized even in our laws against murder. We do, however, desperately and urgently, need to first understand, and secondly to cope with, our parking problems at all levels. The conditions are worsening at an alarming rate, but there is no simple nor painless remedy. The disease of parking on our major streets and highways can only be cured by positive and continued action, and with the support of a majority of our citizens.

Senator Maurine Neuberger, of Oregon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM PROXMIRE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, in January the Senate will be missing not only one of our most charming but far more significantly one of our most capable and creative colleagues. Senator MAURINE NEUBERGER has voluntarily chosen to retire from public life.

As a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, where I have been privileged to work closely with her, Senator NEUBERGER has been both an effective and articulate advocate for improved housing for lower income American families. She has consistently initiated and supported positive programs in behalf of consumer protection against fraud and deception.

Senator NEUBERGER has served unflaggingly the people of Oregon and the people of the United States with great dedication, determination and distinction. Both the Senate and the Nation will miss her outstanding leadership. The senior Senator from Wisconsin is very happy to join his colleagues in saluting Senator MAURINE NEUBERGER for her many contributions and to wish her good health and great happiness for many, many years.

Address to California Teachers Association

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, I recently addressed the north coast section of the California Teachers Association at their meeting in the Benbow Inn in Garberville, Calif. Due to limitations of time, . decided not to deliver the formal speech I had prepared and spoke extemporaneously concerning the development of a new program for financing education in the Nation.

Because I intend to introduce this proposal at the beginning of the 90th Congress, I thought the Members would be interested in my comments on this subject. I therefore include the speech I was unable to deliver in the RECORD at this point:

SPEECH BY CONGRESSMAN DON H. CLAUSEN, FOR DELIVERY TO THE NORTH COAST SECTION, CALIFORNIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, OCTOBER 8, 1966

In discussing with you some of my thoughts relating to education, I'm sure there is no doubt but what my objectives for advancing education in America are the same as yours. Certainly none of us can say he has all the answers needed to meet our goals, but I believe it behooves all of us to express our thoughts forthrightly, to establish a continuing dialogue and, hopefully, to put into action the best ideas to develop from this type of exchange.

The California Teachers Association is certainly one of the more stimulating factors in the efforts to improve education throughout the land. I've enjoyed visiting with many of you on occasion, but I must frankly say that I'd like to improve the line of communication with you. The problems facing California schools, as in the rest of the Nation, are among the most challenging of our time. They demand our continuing attention as we seek to find workable solutions.

I want you all to know of my strong desire to come up with some realistic answers to the questions being asked about the development and strengthening of our educational system. With this in mind, I should like to set forth some of my thinking—with particular emphasis on financing education.

I'm certain many of you are aware of my genuine concern, which I'm sure you share, over Federal control of our educational system. Therefore, I would like to offer you my thoughts as to how we can improve the financing of education without stringent Federal control.

For the past year, a number of my colleagues in the House and I have devoted a great deal of time to research in this field. The result is legislation being drafted now that I intend to introduce early in the next Congress.

Those of us who are familiar with State and local government are well aware of the increase in demands for services, rising costs, rapid population expansion and the increasing complexity of governmental finance. State and local expenditures are six to seven times more than they were 20 years ago and their outlays in the field of education are up about 8 times. I should note, parenthetically, that funds for education have been rising at about eight per cent per year—about double the Gross National Product growth—and experts tell us that they will be twice what they are today in six or seven years. The present financial resources of state and local governments are inadequate to meet this challenge.

We must act now to help the States meet their responsibilities and the preamble to the bill I mentioned reads: "To strengthen State and local governments, to provide the states with additional financial resources to improve elementary and secondary education by returning a portion of the Federal revenue to the States." I think that aptly describes the approach many of us believe to be the solution to many educational problems.

Throughout the country the property tax supplies around 45 percent of all State and local revenues. A property tax of that size is reaching the limit to which it can be tolerated.

A very disturbing note to me, cam, when I was told that the ratio of financial sharing between the State of California and local school districts has drifted from the expected 50–50 split. The ratio has now moved to where the property tax payer in local school districts is carrying nearly 65 percent of the burden and the State has decreased its share to 35 percent. This is shocking and unforgivable to me because I understand that welfare spending by the State has increased some 30 percent in the same period its educational effort was decreasing so significantly. I am hopeful that my legislation, when passed, can help remedy this tragic situation.

My proposal is that one percent of the Federal revenue from the Internal Revenue Code and the tariff schedules be returned to the States in the first year of the program; two percent in the second year; up to five per cent in the fifth year and thereafter to be earmarked for use as educational assistance. The money will be deposited in a trust fund administered and distributed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In addition, the bill will work to provide incentives to those states, such as California, which have fallen behind in the educational effort. While half of the money would be returned to the States on a straight per-student basis, the other half would be distributed through a formula intended to measure the effort each State is putting into its educational programs.

State effort is defined in the bill as the per cent of gross personal income spent on public elementary and secondary education. The mathematics of the formula would work as follows: The per cent of gross personal income spent by the State on public elementary and secondary education would be multiplied by the number of enrolled students in public grade schools and high schools. The figure thus derived would be the basis for the State's apportionment of one-half of the funds made available.

Provisions are included in the bill to guarantee that the funds are spent on education. The States are required to submit an annual audit and their plans for spending the funds must be approved by the Comptroller General of the United States. If disapproved the States will have, of course, the right of appeal.

The benefits from this approach to solving a pressing problem are manifold. Overall administration of schools would be greatly simplified—the definite anticipated revenues you could plan for would greatly enhance administrative and personnel planning.

As a member of the Roads subcommittee of the House, I have observed the manner in which road engineers and administrators can better plan the building and development of our great freeway and interstate system of highways—all because they have a more accurate and positive method af anticipating tax revenues on a program similar to the one I am advocating for education.

Through my proposal it is estimated that California will ultimately receive nearly $600 million annually for educational purposes without the need for further overburdening of the property tax payer. The estimated totals for California are: $110 million in the first year; $220 million in the second year; $330 million in the third year: $439 million the fourth year; and $540 million in the fifth and succeeding years. Thus, this educational finance program can offer a significant improvement in educational assistance without any danger whatsoever of Federal control. The program will be an investment we Americans can make for our children—their well-being and their opportunities for tomorrow.

The approach I have outline, in my judgment, will yield the greatest return for dollar expenditures at the same time it will utilize the maximum capabilities of each level of government—Federal, State and local. It will keep the door open for the maximum individuality, freedom of expression, and personal choice. Thus, it would encourage individual responsibility rather than undermining it.

We know that States are badly in need of relief, financially. They are attempting to meet their responsibilities though a severe imbalance has developed in the revenue structure at all levels of government due to the fact that the Federal government collects two-thirds of all tax revenues. My tax-sharing proposal would set an historic precedent for a whole new concept of Federal-State financial relationship. The idea of transferring funds collected by the Federal government to a lower level might well get us off the horns of the continuing dilemma faced by liberals and conservatives alike—that of finding solutions to national problems, while maximizing personal freedom.

I firmly believe in this new approach to a long-standing problem and I shall push it as vigorously as I can during the coming Congress. The preservation of our uniquely successful Federal system is incumbent upon all of us. Increasing emphasis on the role of State and local governments in that system, will strengthen our entire governmental structure. I hope I can count on your support in this endeavor.

The Honorable D. R. "Billy" Matthews

SPEECH

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Florida, the Honorable "Billy" Matthews, always brings to my mind two great qualities, his spiritual depth and his keen sense of humor.

"Billy," I came to know well in the Christian breakfast group which met regularly in the House. As all the Members can testify, "Billy" Matthews made a unique and lasting contribution to this group.

Congressman Matthews is a storyteller par excellence. He has kept friends in stitches for years and what is even better his humor is of a gentle kindly variety. We in the House are going to miss his cloakroom wit.

One of the most memorable experiences of my congressional career was a visit with "Billy" Matthews to his congressional district. "Billy" Matthews is a great American; courageous, forthright, honest, and loyal. His service here in the House was always characterized by his dedication and loyalty to his country, his congressional district and his great State.

Mrs. Dorn joins me in wishing for "Bill" and his lovely wife, Sara, much happiness, success, and best wishes always.

Salute to Libya, 15th Anniversary of Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to salute the Kingdom of Libya on the forthcoming celebration of its 15th anniversary of independence in December, and to send warmest felications to His Majesty Idris I, King of Libya; and His Excellency Fathi Abidia, Libya's Ambassador to the United States.

Since World War II, an amazing "rags to riches" story has taken place in the United Kingdom of Libya. The land that rests like a keystone in the arch of northern Africa has been subject to the domination of the Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans, Vandals, Arabs, Ottoman Turks, Italians and the occupation armies of Great Britain, France and the United States. Libya willingly accepted the United Nations resolution of 1949 which facilitated her independence and with great pride proclaimed the birth of the modern state of Libya on December 24, 1951.

In the early years, Libya faced every known obstable: disease, a hostile climate, starvation, poor resources, illiteracy and a divided populace. Under the leadership of King Idris I, the Libyans began the long and difficult struggle to transform their ancient land into a modern state. Then in 1959, a new structure graced the horizon where once only the arch of Marcus Aurelius had stood: the steel girders and cables of the oil derrick. With the newfound wealth to assist the ambitious plans of the government, giant strides are being taken toward modernity with the eventual hope that Libya will soon regain the status enjoyed in the days of Carthage. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all America joins me today in congratulating the Kingdom of Libya on this important date in her history.

The 5-Year Plan Which Is Succeeding

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES P. FARNSLEY

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the Record a statement prepared by Mr. John F. Exnicios, traffic engineer, New Orleans, La., which reads as follows:

THE 5-YEAR PLAN WHICH IS SUCCEEDING

The five year period between 1961 and 1966 has been an extremely important one as far as the transportation needs of the city of New Orleans were concerned. There have been some major changes in the vehicular facilities within the city, and the Division of Traffic Engineering of the Department of Streets of the City of New Orleans has acted as coordinating agency for the construction and operation of these major facilities. The Louisiana Department of Highways, operating with interstate funds, has constructed approximately one-third of the total interstate system destined for our city during the past five years. As each segment of expressway was opened to traffic, the discipline of traffic engineering had to be applied to the various major and minor city streets which were directly related to access points of the expressway.

During the past five years, the population of the city of New Orleans and its metropolitan environs has continued to increase, placing more vehicles on our streets. Ever expanding commercial and residential developments have attracted more vehicular trips per family, and this also has contributed considerably to the increased volumes on the streets of our city. The relatively small staff of trained engineers in the Division has kept pace, and in many instances, kept ahead of these land and vehicular facility developments.

As the city grew, the pressure on its heart increased and many improvements to the heart of the city, the Central Business District, were accomplished during this five year period of growth. Extensions to the electronic signal system in the Central Business District became necessary and were indeed installed. In addition to main feeders from the expressway system, local major streets which connect the suburbs to the Central Business District were studied, and electronic traffic signals installed, with the result that more trips in and out of the area were made possible at speeds which are acceptable to the normal motorists.

There were several major streets that were improved and some that were added during this five year period. Several of our four-lane divided streets with rather wide medians were enlarged to six-lane major streets. In the heart of the Central Business District, there was a need for a six-lane major street to serve as the western limit of the inland belt system. This street, called Poydras, was formerly a 50 foot, two-way undivided roadway and has recently been widened to a width of 136 feet, providing two 44 foot roadways, divided by a 22 foot median within which provisions were made for left turn lanes.

Another major improvement was the removal of the antiquated street car system which operated in the median of world famous Canal Street. This street can certainly be considered one of the primary access roadways into the main retail section of the Central Business District of New Orleans. The roadways on either side of the median were formerly 35 feet, and each accommodated two moving lanes and a parking lane. After the improvement program was completed with the narrowing of the medians, the existing roadways are now 44 feet in width and accommodate six moving lanes of traffic. Transit has been accommodated by replacing the street cars with modern air-conditioned diesel buses which operate within the median. Of major significance concerning the expressway system now under design in the Central Business District is the six-lane Riverfront Expressway whose points of access will have a considerable impact on the operation of the existing street system. The Division is working very closely with the Department of Highways and its consultants in order that this facility will be properly designed and will operate at its maximum efficiency as a distributor for the Central Business District, the purpose for which it is primarily intended.

In addition to the large major projects that are constantly being devised and implemented, there is the ever increasing need for decreasing delays and adding capacity to our existing street system throughout the city. Parking studies, speed studies, traffic control studies, are being completed at the rate of 50 per week by the technical staff of the Division. In connection with these studies and their subsequent recommendations for improvement, a very important function of the Division involves the installation of signs and markings on our streets by the Division's Traffic Sign Shop. This establishment has a complement of 30 employees who fabricate and install on the average of 25,000 traffic signs per year, and mark the traffic lanes of our streets with an average of 10,000 gallons of paint and six miles of plastic tape for permanent crosswalks. The Signal Shop operation involves the installation and maintenance of traffic signals and this organization consists of eight highly skilled electronic specialists and four electricians' helpers. It is their responsibility to maintain the existing 300 traffic signal installations throughout the city on a 24 hour basis. All of the vehicular equipment in the shops are equipped with two-way radios and the communication between engineering and shop personnel is extremely efficient at this time. This system was installed approximately four years ago, and it is estimated that our efficiency has increased at least 40 percent due to this one aspect of our operation.

One of the significant changes that has taken place in this five year period has been the ever increasing number of studies of vehicular speeds on the major streets of our city. The result has been that the speed limits on a great number of our streets have been increased, and from all indications, this increased efficiency has been accomplished by an appreciable accident reduction. In this same connection, improved control in the field of school speed zoning has been introduced by the installation of 44 flashing school zone signals for the first time in September of this year. This is the beginning of a five year program which will produce approximately 250 such installations on the major streets of our city over this time period. This particular expenditure is derived from capital funds. Another capital funds appropriation, which has proven to be of a great help to the movement of traffic in the city is that of the $50,000, annually appropriated to this Division for the elimination of traffic hazards. Most of this money has been spent annually on the redesign of intersections, resulting in increased capacity or safety.

The Traffic Engineering Division is also responsible for instituting and conducting the Traffic Safety Education Program of the city. The Division acts as a coordinating agency for various safety programs of civic groups. In coordinating these programs, the Division works in close harmony with the following safety organizations—National Safety Council, Metropolitan New Orleans Safety Council, New Orleans Police Department, and the elementary and high schools of our community. A considerable portion of the time is spent with communications media in order to present the program to the public in an effective manner. The Division also produces traffic safety film shorts which are shown by the movie theatres in the New Orleans area, and is now expanding the program to include all interested segments of the community. This will assist the city in its effort to reduce the accident fatality rate. The Division is also responsible for the distribution of patrol boy equipment to the schools in the city of New Orleans and for providing literature and safety films to any interested group at no cost.

In closing, it should be stated that much has been accomplished in the past five years, however, the surface is yet to be scratched. Each day, deficiencies in our street system are found, and each day the Division of Traffic Engineering is increasing its efforts to eliminate these deficiencies. Keeping pace is but part of the solution. It is our feeling that keeping ahead of the problem is the only real solution.

Carl R. Cain

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ARCH A. MOORE, JR.
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, the city of Fairmont and the State of West Virginia very recently lost an outstanding member of its respective community. Carl R. Cain had served long and effectively as a law enforcement officer in the city of Fairmont, a career to which he devoted his life. He was also devoted to his church, his fraternity work, and youth organizations. He rose through the ranks to head the police department in Fairmont.

Mr. Speaker, Carl Cain exemplified the type of man both in devotion to his family and his community that this Nation can truly be proud.

I include an editorial from the Fairmont Times, dated September 26, 1966, which devotes itself to the life of Carl R. Cain:

[From the Fairmont (W. Va.) Times, Sept. 26, 1966]

CARL R. CAIN

Although he had officially retired from the police department he served so long and well, Carl Rufus Cain remained a valuable citizen of this community until the hour of his sudden death on Saturday. In many ways his contributions to the town he long ago adopted as his own were significant.

It was not only as a law enforcement officer that Chief Cain was outstanding, although this phase of his career was an important one. He was an authority on traffic and did much to bring what order he could out of conditions that can best be described as chaotic.

To his church, his fraternal organizations and youth work, he brought the same dedication and determination that marked his service as a police officer. He was highly honored both by the Woodmen of the World and the organization of his own profession, the Fraternal Order of Police, and fittingly so, for he was diligent in their behalf.

Carl Cain was, if there is such a thing, a modern anachronism. His physical attributes were those of a Nineteenth Century cop, but his mind was clearly of the computer age. He combined the best qualities of the forceful policeman with the enlightenment which has come to the profession today.

In the years after he came from the coal camps of Simpson Creek to make his home and career in Fairmont, he was a good friend of this newspaper. He was cooperative with the press, for he knew that an informed public would make his own job easier. Carl Cain, unlike many other policemen in a position of power, never attempted to "manage the news," because he knew it wouldn't work.

After suffering a severe heart attack early in the summer, he had reluctantly retired from active duty on the police force. But the job to which he went was right down his alley. He was dealing with other policemen and the public in matters of traffic safety, a field in which he had few peers in West Virginia.

Late last week, stopping to chat with a passing friend of long standing, he told how well he liked his new work and what he thought he could accomplish in it. He was not spared to carry out this mission but he has left standards for others to emulate.

As a policeman who rose through the ranks to head the department in Fairmont in title or in fact for more than 14 years, he may never have received the full credit that was due him. No day was long enough for him to accomplish all the things he wanted to do, and he unstintingly gave of his energy without thought of self.

Fairmont was enriched because Carl Cain spent 42 years of his life among us. The place he won in the heart of this community will stand forever as his memorial.

Senator Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM PROXMIRE
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the Senate will be without the leadership ability and legislative skill of one of our most respected colleagues when we convene in January. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL will voluntarily retire as a Member of this body.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL thus concludes 41 years of great service to the people of his beloved Commonwealth. For 14 years in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, for three terms as Governor, and for 22 years in the U.S. Senate, LEVERETT SALTONSTALL has stood as the epitome of integrity, decency, and honesty for both his constituents and his colleagues.

I have admired firsthand the major contributions LEVERETT SALTONSTALL has made on the Senate Appropriations Committee. As a leader of the loyal opposition in the Senate he has always given priority to the common good above any narrow partisan interest. The high regard and respect for LEVERETT SALTONstall in the U.S. Senate is as bipartisan as the Senator himself.

Leverett Saltonstall has given tirelessly of his considerable energy and talents to his Nation and his Commonwealth. I am most happy to join my colleagues in wishing both Senator Saltonstall and his devoted wife of 50 years, Alice, good health and great happiness for many years to come.

New Law Will Have Far-Reaching Effects on Campaign Spending

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, an important law passed during the closing days of the 89th Congress.

This law contains a provision which should have a profound effect on the financing of presidential campaigns. In brief, this is what it would do:

Beginning in 1968, taxpayers could check a box on their individual income tax returns if they wanted to contribute $1 of their tax to a presidential campaign fund.

The two major parties would receive equal shares of the fund's proceeds to cover certified presidential campaign expenses.

Minority parties also could be helped, although it may be necessary to make some changes next year to insure that the minority parties are fully protected. Under the present law, a minority party must have received more than 5 million votes in the preceding presidential election in order to be eligible.

If the party's vote was between 5 and 15 million in that preceding election, it would receive—in the following election—$1 for each vote over 5 million which it had received in the preceding election. If it received more than 15 million votes, it would share equally with the other parties in the subsequent election.

Contributions would be strictly voluntary. According to estimates brought out in congressional debate, the fund could raise as much as $100 million a year.

Its division between the two—or more—parties would be administered by the U.S. Comptroller General.

Any money left over after a presidential election would be returned to the U.S. Treasury.

If the fund didn't cover expenses for an election, the parties could be reimbursed with money checked off in future years.

While there should be certain refinements made in the law in future years, the important point was to establish the principle of public financing of political campaigns.

What does the law mean? It means simply that the people of this country, as individuals, have the chance to help finance, effortlessly and directly, the political campaigns.

It means that there will be decreased reliance by both parties on large contributions from organizations that all too often expect something in return.

It means that there will be greater freedom in the use of other contributions, now gulped up largely by the demands of campaigning, that are made directly to political parties.

It means, above all, that American politics will become cleaner and healthier than it is now.

Traffic Engineering Is Vital to Atlanta's Growth

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES P. FARNSLEY

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I include in the Record a statement prepared by Mr. Karl A. Bevins, traffic engineer, Atlanta, Ga.:

Traffic Engineering Is Vital to Atlanta's Growth

(A statement by City Traffic Engineer Karl A. Bevins, P. E. Atlanta, Ga., October 1966)

Atlanta is the region's hub for railroads, highways, pipelines and airlines. Its city government and its citizens are particularly aware of the urgency of developing a well balanced local transportation system in which the local street system is the basic element. The principal function of the Traffic Engineering Department is to exact maximum capacity from the existing street system.

Established in 1949, Atlanta's Traffic Engineering Department has been aggressively involved in obtaining additional capacity from existing streets to support and encourage a tremendous growth. Like most large cities, little money has been available for capital improvements. Most of the rapid growth has been serviced by the existing local street system. The freeways carry about 40% of the load with the local streets carrying the remaining 60% and absorbing most of the present day increases.

Growth indicators since 1950 include an increase of 260% in the Area of the City; 144% in Street Mileage; 132% in the number of street intersections; 76% in populations; and 173% in Registered Vehicles.

During the same period Traffic Engineering activities increased the number of Traffic Signs 870%; Marked Crosswalks 715%; Center Lines and Lane Lines 680%; Miles of One-Way Streets 100%; "No Left Turn" regulations 700%; miles of "No Parking" 380%; and signalized intersections 133%. In addition, the entire traffic signal control system has been modernized including double signal indications, complete interconnection of all related traffic signals, the installations of 3 computer controlled "traffic adjusted" systems and city wide use of flexible progressive timing for A.M. rush, P.M. rush and base periods. Maintenance responsibilities have been expanding to include more than 5,300 "city owned" street lights and poles.

A look at some of the more outstanding results of this expanded Traffic Engineering activity shows the values that can be realized. While traffic movement into and thru the center of the city has increased 77%, off-street parking (all private enterprise) in the Central Business District has increased 85%, from 15,273 to 28,178 spaces to place Atlanta in an enviable competitive position.

Typical "spot" improvements at critical locations show accident reductions ranging from 23% to 75%; substantial savings in police manpower by using mechanical devices to relieve officers for other duty; and traffic capacity increases up to 20%.

Installation of modern traffic signal control equipment in the Central Business District has increased the average speed of traffic movement 10% during peak periods and 35% in the off-peak hours. On a system of connector streets between the freeway and the Central Business District, travel time in the peak hour was reduced 60% and accidents decreased 30%.

The total number of accidents per registered vehicle has decreased 21%. The rate of fatal accidents per 10,000 registered vehicles has dropped 50% in Atlanta while the same figure on a nation-wide basis has dropped only 18%.

Some of the more outstanding travel time reductions on major radial streets include figures such as; travel time down 30% and vehicle volume up 80%; travel time down 50% and volume up 23% on a two-way street with 3,100 vehicles moving thru a key intersection in 3 lanes during the peak hour; travel time down 34% and 19% on two other arteries.

The cost of this vital traffic engineering service is approximately 2% of the total (excluding schools) operating budget of the City of Atlanta. Excellent support by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, and an unusually high level of citizen interest and participation plus the continued use of all of the modern and efficient Traffic Engineering techniques, materials and equipment gives promise of even greater benefits in spite of the growing problem. Atlanta's leaders recognize that any lag in Traffic Engineering services could mean financial loss to the City as well as to surrounding areas.

The Honorable Russell Tuten

SPEECH

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in recognition of the great work in the Congress of my good friend, Russell Tuten.

Russell Tuten is a man with great ability. He came to the Congress with many years of experience in the business world. As such, he understood the problems of the small businessman, the farmer and of many others. During his tenure in the House he devoted every effort toward improving our educational system. As a former schoolteacher, Russell is aware of the many problems that face us in educating our youth.

Mr. Speaker, I served with Russell Tuten on the House Public Works Committee. I know of the many hours he spent on this committee, always striving to improve the economic growth of his district and great State. No problem was too large for Russell Tuten. At the same time, Mr. Speaker, he always gave his attention to the small personal problems of his constituency.

We will miss Russell Tuten in the 90th Congress. It has been a distinguished honor and pleasure to serve with him. I predict that we will hear from this great legislator again in the future.

Mrs. Dorn joins me in wishing for Russell every continued success and much happiness.

Speaker Joe Martin

SPEECH

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, in the 80th and 83d Congresses, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Joe Martin, served as Speaker. It was my privilege to serve under Speaker Martin in both of those Congresses. He has, and had at the time of his speakership, a wry but kindly humor which certainly made presiding over the House an easier job. It certainly made it much more pleasant for those of us on the floor who were participating in the debates.

Joe Martin is a great American who ably represented the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and did so with a singular devotion to duty. It saddens us all to note the poor health which he has had in recent years. However, his quick wit has remained with him; one of his many fine qualities which we will miss in the 90th Congress.

Mrs. Dorn joins me in wishing for him every continued success and best wishes always.

The Honorable Frank Chelf

SPEECH

OF

HON. HORACE R. KORNEGAY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. KORNEGAY. Mr. Speaker, my good friend and fine colleague the Honorable Frank Chelf, of Kentucky, is bidding us farewell at the end of the 89th Congress, and it is with deep personal regret that I will see him return to the great State of Kentucky after 22 years in the House. His native State grows not only bluegrass but true-blue gentlemen and statesmen, and Frank is one of the most shining examples of Kentucky's gifts to the Nation.

Frank Chelf's friendship is a gift I will always cherish for its warmth, sincerity, and endurance. His departure from the House will leave a place not easily filled in the minds and hearts of his colleagues. He has given devoted and outstanding service to his district, State, and Nation. It has been a rich and rewarding experience to have served with him and to call him "friend" as well as colleague.

Because of his worth, his warmth, and his wit, Frank will always be welcomed in whatever path he may choose to follow after his retirement. I wish him abundantly well in all his future endeavors and I hope we will have the pleasure of seeing him often in future months and years.

Hon. Frank Chelf

SPEECH

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, our colleague, Frank Chelf, and I have served together in the Halls of Congress for more than 20 years, and I have also had the privilege to serve with Frank on the Committee on the Judiciary as well as the Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality. I consider Frank, first of all, to be my good friend. I have admired him for his dedication to the Nation, the State of Kentucky, and his constituents, and for his ability and accomplishments during his long service in the Congress. I regret that our colleague has decided to retire from Congress, but I am certain he has made his decision after deliberate consideration. I wish him and his family good health, good fortune, a long and happy life, and success in any venture he may undertake. I hope our paths may cross in the future.

Tribute to the Honorable Frank Chelf

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pride and pleasure that I join in the tributes to the Honorable Frank Chelf, who will certainly be missed in these halls when the Congress reconvenes in January.

Frank Chelf had a distinguished career as a lawyer before coming to the Congress and was elected prosecuting attorney of Marion County four times. He attained the rank of major in the U.S. Air Force. He has represented the people of the Fourth District of Kentucky faithfully for 11 terms, and has been an able and influential member of the Judiciary Committee and the Joint Committee on Immigration and National Policy.

Accomplishing all this after being orphaned at an early age, Frank Chelf, by his own courage, wit, and effort, is an inspiration and example to all those who strive to make something of their lives and serve their fellowman. I can only wish this fine gentleman the best of health and happiness as he retires into private life.

Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

SPEECH

OF

HON. HORACE R. KORNEGAY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. KORNEGAY. Mr. Speaker, as we near the end of the 89th Congress, we are saying goodby to several senior Members of the House, whose presence will be greatly missed in the future.

Congressman Joseph W. Martin, Jr., has served in these Halls with great honor, distinction, and courage for 42 years, and during that time he has earned the respect, admiration, and affection of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle. Congressman Martin has served his party and his country with wholehearted dedication as minority leader in two terms of Congress and as Speaker of the House for two terms. He leaves us full of years and full of honors, and his memory as a man, as a legislator, and as a party leader will linger long in the House even though he will not be with us physically.

I hope that in his retirement Mr. Martin will rest at ease on his laurels and enjoy the retirement years he so richly deserves and has so honorably and effectively earned.

The Honorable Frank Chelf

SPEECH

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I am indeed sorry that the 90th Congress will not see among us my dear friend and able colleague, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Chelf]. He has worked long and hard for the best interest of the Blue Grass State and his retirement from Congress leaves a real void in that delegation. All of us who worked with him will surely miss him.

Mrs. Dorn and the family join me in wishing for him the very best always.

Hon. Eugene J. Keogh and Hon Leo W. O'Brien

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOSEPH P. ADDABBO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of my colleagues on the departure at the end of this Congress of our friends, Gene Keogh and Leo O'Brien.

The State of New York and the United States have been fortunate in having the services of these two able gentlemen in the House of Representatives. They have served with distinction to themselves, our native State, and the House. They will be sorely missed.

I am sure that we all regret that they have chosen to retire, but I am sure that we all agree that they have earned their retirement and we wish them well. Knowing these gentlemen as we do, we know that they will continue to serve and advise whenever and wherever needed; they will never fail to heed the call of our country.

The Honorable Jim Morrison

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Louisiana, the Honorable JAMES H. MORRISON, will long be remembered not only in Washington but throughout the country. In view of the length of his service he was able to become an expert in the field in which he devoted his primary congressional interests, the post office and the civil service. He has devoted long hours, above and beyond the call of duty, to the welfare of the millions of Federal employees. He was their friend in court and an able friend indeed. Had he been reelected he would have been the chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee of the House, and I am sure that all of us who knew him would agree that he would have made a great chairman. I wish him every continued success, and I am sure that the great experience that he had in the Congress will be put to excellent public use in whatever endeavor Mr. MORRISON may pursue.

Mrs. Dorn joins me in wishing for him much continued success.

TRANSACTION OF SENATE BUSINESS SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Pursuant to the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 1049, 89th Congress, on October 25, 1966, the Secretary of the Senate received a message from the House of Representatives, which announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, on the following dates:

On October 24, 1966:

S. 2451. An act for the relief of Che Yim Loh;

S. 2770. An act to amend title 18 of the United States Code so as to prohibit the use of the likenesses of the great seal of the United States falsely to indicate Federal agency, sponsorship, or approval;

H.R. 1328. An act for the relief of Glenn D. Humes;

H.R. 1388. An act for the relief of Maj. Ralph D. Caldwell;

H.R. 2129. An act for the relief of Maria Rossi;

H.R. 2256. An act to provide for the settlement of claims resulting from an explosion at a U.S. ordnance plant in Bowie County, Tex., on July 8, 1963;

H.R. 3500. An act for the relief of Mrs. Emilie Boulay;

H.R. 3526. An act for the relief of Dr. Eric J. Lazaro;

H.R. 3530. An act for the relief of Dr. Miguel Angel Martinez y Corpas;

H.R. 3531. An act for the relief of Dr. Julio Cesar Muñiz y Sotolongo;

H.R. 3536. An act for the relief of George R. Lore;

H.R. 3689. An act for the relief of Juanita Cereguine de Burgh;

H.R. 3756. An act for the relief of James S. Kahriman;

H.R. 3879. An act for the relief of Ernest Buillet;

H.R. 3901. An act for the relief of Miss Elisabeth von Oberndorff;

H.R. 3993. An act to authorize the issuance of certificates of citizenship in the Canal Zone;

H.R. 4077. An act for the relief of Jean A. Quaintance;

H.R. 4454. An act for the relief of Herman Feldman;

H.R. 5622. An act for the relief of Dr. Jorge Ignacio Miquel Franca;

H.R. 5958. An act relating to applications for writs of habeas corpus by persons in custody pursuant to judgments of State courts;

H.R. 5969. An act for the relief of Dr. Raul R. Moriff;

H.R. 6035. An act for the relief of the estate of Maj. John W. Roy, and for other purposes;

H.R. 6103. An act for the relief of the city of Umatilla, Oreg.;

H.R. 6115. An act for the relief of Dr. Jose A. G. Mendoza;

H.R. 6226. An act for the relief of Dr. Bienvenido Benach Carreras;

H.R. 6443. An act for the relief of Dr. Antonio U. Catasus;

H.R. 6899. An act for the relief of Dr. Myriam de la Caridad Ares y Fernandez de Bosch;

H.R. 7026. An act for the relief of Nathan Levine;

H.R. 7341. An act for the relief of Dr. Ricardo R. Fuste;

H.R. 7382. An act to amend section 1391 of title 28 of the United States Code relating to venue;

H.R. 8358. An act for the relief of the Milan Compress Co.;

H.R. 8614. An act for the relief of Miss Rajka Soda;

H.R. 8937. An act for the relief of Charles A. Turner;

H.R. 9036. An act for the relief of J. M. Pendarvis, Jr.;

H.R. 9213. An act for the relief of William A. Buzbee;

H.R. 9217. An act for the relief of certain civilian employees of the Department of the Army at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.;

H.R. 9348. An act for the relief of Capt. Harold G. Wilmarth;

H.R. 10151. An act for the relief of Dr. Luis Crespo;

H.R. 10249. An act for the relief of Mrs. Elisabeth Manninen;

H.R. 10253. An act for the relief of Dr. Luis E. Bencomo;

H.R. 10259. An act for the relief of Dr. Allan Baumal;

H.R. 10288. An act for the relief of Dr. Antonio B. Santillano;

H.R. 10552. An act for the relief of Leonard J. Dalton;

H.R. 10332. An act for the relief of Gloria Alesna Relampagos;

H.R. 10846. An act for the relief of Katherine Nabokoff and Emil Homoceanu;

H.R. 10876. An act to authorize and direct the Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration to quit claim certain property in Jackson County, Ala., to Skyline Churches Cemetery, a corporation;

H.R. 11224. An act for the relief of Dr. Pedro Raphael;

H.R. 11254. An act for the relief of Julieta Gloria Bersamin;

H.R. 11256. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the priority and effect of Federal tax liens and levies, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11467. An act for the relief of CWO Joseph J. McGavin;

H.R. 11570. An act for the relief of James R. Kemp;

H.R. 11590. An act for the relief of Dr. Jacinta Llorens;

H.R. 11617. An act for the relief of Jun Becky;

H.R. 11640. An act for the relief of Dr. Juan Antonio Dumois;

H.R. 11676. An act for the relief of Johnny R. Bradley and others;

H.R. 11952. An act for the relief of Maria Kazidakis;

H.R. 11957. An act for the relief of Muriel Williams;

H.R. 12237. An act for the relief of Tri-States Construction Co., Inc.;

H.R. 12317. An act for the relief of Dr. Augusto J. Fernandez-Conde;

H.R. 12512. An act for the relief of Carl V. Elliott;

H.R. 12781. An act for the relief of Dr. Mario Orlando Santos-Estevez;

H.R. 12826. An act for the relief of Kim Kap Yung;

H.R. 12920. An act for the relief of Alexander Francis Saker, M.D.;

H.R. 13101. An act for the relief of Mario P. Navarro, M.D.;

H.R. 13192. An act for the relief of Nermin Demirbag Lavapies;

H.R. 13370. An act to authorize the disposal of fused crude aluminum oxide from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

H.R. 13551. An act to amend the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, and for other purposes;

H.R. 13661. An act to authorize the disposal of battery-grade synthetic manganese dioxide from the national stockpile;

H.R. 13682. An act for the relief of Donald E. Auseon;

H.R. 13683. An act for the relief of Robert A. Ivins;

H.R. 13800. An act for the relief of Sp5c. Ronald J. Olson, U.S. Army, retired;

H.R. 13935. An act to give the consent of Congress to the State of Massachusetts to become a party to the agreement relating to bus taxation proration and reciprocity as set forth in title II of the act of April 14, 1965 (79 Stat. 60), and consented to by Congress in that act and in the act of November 1, 1965 (79 Stat. 1157);

H.R. 13982. An act to amend the act of August 14, 1964, to authorize payments of any amounts authorized under the act to the estates of persons who would have been eligible for payments under the authority of the act, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14075. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to settle and pay certain claims arising out of the taking of the 1960 decennial census;

H.R. 14173. An act for the relief of Antonio Barquet Chediak;

H.R. 14174. An act for the relief of Esteban Fernandez Noda;

H.R. 14233. An act for the relief of Beatriz Diaz;

H.R. 14525. An act for the relief of Thomas C. Macpherson, Jr.;

H.R. 14615. An act for the relief of certain members and former members of the Army on whose behalf erroneous payments were made for storage of household goods;

H.R. 14643. An act to provide for the strengthening of American educational resources for international studies and research;

H.R. 14741. An act to authorize an increase in the number of Marine Corps officers who may serve in the combined grades of brigadier general and major general;

H.R. 14749. An act for the relief of Katherine M. Perakis;

H.R. 14819. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. William Nussbaum;

H.R. 14864. An act for the relief of certain individuals;

H.R. 14920. An act for the relief of Marie del Carmen Bermudez;

H.R. 14984. An act for the relief of Renato Camacho Castro;

H.R. 14990. An act for the relief of Herman Adams, doing business as the Adams Manufacturing Co.;

H.R. 15014. An act for the relief of Henry P. Leonhardy;

H.R. 15183. An act to adjust the status of Cuban refugees to that of lawful permanent residents of the United States, and for other purposes;

H.R. 15251. An act for the relief of Walter W. Taylor;

H.R. 15297. An act for the relief of Leonard G. Duffy, lieutenant, U.S. Navy;

H.R. 15488. An act for the relief of Dr. Ali Haji-Morad;

H.R. 15766. An act to establish a National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws;

H.R. 16074. An act to cancel certain unpaid interest accrued after September 30, 1931, on loans made to World War I veterans upon the security of adjusted service certificates;

H.R. 16394. An act for the relief of certain enlisted members of the military services who lost interest on amounts deposited under section 1035 of title 10, United States Code, or prior laws authorizing members' deposits, and for other purposes;

H.R. 16522. An act for the relief of Vicente Fernandez Marino;

H.R. 16610. An act for the relief of Dr. Antonio Rondon Delgado;

H.R. 16977. An act for the relief of Eugene G. Peterson, Harry E. Byers, and Russell W. Jordan;

H.R. 17260. An act for the relief of Robert A. Jellison;

H.R. 17261. An act for the relief of Augustus J. Theodore;

H.R. 17271. An act to amend section 112 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from $200 to $500 the monthly combat pay exclusion for commissioned officers serving in combat zones;

H.R. 17376. An act to authorize the disposal of nickel from the national stockpile;

H.R. 17451. An act to preserve the pay and retirement privileges of certain former deputy chiefs of Navy bureaus;

H.R. 17588. An act to amend section 8(g) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act with respect to assignments;

H.R. 17798. An act to provide that a judgment or decree of the District of Columbia court of general sessions shall not constitute a lien until filed and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H.R. 18019. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct an addition at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.;

H.R. 18021. An act to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes;

H.R. 18033. An act for the relief of Dr. Fidel Rodriguez-Cubas; and

H.R. 18381. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

On October 25, 1966:

H.R. 203. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to set aside funds for research into spinal cord injuries and diseases;

H.R. 647. An act to amend the act of March 3, 1901, to permit the appointment of new trustees in deeds of trust in the District of Columbia by agreement of the parties;

H.R. 872. An act to amend the provisions of title 18 of the United States Code relating to offenses committed in Indian country;

H.R. 1269. An act for the relief of H. Foster Hunter;

H.R. 3348. An act to authorize a program for the construction of facilities for the teaching of veterinary medicine and a program of loans for students of veterinary medicine;

H.R. 5990. An act to grant increased benefits to persons receiving cash relief under the Panama Canal Cash Relief Act of July 8, 1937;

H.R. 7973. An act to amend section 4339 of title 10, United States Code;

H.R. 8436. An act to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the dutiable status of watches, clocks, and timing apparatus from insular possessions of the United States;

H.R. 9778. An act to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, to codify recent military law, and to improve the Code;

H.R. 11475. An act to provide for the control or elimination of jellyfish and other such pests in the coastal waters of the United States, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11631. An act to amend title 38 of the United States Code to clarify, improve, and add additional programs relating to the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes;

H.R. 13103. An act to provide equitable tax treatment for foreign investment in the United States, to establish a presidential election campaign fund to assist in financing the costs of presidential election campaigns, and for other purposes;

H.R. 13196. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the opportunities for training of medical technologists and personnel in other allied health professions, to improve the educational quality of the schools training such allied health professions personnel, and to strengthen and improve the existing student loan programs for medical, osteopathic, dental, podiatry, pharmacy, optometric, and nursing students, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14347. An act to liberalize the provisions for payment to parents and children of dependency and indemnity compensation, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14604. An act to authorize a study of facilities and services to be furnished visitors and students coming to the Nation's Capital;

H.R. 14644. An act to amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, the Higher Education Act of 1965, and the National Defense Education Act of 1958;

H.R. 14745. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14929. An act to promote international trade in agricultural commodities, to combat hunger and malnutrition, to further economic development, and for other purposes;

H.R. 15024. An act to authorize the Administrator of General Services to select an available Government-owned site in the District of Columbia and to improve and lease such site for a temporary heliport;

H.R. 15111. An act to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty;

H.R. 17658. An act to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the U.S. Naval Construction Battalions (Seabees) 25th anniversary and the U.S. Navy Civil Engineers Corps (CEC) 100th anniversary;

H.R. 18284. An act to authorize the Attorney General to adjust the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over lands within the Federal reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio;

H.J. Res. 1001. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the month of May each year as "Steelmark Month"; and

H.J. Res. 1322. Joint resolution giving the time of assembly of the 90th Congress.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to Senate Resolution 319, 89th Congress, the Vice President made the following appointments subsequent to the sine die adjournment:

On November 3, 1966:

Hon. Francis R. Valeo to the Federal Records Council, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Hon. Emory L. Frazier.

On November 4, 1966:

Senator JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, of Kentucky, to be alternate delegate to attend the 12th NATO Parliamentarians' Conference, to be held in Paris, France, on November 14–19, 1966.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The VICE PRESIDENT, pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 1049, 89th Congress, on the following dates signed the following bills and joint resolutions, which had previously been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

On October 24, 1966:

H.R. 14643. An act to provide for the strengthening of American educational resources for international studies and research.

On October 25, 1966:

H.R. 14355. An act to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act to make certain technical changes, to provide for survivor benefits to children ages 18 to 21, inclusive, and for other purposes;

H.R. 17285. An act to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 18381. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

On October 28, 1966:

H.R. 203. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to set aside funds for research into spinal cord injuries and diseases;

H.R. 647. An act to amend the act of March 3, 1901, to permit the appointment of new trustees in deeds of trust in the District of Columbia by agreement of the parties;

H.R. 872. An act to amend the provisions of title 18 of the United States Code relating to offenses committed in Indian country;

H.R. 1269. An act for the relief of H. Foster Hunter;

H.R. 1328. An act for the relief of Glenn D. Humes;

H.R. 1388. An act for the relief of Maj. Ralph D. Caldwell;

H.R. 2129. An act for the relief of Maria Rossi;

H.R. 2266. An act to provide for the settlement of claims resulting from an explosion at a U.S. ordnance plant in Bowie County, Tex., on July 8, 1963;

H.R. 3348. An act to authorize a program for the construction of facilities for the teaching of veterinary medicine and a program of loans for students of veterinary medicine;

H.R. 3500. An act for the relief of Mrs. Emilie Boulay;

H.R. 3526. An act for the relief of Dr. Eric J. Lazaro;

H.R. 3530. An act for the relief of Dr. Miguel Angel Martinez y Corpas;

H.R. 3531. An act for the relief of Dr. Julio Cesar Muniz y Sotolongo;

H.R. 3536. An act for the relief of George R. Lore;

H.R. 3689. An act for the relief of Juanita Cereguine de Burgh;

H.R. 3756. An act for the relief of James S. Kahriman;

H.R. 3879. An act for the relief of Ernest Buillet;

H.R. 3901. An act for the relief of Miss Elisabeth von Oberndorff;

H.R. 3993. An act to authorize the issuance of certificates of citizenship in the Canal Zone;

H.R. 4077. An act for the relief of Jean A. Quaintance;

H.R. 4454. An act for the relief of Herman Feldman;

H.R. 5622. An act for the relief of Dr. Jorge Ignacio Miquel Franca;

H.R. 5958. An act relating to applications for writs of habeas corpus by persons in custody pursuant to judgments of State courts;

H.R. 5969. An act for the relief of Dr. Raul R. Morffi;

H.R. 5990. An act to grant increased benefits to persons receiving cash relief under the Panama Canal Cash Relief Act of July 8, 1937;

H.R. 6035. An act for the relief of the estate of Maj. John W. Roy, and for other purposes;

H.R. 6103. An act for the relief of the city of Umatilla, Oreg.;

H.R. 6115. An act for the relief of Dr. Jose A. G. Mendoza;

H.R. 6226. An act for the relief of Dr. Bienvenido Benach Carreras;

H.R. 6443. An act for the relief of Dr. Antonio U. Catasus;

H.R. 6899. An act for the relief of Dr. Myriam de la Caridad Ares y Fernandez de Bosch;

H.R. 7026. An act for the relief of Nathan Levine;

H.R. 7341. An act for the relief of Dr. Ricardo R. Fuste;

H.R. 7382. An act to amend section 1391 of title 28 of the United States Code relating to venue;

H.R. 7973. An act to amend section 4339 of title 10, United States Code;

H.R. 8358. An act for the relief of the Milan Compress Co.;

H.R. 8436. An act to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the dutiable status of watches, clocks, and timing apparatus from insular possessions of the United States;

H.R. 8614. An act for the relief of Miss Rajka Soda;

H.R. 8937. An act for the relief of Charles A. Turner;

H.R. 9036. An act for the relief of J. M. Pendarvis, Jr.;

H.R. 9213. An act for the relief of William A. Buzbee;

H.R. 9217. An act for the relief of certain civilian employees of the Department of the Army at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.;

H.R. 9348. An act for the relief of Capt. Harold G. Wilmarth;

H.R. 9778. An act to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, to codify recent military law, and to improve the code;

H.R. 10151. An act for the relief of Dr. Luis Crespo;

H.R. 10249. An act for the relief of Mrs. Elisabeth Manninen;

H.R. 10253. An act for the relief of Dr. Luis E. Bencomo;

H.R. 10259. An act for the relief of Dr. Allan Baumal;

H.R. 10288. An act for the relief of Dr. Antonio B. Santillano;

H.R. 10662. An act for the relief of Leonard J. Dalton;

H.R. 10832. An act for the relief of Gloria Alesna Kelampagos;

H.R. 10846. An act for the relief of Katherine Nabokoff and Emil Homoceanu;

H.R. 10876. An act to authorize and direct the Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration to quitclaim certain property in Jackson County, Ala., to Skyline Churches Cemetery, a corporation;

H.R. 11224. An act for the relief of Dr. Pedro Raphael;

H.R. 11254. An act for the relief of Julieta Gloria Bersamin;

H.R. 11256. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the priority and effect of Federal tax liens and levies, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11467. An act for the relief of CWO Joseph J. McGavin;

H.R. 11475. An act to provide for the control or elimination of jellyfish and other such pests in the coastal waters of the United States, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11570. An act for the relief of James R. Kemp;

H.R. 11590. An act for the relief of Dr. Jacinta Llorens;

H.R. 11617. An act for the relief of Jun Becky;

H.R. 11631. An act to amend title 38 of the United States Code to clarify, improve, and add additional programs relating to the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11640. An act for the relief of Dr. Juan Antonio Dumois;

H.R. 11676. An act for the relief of Johnny R. Bradley and others;

H.R. 11952. An act for the relief of Maria Karidakis;

H.R. 11957. An act for the relief of Muriel Williams;

H.R. 12237. An act for the relief of Tri-States Construction Co., Inc.;

H.R. 12317. An act for the relief of Dr. Augusto J. Fernandez-Conde;

H.R. 12512. An act for the relief of Carl V. Elliott;

H.R. 12781. An act for the relief of Dr. Mario Orlando Santos-Estevez;

H.R. 12826. An act for the relief of Kim Kap Yung;

H.R. 12920. An act for the relief of Alexander Francis Saker, doctor of medicine;

H.R. 13101. An act for the relief of Mario P. Navarro, doctor of medicine;

H.R. 13103. An act to provide equitable tax treatment for foreign investment in the United States, to establish a presidential election campaign fund to assist in financing the costs of presidential election campaigns, and for other purposes;

H.R. 13192. An act for the relief of Nermin Demirbag Lavapies;

H.R. 13194. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the opportunities for training of medical technologists and personnel in other allied health professions, to improve the educational quality of the schools training such allied health professions personnel, and to strengthen and improve the existing student loan programs for medical, osteopathic, dental, podiatry, pharmacy, optometric and nursing students, and for other purposes;

H.R. 13370. An act to authorize the disposal of fused crude aluminum oxide from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

H.R. 13551. An act to amend the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, and for other purposes;

H.R. 13661. An act to authorize the disposal of battery-grade synthetic manganese dioxide from the national stockpile;

H.R. 13682. An act for the relief of Donald E. Auseon;

H.R. 13683. An act for the relief of Robert A. Ivins;

H.R. 13800. An act for the relief of Sp5c. Ronald J. Olson, U.S. Army, retired;

H.R. 13935. An act to give the consent of Congress to the State of Massachusetts to become a party to the agreement relating to bus taxation proration and reciprocity as set forth in title II of the act of April 14, 1965 (79 Stat. 80), and consented to by Congress in that act and in the act of November 1, 1965 (79 Stat. 1157);

H.R. 13982. An act to amend the act of August 14, 1964, to authorize payments of any amounts authorized under the act to the estates of persons who would have been eligible for payments under the authority of the act, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14075. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to settle and pay certain claims arising out of the taking of the 1960 decennial census;

H.R. 14173. An act for the relief of Antonio Barquet Chediak;

H.R. 14174. An act for the relief of Esteban Fernandez Noda;

H.R. 14233. An act for the relief of Beatriz Diaz;

H.R. 14347. An act to liberalize the provisions for payment to parents and children of dependency and indemnity compensation, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14525. An act for the relief of Thomas C. Macpherson, Jr.;

H.R. 14604. An act to authorize a study of facilities and services to be furnished visitors and students coming to the Nation's Capital;

H.R. 14615. An act for the relief of certain members and former members of the Army on whose behalf erroneous payments were made for storage of household goods;

H.R. 14643. An act to provide for the strengthening of American educational resources for international studies and research;

H.R. 14644. An act to amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, the Higher Education Act of 1965, and the National Defense Education Act of 1958;

H.R. 14741. An act to authorize an increase in the number of Marine Corps officers who may serve in the combined grades of brigadier general and major general;

H.R. 14745. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14749. An act for the relief of Katherine M. Perakis;

H.R. 14819. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. William Nussbaum;

H.R. 14864. An act for the relief of certain individuals;

H.R. 14920. An act for the relief of Marie del Carmen Bermudez;

H.R. 14929. An act to promote international trade in agricultural commodities, to combat hunger and malnutrition, to further economic development, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14984. An act for the relief of Renato Camacho Castro;

H.R. 14990. An act for the relief of Herman Adams, doing business as the Adams Manufacturing Co.;

H.R. 15014. An act for the relief of Henry P. Leonhardy;

H.R. 15024. An act to authorize the Administrator of General Services to select an available Government-owned site in the District of Columbia and to improve and lease such site for a temporary heliport;

H.R. 15111. An act to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty;

H.R. 15183. An act to adjust the status of Cuban refugees to that of lawful permanent residents of the United States, and for other purposes;

H.R. 15251. An act for the relief of Walter W. Taylor;

H.R. 15297. An act for the relief of Leonard G. Duffy, lieutenant, U.S. Navy.

H.R. 15488. An act for the relief of Dr. Ali Haji-Morad;

H.R. 15766. An act to establish a National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws;

H.R. 16074. An act to cancel certain unpaid interest accrued after September 30, 1931, on loans made to World War I veterans upon the security of adjusted service certificates;

H.R. 16394. An act for the relief of certain enlisted members of the military services who lost interest on amounts deposited under section 1035 of title 10, United States Code, or prior laws authorizing enlisted members' deposits, and for other purposes;

H.R. 16522. An act for the relief of Vicente Fernandez Marino;

H.R. 16610. An act for the relief of Dr. Antonio Rondon Delgado;

H.R. 16977. An act for the relief of Eugene G. Peterson, Harry E. Byers, and Russell W. Jordan;

H.R. 17260. An act for the relief of Robert A. Jellison;

H.R. 17261. An act for the relief of Augustus J. Theodore;

H.R. 17271. An act to amend section 112 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from $200 to $500 the monthly combat pay exclusion for commissioned officers serving in combat zones;

H.R. 17376. An act to authorize the disposal of nickel from the national stockpile;

H.R. 17451. An act to preserve the pay and retirement privileges of certain former deputy chiefs of Navy bureaus;

H.R. 17588. An act to amend section 8(g) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act with respect to assignments;

H.R. 17658. An act to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the U.S. Naval Construction Battalions (Seabees) 25th anniversary and the U.S. Naval Civil Engineers Corps (CEC) 100th anniversary;

H.R. 17798. An act to provide that a judgment or decree of the District of Columbia court of general sessions shall not constitute a lien until filed and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H.R. 18019. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct an addition at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.;

H.R. 18021. An act to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes;

H.R. 18033. An act for the relief of Dr. Fidel Rodriguez-Cubas;

H.R. 18284. An act to authorize the Attorney General to adjust the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over lands within the Federal reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio;

H.R. 18381. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes;

H.J. Res. 1001. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the month of May each year as "Steelmark Month"; and

H.J. Res. 1322. Joint resolution fixing the *time of assembly of the 90th Congress.*

On November 1, 1966:

S. 2102. An act to protect and conserve the North Pacific fur seals, to provide for the administration of the Pribilof Islands, to conserve the fur seals and other wildlife on the Pribilof Islands, and to protect sea otters on the high seas; and

S. 2720. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to develop, through the use of experiment and demonstration plants, practicable and economic means for the production by the commercial fishing industry of fish protein concentrate.

On November 2, 1966:

S. 84. An act to provide for reimbursement to the State of Wyoming for improvements made on certain lands in Sweetwater County, Wyo., if and when such lands revert to the United States;

S. 195. An act for the relief of Sunnyside Seed Farms;

S. 360. An act to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes;

S. 476. An act to amend the act approved March 18, 1950, providing for the construction of airports in or close proximity to national parks, national monuments, and national recreation areas, and for other purposes;

S. 668. An act to amend title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to provide for additional means and measures for land conservation and land utilization, and for other purposes;

S. 690. An act for the relief of Norman J. Pitman;

S. 769. An act for the relief of Dr. Marshall Ku;

S. 985. An act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by preventing the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of certain consumer commodities distributed in such commerce, and for other purposes;

S. 1068. An act for the relief of Fred E. Starr;

S. 1101. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain mineral interests of the United States in seventy-nine and one-hundred-and-eighty-four one-thousandths acres located near Orangeburg, S.C., to Alice E. Dominick, the owner of such property;

S. 1137. An act for the relief of Dr. Rafael Martinez Torres;

S. 1319. An act to authorize a work release program for persons sentenced by the courts of the District of Columbia; to define the powers and duties in relation thereto, and for other purposes;

S. 1349. An act to amend the inland, Great Lakes, and western rivers rules concerning sailing vessels and vessels under 65 feet in length;

S. 1496. An act to repeal section 3342 of title 5, United States Code, relating to the prohibition of employee details from field service to the departmental service, and for other purposes;

S. 1556. An act to authorize the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to delegate certain of its functions, and for other purposes;

S. 1572. An act for the relief of Merritt A. Seefeldt and August C. Seefeldt;

S. 1661. An act for the relief of Samuel C. Neiburg;

S. 1674. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make disposition of geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources, and for other purposes;

S. 1760. An act to authorize the acceptance of a settlement of certain indebtedness of Greece to the United States and to authorize the use of the payments resulting from the settlement for a cultural and educational exchange program;

S. 1861. An act to provide additional assistance for areas suffering a major disaster;

S. 2010. An act for the relief of Fun Wat Hoy;

S. 2040. An act for the relief of Dr. Dean H. *Gosselin;*

S. 2109. An act for the relief of Dr. Olibio S. Rodriquez-Eiras;

S. 2222. An act for the relief of Susan Jeanne Clynes;

S. 2338. An act to authorize the erection of a memorial in the District of Columbia to Gen. John J. Pershing;

S. 2451. An act for the relief of Che Yim Loh;

S. 2491. An act for the relief of Dr. Juan Federico Antonio Lamas y Parra;

S. 2500. An act for the relief of James A. Todd, Jr.;

S. 2621. An act for the relief of Ioannis A. *Vasilopoulos* and *Chester* (Abramczyk) Hill;

S. 2750. An act for the relief of You I. Souk;

S. 2751. An act for the relief of David R. Slemon;

S. 2763. An act for the relief of Dr. Marcial Alfredo Marti (Alfredo Marti);

S. 2770. An act to amend title 18 of the United States Code so as to prohibit the use of the likenesses of the great seal of the United States falsely to indicate Federal agency, sponsorship, or approval;

S. 2798. An act for the relief of CWO Glen Zeigler, U.S. Navy, retired;

S. 2801. An act for the relief of Helena Gilbert Maddagirl and Heather Gilbert Maddagirl;

S. 2829. An act to amend section 301(a) (17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act;

S. 2893. An act to amend section 209(c) to provide certificates issued to motor common carriers of passengers pursuant to future applications shall not confer, as an incident to the grant of regular route authority, the right to transport special or chartered parties;

S. 2947. An act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to improve and make more effective certain programs pursuant to such Act;

S. 2979. An act to extend coverage of the State Technical Services Act of 1965 to the Territory of Guam;

S. 3008. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to promote and assist in the extension and improvement of comprehensive health planning and public health services, to provide for a more effective use of available Federal funds for such planning and services, and for other purposes;

S. 3148. An act to provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States reserved or retained in certain lands heretofore conveyed to the city of El Paso, Tex.;

S. 3209. An act for the relief of Zofia Zych;

S. 3222. An act for the relief of Dusko Doder;

S. 3230. An act to authorize the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to negotiate cooperative agreements granting concessions at the National Zoological Park to certain nonprofit organizations and to accept voluntary services of such organizations or of individuals, and for other purposes;

S. 3254. An act to amend sections 2072 and 2112 of title 28, United States Code, with respect to the scope of the Federal rules of civil procedure and to repeal inconsistent legislation;

S. 3258. An act for the relief of Deniz Hikmet Sen Manes;

S. 3298. An act to amend the Federal Hazardous Subetances Labeling Act to ban hazardous toys and articles intended for children, and other articles, so hazardous as to be dangerous in the household regardless of labeling, and to apply to unpackaged articles intended for household use, and for other purposes;

S. 3318. An act for the relief of Yung Mi Kim;

S. 3358. An act for the relief of Theodora Bezates;

S. 3389. An act to provide for the establishment of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, and for other purposes;

S. 3391. An act to amend the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended, to authorize exemption from the provisions of the act;

S. 3466. An act to change the name of the Rolla Jewel Bearing Plant at Rolla, N. Dak., to the William Langer Jewel Bearing Plant;

S. 3488. An act to grant the consent of Congress for the States of Virginia and Maryland and the District of Columbia to amend the Washington Metropolitan area transit regulation compact to establish an organization empowered to provide transit facilities in the National Capital region and for other purposes and to enact said amendment for the District of Columbia;

S. 3675. An act to amend title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 to provide for the determination of the amounts of claims of nationals of the United States against the Chinese Communist regime;

S. 3708. An act to assist comprehensive city demonstration programs for rebuilding slum and blighted areas and for providing the public facilities and service necessary to improve the general welfare of the people who live in those areas, to assist and encourage planned metropolitan development, and for other purposes;

S. 3887. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit persons from countries friendly to the United States to receive instruction at the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Naval Academy, and the U.S. Air Force Academy, and for other purposes.

S.J. Res. 133. Joint resolution designating February 1967 as American History Month; and

S.J. Res. 167. Joint resolution to enable the United States to organize and hold an International Conference on Water for Peace in the United States in 1967 and authorize an appropriation therefor.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on the following dates, bills and joint resolutions of the following titles were presented to the President of the United States:

On November 1, 1966:

S. 2720. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to develop, through the use of experiment and demonstration plants, practicable and economic means for the production by the commercial fishing industry of fish protein concentrate; and

S. 2102. An act to protect and conserve the North Pacific fur seals, to provide for the administration of the Pribolof Islands, to conserve the fur seals and other wildlife on the Pribilof Islands, and to protect sea otters on the high seas.

The following communications from the Vice President of the United States and the Secretary of the Senate were received relating to the presentation of the above-entitled bills to the President of the United States:

THE VICE PRESIDENT,
Washington, November 1, 1966.

Hon. FRANCIS R. VALEO,
Secretary of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR FRANK: This is to advise you that at the request of Mr. Califano of the White House staff, I personally delivered S. 2102 and S. 2720 to the White House. In so doing I hope I have not caused you any difficulty in your record keeping.

Sincerely,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

NOVEMBER 4, 1966.

The VICE PRESIDENT,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: Thank you for your note apprising me that you personally delivered the enrollments of S. 2102 and S. 2720 to the White House on November 1, 1966, at the request of the White House staff.

Your communication to me is most essential to complete our records, the White House staff having subsequently declined to sign the Senate's time-honored receipt book for these two bills.

Consequently your letter and my response thereto are necessary to serve as the only entry in the Senate Journal showing the delivery of these two Senate bills to the White House for presentation to the President, and thereby establish the ten-day period for Presidential signature, beginning at midnight on November 1, 1966.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS R. VALEO,
Secretary of the Senate.

On November 2, 1966:

S. 84. An act to provide for reimbursement to the State of Wyoming for improvements made on certain lands in Sweetwater County, Wyo., if and when such lands revert to the United States;

S. 195. An act for the relief of Sunnyside Seed Farms;

S. 360. An act to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes;

S. 476. An act to amend the act approved March 18, 1950, providing for the construction of airports in or close proximity to national parks, national monuments, and national recreation areas, and for other purposes;

S. 688. An act to amend title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to provide for additional means and measures for land conservation and land utilization, and for other purposes;

S. 690. An act for the relief of Norman J. Pitman;

S. 769. An act for the relief of Dr. Marshall Ku;

S. 985. An act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by preventing the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of certain consumer commodities distributed in such commerce, and for other purposes;

S. 1068. An act for the relief of Fred E. Starr;

S. 1101. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain mineral interests of the United States in $79\frac{184}{1000}$ acres located near Orangeburg, S.C., to Alice E. Domnick, the owner of such property;

S. 1137. An act for the relief of Dr. Rafael Martinez Torres;

S. 1319. An act to authorize a work release program for persons sentenced by the courts of the District of Columbia; to define the powers and duties in relation thereto, and for other purposes;

S. 1349. An act to amend the inland, Great Lakes, and western rivers rules concerning sailing vessels and vessels under 65 feet in length;

S. 1496. An act the repeal section 3342 of title 5, United States Code, relating to the prohibition of employee details from field service to the departmental service, and for other purposes;

S. 1556. An act to authorize the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to delegate certain of its functions, and for other purposes;

S. 1572. An act for the relief of Merritt A. Seefeldt and August C. Seefeldt;

S. 1661. An act for the relief of Samuel G. Neiburg;

S. 1674. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make disposition of geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources, and for other purposes;

S. 1760. An act to authorize the acceptance of a settlement of certain indebtedness of Greece to the United States and to authorize the use of the payments resulting from the settlement for a cultural and educational exchange program;

S. 1861. An act to provide additional assistance for areas suffering a major disaster;

S. 2010. An act for the relief of Fun Wat Hoy;

S. 2040. An act for the relief of Dr. Dean H. Gosselin;

S. 2109. An act for the relief of Dr. Olibio S. Rodriquez-Eiras;

S. 2222. An act for the relief of Susan Jeanne Clynes;

S. 2338. An act to authorize the erection of a memorial in the District of Columbia to Gen. John J. Perishing;

S. 2451. An act for the relief of Che Yim Loh;

S. 2491. An act for the relief of Dr. Juan Federico Antonio Lamas y Parra;

S. 2500. An act for the relief of James A. Todd; Jr.;

S. 2621. An act for the relief of Ioannis A. Vasilopoulos and Chester (Abramczyk) Hill;

S. 2750. An act for the relief of You I. Souk;

S. 2751. An act for the relief of David R. Siemon;

S. 2763. An act for the relief of Dr. Marcial Alfredo Marti (Alfredo Marti);

S. 2770. An act to amend title 18 of the United States Code so as to prohibit the use of–the likenesses of the great seal of the United States falsely to indicate Federal agency, sponsorship, or approval;

S. 2798. An act for the relief of CWO Glen Zeigler, U.S. Navy (retired);

S. 2801. An act for the relief of Helena Gilbert Maddagirl and Heather Gilbert Maddagirl;

S. 2829. An act to amend section 301(a) (17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act;

S. 2893. An act to amend section 209(c) to provide that certificates issued to motor common carriers of passengers pursuant to future applications shall not confer, as an incident to the grant of regular route authority, the right to transport special or chartered parties;

S. 2947. An act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to improve and make more effective certain programs pursuant to such act;

S. 2979. An act to extend coverage of the State Technical Services Act of 1965 to the Territory of Guam;

S. 3008. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to promote and assist in the extension and improvement of comprehensive health planning and public health services, to provide for a more effective use of available Federal funds for such planning and services, and for other purposes;

S. 3148. An act to provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States reserved or retained in certain lands heretofore conveyed to the city of El Paso, Tex.;

S. 3209. An act for the relief of Zofia Zych;

S. 3222. An act for the relief of Dusko Doder;

S. 3230. An act to authorize the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to negotiate cooperative agreements granting concessions at the National Zoological Park to certain nonprofit organizations and to accept voluntary services of such organizations or of individuals, and for other purposes;

S. 3254. An act to amend section 2072 and 2112 of title 28, United States Code, with respect to the scope of the Federal rules of civil procedure and to repeal inconsistent legislation;

S. 3258. An act for the relief of Deniz Hikmet Sen Manes;

S. 3298. An act to amend the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act to ban hazardous toys and articles intended for children, and other articles, so hazardous as to be dangerous in the household regardless of labeling, and to apply to unpackaged articles intended for household use, and for other purposes;

S. 3318. An act for the relief of Yung Mi Kim;

S. 3358. An act for the relief of Theodora Bezates;

S. 3389. An act to provide for the establishment of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, and for other purposes;

S. 3391. An act to amend the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended, to authorize exemption from the provisions of the act;

S. 3466. An act to change the name of the Rolla Jewel Bearing Plant at Rolla, N. Dak., to the William Langer Jewel Bearing Plant;

S. 3488. An act to grant the consent of Congress for the States of Virginia and Maryland and the District of Columbia to amend the Washington metropolitan area transit regulation compact to establish an organization empowered to provide transit facilities in the National Capital region and for other purposes and to enact said amendment for the District of Columbia;

S. 3675. An act to amend title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 to provide for the determination of the amounts of claims of nationals of the United States against the Chinese Communist regime;

S. 3708. An act to assist comprehensive city demonstration programs for rebuilding slum and blighted areas and for providing the public facilities and service necessary to improve the general welfare of the people who live in those areas, to assist and encourage planned metropolitan development, and for other purposes;

S. 3887. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit persons from countries friendly to the United States to receive instruction at the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Naval Academy, and the U.S. Air Force Academy, and for other purposes;

S.J. Res. 133. Joint resolution designating February 1967 as American History Month; and

S.J. Res. 167. Joint resolution to enable the United States to organize and hold an International Conference on Water for Peace in the United States in 1967 and authorize an appropriation therefor.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The Secretary of the Senate, on November 16, 1966, received a message from the President of the United States, which announced, on the dates indicated, he had approved and signed the following acts and joint resolutions:

On October 19, 1966:

S. 3834. An act to amend chapter 141 of title 10, United States Code, to provide for price adjustments in contracts for the procurement of milk by the Department of Defense.

On November 2, 1966:

S. 2102. An act to protect and conserve the North Pacific fur seals, to provide for the administration of the Pribilof Islands, to conserve the fur seals and other wildlife on the Pribilof Islands, and to protect sea otters on the high seas; and

S. 2720. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to develop, through the use of experiment and demonstration plants, practicable and economic means for the production by the commercial fishing industry of fish protein concentrate.

On November 3, 1966:

S. 985. An act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by preventing the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of certain consumer commodities distributed in such commerce, and for other purposes;

S. 2947. An act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to improve and make more effective certain programs pursuant to such act;

S. 3008. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to promote and assist in the extension and improvement of comprehensive health planning and public health services, to provide for a more effective use of available Federal funds for such planning and services, and for other purposes;

S. 3298. An act to amend the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act to ban hazardous toys and articles intended for children, and other articles so hazardous as to be dangerous in the household regardless of labeling, and to apply to unpackaged articles intended for household use, and for other purposes; and

S. 3708. An act to assist comprehensive city demonstration programs for rebuilding slum and blighted areas and for providing the public facilities and services necessary to improve the general welfare of the people who live in those areas, to assist and encourage planned metropolitan development, and for other purposes.

On November 5, 1966:

S. 84. An act to provide for reimbursement to the State of Wyoming for improvements made on certain lands in Sweetwater County, Wyo., if and when such lands revert to the United States;

S. 360. An act to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes;

S. 476. An act to amend the act approved March 18, 1950, providing for the construction of airports in or in close proximity to national parks, national monuments, and national recreation areas, and for other purposes;

S. 690. An act for the relief of Norman J. Pitman;

S. 769. An act for the relief of Dr. Marshall Ku;

S. 1068. An act for the relief of Fred E. Starr;

S. 1101. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain mineral interests of the United States in seventy-nine and one-hundred-and-eighty-four one-thousandths acres located near Orangeburg, S.C., to Allen E. Dominick, the owner of such property;

S. 1137. An act for the relief of Dr. Rafael Pedro Martinez Torres;

S. 1349. An act to amend the inland, Great Lakes, and western rivers rules concerning sailing vessels and vessels under 65 feet in length;

S. 1496. An act to repeal section 3342 of title 5, United States Code, relating to the prohibition of employees detailed from the field service to the departmental service, and for other purposes;

S. 1556. An act to authorize the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to delegate certain of its functions, and for other purposes;

S. 1572. An act for the relief of Merritt A. Seefeldt and August S. Seefeldt;

S. 1760. An act to authorize the acceptance of a settlement of certain indebtedness of Greece to the United States and to authorize the use of the payments resulting from the settlement for a cultural and educational exchange program;

S. 3148. An act to provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States reserved or retained in certain lands heretofore conveyed to the city of El Paso, Tex.,; and

S.J. Res. 133. Joint resolution designating February 1967 as "American History Month."

On November 6, 1966:

S. 1861. An act to provide additional assistance for areas suffering a major disaster;

S. 2010. An act for the relief of Fun Wat Hoy;

S. 2040. An act for the relief of Dr. Dean H. Gosselin;

S. 2199. An act for the relief of Dr. Olibio S. Rodriguez-Elras;

S. 2222. An act for the relief of Susan Jeanne Clynes;

S. 2451. An act for the relief of Che Yim Loh;

S. 2491. An act for the relief of Dr. Juan Federico Antonio Lamas y Parra;

S. 2500. An act for the relief of James A. Todd, Jr.;

S. 2621. An act for the relief of Ioannis A. Vasilopoulos and Chester (Abramczyk) Hill;

S. 2750. An act for the relief of You I Souk;

S. 2751. An act for the relief of David R. Slemon;

S. 2763. An act for the relief of Dr. Marcial Alfredo Marti Prieto (Alfredo Marti);

S. 2798. An act for the relief of CWO Glen Zeigler, U.S. Navy, retired;

S. 2801. An act for the relief of Helena Gilbert Maddagiri and Heather Gilbert Maddagiri;

S. 2829. An act to amend section 301(a) (7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act;

S. 2979. An act to extend coverage of the State Technical Services Act of 1965 to the territory of Guam;

S. 3209. An act for the relief of Zofia Zych;

S. 3222. An act for the relief of Dusko Doder;

S. 3230. An act to authorize the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to negotiate cooperative agreements granting concessions at the National Zoological Park to certain nonprofit organizations and to accept voluntary services of such organizations or of individuals, and for other purposes;

S. 3254. An act to amend sections 2072 and 2112 of title 28, United States Code, with respect to the scope of the Federal rules of civil procedure and to repeal inconsistent legislation;

S. 3258. An act for the relief of Deniz Hikmet Sen Manes;

S. 3318. An act for the relief of Yung Mi Kim;

S. 3358. An act for the relief of Theodora Bezates;

S. 3391. An act to amend the Shipipng Act, 1916, as amended, to authorize exemption from the provisions of the act;

S. 3466. An act to change the name of the Rolla Jewel Bearing Plant at Rolla, N. Dak., to the William Langer Jewel Bearing Plant;

S. 3488. An act to grant the consent of Congress for the States of Virginia and Maryland and the District of Columbia to amend the Washington metropolitan area transit regulation compact to establish an organization empowered to provide transit facilities in the National Capital region and for other purposes and to enact said amendment for the District of Columbia; and

S. 3675. An act to amend title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 to provide for the determination of the amounts of claims of nationals of the United States against the Chinese Communist regime.

On November 7, 1966:

S. 2338. An act to authorize the erection of a memorial in the District of Columbia to Gen. John J. Pershing; and

S. 3389. An act to provide for the establishment of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, and for other purposes.

On November 8, 1966:

S. 688. An act to amend title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to provide for additional means and measures for land conservation and land utilization, and for other purposes; and

S.J. Res. 167. Joint resolution to enable the United States to organize and hold an International Conference on Water for Peace in the United States in 1967 and authorize an appropriation therefor.

On November 9, 1966:

S. 3887. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit persons from countries friendly to the United States to receive instruction at the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Naval Academy, and the U.S. Air Force Academy, and for other purposes.

On November 10, 1966:

S. 195: An act for the relief of Sunnyside Seed Farms;

S. 1319. An act to authorize a work release program for persons sentenced by the courts of the District of Columbia; to define the powers and duties in relation thereto, and for other purposes.

S. 1661. An act for the relief of Samuel C. Neiburg; and

S. 2893. An act to amend section 208(c) to provide that certificates issued to motor common carriers of passengers pursuant to future applications shall not confer, as an incident to the grant of regular route authority, the right to transport special or chartered parties.

On November 11, 1966:

S. 2770. An act to amend title 18 of the United States Code so as to prohibit the use of likenesses of the great seal of the United States falsely to indicate Federal agency, sponsorship, or approval.

GEOTHERMAL STEAM ACT OF 1966—MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

On November 15, 1966, the Secretary of the Senate received from the President of the United States the following memorandum of disapproval on Senate bill S. 1674, the Geothermal Steam Act of 1966:

MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL ON S. 1674

I am withholding my approval from the Geothermal Steam Act of 1966.

I am taking this action because many of the principles embodied in the bill violate the public interest.

Geothermal steam is produced by the internal heat of the earth. It is well known to every schoolchild in America under other names. Old Faithful at Yellowstone is one example of a geothermal steam spring.

We know very little about how extensive or valuable our geothermal resources are. They may be an inexhaustible supply of energy. Today, for example, the steam from a single geothermal spring is generating enough electricity to serve a community of 50,000 people. Geothermal springs may also hold untapped mineral wealth—such as gold, lithium, and silver.

These circumstances dictate a policy of prudence and reason in the leasing of Federal lands to develop this resource.

S. 1674 does just the opposite.

It ignores the basic lessons we have learned much to our sorrow—that our natural resources are priceless treasures which must be developed with wisdom and foresight.

The bill is flawed by six major provisions which run counter to sound public policy:

First. It provides for unfair and unlimited "grandfather" rights. The holders of mineral or mining leases on Federal lands as of September 7, 1965, would be automatically entitled to convert them into geothermal leases. This amounts to a free gift of valuable public property rights to these developers, and gives them an undue advantage over other prospective developers.

Second. It provides for maximum leases of 51,200 acres—an area four times greater than our experts say is needed for economical development. This could result in a single developer monopolizing the geothermal resources of entire States.

Third. It provides that royalties are payable only on steam "sold or utilized." This could encourage the wanton waste of a precious natural asset.

Fourth. It fails to provide specific and clear authority for the Government to readjust the lease terms and conditions at suitable intervals. The public deserves this protection because we still know so little about our geothermal resources.

Fifth. It provides for perpetual leases to the developer if steam is produced in commercial quantities. As a result, future generations of Americans will have lost their stake in the formulation of policies for a natural resource which may be inexhaustible, and whose potential we are only beginning to appreciate.

Sixth. It gives the developer 20 years in which to begin production. Our scientists and engineers say that this is too long a period and will encourage speculation.

In short, I have withheld my approval because this bill does not sufficiently protect the interests of the American people.

If these were only technical flaws in a measure providing for the necessary development of geothermal energy, I would gladly sign the bill. For I believe we must move vigorously to make use of this promising national asset.

But they are more than technical flaws. They represent a serious failure to protect the people's interest.

When we consider landmark legislation of this sort, dealing with a vast and little-known natural resource, we must remember that we are acting—not just for today or 5 years from today—but for decades to come. Once we have given away the people's interest in the wealth of their land, we cannot easily retrieve what has been lost. We must understand that we are trustees for 200 million Americans. All that we do must protect their interest—and the interest of their children and grandchildren—in the rich legacy with which nature has endowed us.

This bill does not do that. And because it does not, I will not give it my approval.

This does not mean we should delay the development and use of these resources. Wise and prudent trustees do not lose opportunities to increase the value of the estate they manage. But we must assure ourselves that we have first protected the people's interest before we make our geothermal springs available for productive development.

I have directed the Secretary of the Interior and the Acting Attorney General to prepare a new proposal to accomplish our objectives—one that eliminates the pitfalls of the present bill.

Next year we will ask Congress for legislation to transform the potential of this national treasure into a reality. We will ask for legislation that will protect the public interest, encourage economic and efficient development with a fair and just return to the developer, and conserve the benefits of that development in coming generations. When that legislation comes before me, I shall sign it enthusiastically.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *November 14, 1966.*

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS APPROVED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On October 27, 1966:

H.R. 18381. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

On October 29, 1966:

H.R. 14643. An act to provide for the strengthening of American educational resources for international studies and research.

On October 30, 1966:

H.R. 14355. An act to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act to make certain technical changes, to provide for survivor benefits to children ages 18 to 21, inclusive, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 17285. An act to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act, and for other purposes.

On November 2, 1966:

H.J. Res. 1001. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the month of May of each year as "Steelmark Month";

H.J. Res. 1322. Joint resolution fixing the time of assembly of the 90th Congress;

H.R. 203. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to set aside funds for research into spinal cord injuries and diseases;

H.R. 647. An act to amend the act of March 3, 1901, to permit the appointment of new trustees in deeds of trust in the District of Columbia by agreement of the parties;

H.R. 872. An act to amend the provisions of title 18 of the United States Code relating to offenses committed in Indian country;

H.R. 1269. An act for the relief of H. Foster Hunter;

H.R. 1328. An act for the relief of Glenn D. Humes;

H.R. 1388. An act for the relief of Maj. Ralph D. Caldwell;

H.R. 2129. An act for the relief of Maria Rossi;

H.R. 2600. An act to provide for the acquisition and preservation of the real property known as the Ansley Wilcox House in Buffalo, N.Y., as a national historic site;

H.R. 3348. An act to authorize a program for the construction of facilities for the teaching of veterinary medicine and a program of loans for students of veterinary medicine;

H.R. 3500. An act for the relief of Mrs. Emilie Boulay;

H.R. 3526. An act for the relief of Dr. Eric J. Lazaro;

H.R. 3530. An act for the relief of Dr. Miguel Angel Martinez y Corpas;

H.R. 3531. An act for the relief of Dr. Julio Cesar Muniz y Sotolongo;

H.R. 3536. An act for the relief of George R. Lore;

H.R. 3689. An act for the relief of Juanita Cereguine de Burgh;

H.R. 3756. An act for the relief of James S. Kahriman;

H.R. 3879. An act for the relief of Frnest Buillet;

H.R. 3993. An act to authorize the issuance of certificates of citizenship in the Canal Zone;

H.R. 4077. An act for the relief of Jean A. Quaintance;

H.R. 4454. An act for the relief of Herman Feldman;

H.R. 5622. An act for the relief of Dr. Jorge Ignacio Miquel Franca;

H.R. 5958. An act relating to applications for writs of habeas corpus by persons in custody pursuant to judgments of State courts;

H.R. 5969. An act for the relief of Dr. Raul R. Morffi;

H.R. 5990. An act to grant increased benefits to persons receiving cash relief under the Panama Canal Cash Relief Act of July 8, 1937;

H.R. 6035. An act for the relief of the estate of Maj. John W. Roy, and for other purposes;

H.R. 6115. An act for the relief of Dr. Jose A. G. Mendoza;

H.R. 6226. An act for the relief of Dr. Bienvenido Benach Carreras;

H.R. 6443. An act for the relief of Dr. Antonio U. Catasus;

H.R. 6899. An act for the relief of Dr. Myriam de la Caridad Ares y Fernandez de Bosch;

H.R. 6958. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to promote savings under the Internal Revenue Service's automatic data processing system;

H.R. 7026. An act for the relief of Nathan Levine;

F.R. 7341. An act for the relief of Dr. Ricardo R. Fuste;

H.R. 7382. An act to amend section 1391 of title 28 of the United States Code relating to venue;

H.R. 7648. An act to authorize long-term leases on the San Xavier and Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Reservations, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7973. An act to amend section 4339 of title 10, United States Code;

H.R. 8614. An act for the relief of Miss Rajka Soda;

H.R. 8917. An act to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, and for other purposes;

H.R. 8937. An act for the relief of Charles A. Turner;

H.R. 9213. An act for the relief of William A. Buzbee;

H.R. 9217. An act for the relief of certain civilian employees of the Department of the Army at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.;

H.R. 9348. An act for the relief of Capt. Harold G. Wilmarth;

H.R. 9778. An act to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, to codify recent military law, and to improve the Code;

H.R. 10247. An act for the relief of Mrs. Elisabeth Manninen;

H.R. 10253. An act for the relief of Dr. Luis E. Bencomo;

H.R. 10259. An act for the relief of Dr. Allan Baumal;

H.R. 10288. An act for the relief of Dr. Antonio B. Santillano;

H.R. 10662. An act for the relief of Leonard J. Dalton;

H.R. 10832. An act for the relief of Gloria Alesna Relampagos;

H.R. 10846. An act for the relief of Katherine Nabokoff and Emil Homoceanu,

H.R. 10876. An act to authorize and direct the Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration to quitclaim certain property in Jackson County, Ala., to Skyline Churches Cemetery, a corporation;

H.R. 11224. An act for the relief of Dr. Pedro Raphael;

H.R. 11254. An act for the relief of Julieta Gloria Bersamin;

H.R. 11256. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the priority and effect of Federal tax liens and levies, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11467. An act for the relief of CWO Joseph J. McGavin;

H.R. 11475. An act to provide for the control or elimination of jellyfish and other such pests in the coastal waters of the United States, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11570. An act for the relief of James R. Kemp;

H.R. 11590. An act for the relief of Dr. Jacinta Llorens;

H.R. 11617. An act for the relief of Jun Becky;

H.R. 11640. An act for the relief of Dr. Juan Antonio Dumois;

H.R. 11660. An act relating to interest on income tax refunds made within 45 days, after the filing of the tax return, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11676. An act for the relief of Johnny R. Bradley and others;

H.R. 11782. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for additions to a reserve for certain guaranteed debt obligations, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11952. An act for the relief of Maria Karidakis;

H.R. 11957. An act for the relief of Muriel Williams;

H.R. 12317. An act for the relief of Dr. Augusto J. Fernandez-Conde;

H.R. 12512. An act for the relief of Carl V. Elliott;

H.R. 12781. An act for the relief of Dr. Mario Orlando Santos-Estevez;

H.R. 12826. An act for the relief of Kim Kap Yung;

H.R. 12920, An act for the relief of Alexander Francis Saker, doctor of medicine;

H.R. 13101. An act for the relief of Mario P. Navarro, M.D.;

H.R. 13192. An act for the relief of Nermin Demirbag Lavapies;

H.R. 13320. An act to authorize the disposal of industrial diamond stones from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

H.R. 13370. An act to authorize the disposal of crude aluminum oxide from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

H.R. 13448. An act to amend title 39, United States Code, with respect to mailing privileges of members of the U.S. Armed Forces and other Federal Government personnel overseas, and for other purposes;

H.R. 13661. An act to authorize the disposal of battery-grade synthetic manganese dioxide from the national stockpile;

H.R. 13682. An act for the relief of Donald E. Auseon;

H.R. 13683. An act for the relief of Robert A. Ivins;

H.R. 13800. An act for the relief of Sp5c. Ronald J. Olson, U.S. Army, retired;

H.R. 13935. An act to give the consent of Congress to the State of Massachusetts to become a party to the agreement relating to bus taxation proration and reciprocity as set forth in title II of the act of April 14, 1965 (79 Stat. 60), and consented to by Congress in that act and in the act of November 1, 1965 (79 Stat. 1157);

H.R. 13982. An act to amend the act of August 14, 1964, to authorize payments of any amounts authorized under the act to the estates of persons who would have been eligible for payments under the authority of the act, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14075. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to settle and pay certain claims arising out of the taking of the 1960 decennial census;

H.R. 14173. An act for the relief of Antonio Barquet Chediak;

H.R. 14174. An act for the relief of Esteban Fernandez Noda;

H.R. 14233. An act for the relief of Beatriz Diaz;

H.R. 14347. An act to liberalize the provisions for payment to parents and children of dependency and indemnity compensation, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14517. An act to amend Private Law 86–203 to permit the use of the vessel *John F. Drews* in the coastwise trade while it is owned by a citizen of the United States;

H.R. 14525. An act for the relief of Thomas C. Macpherson, Jr.;

H.R. 14741. An act to authorize an increase in the number of Marine Corps officers who may serve in the combined grades of brigadier general and major general;

H.R. 14819. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. William Nussbaum;

H.R. 14864. An act for the relief of certain individuals;

H.R. 14920. An act for the relief of Marie del Carmen Bermudez;

H.R. 14984. An act for the relief of Renato Camacho Castro;

H.R. 15014. An act for the relief of Henry P. Leonhardy;

H.R. 15183. An act to adjust the status of Cuban refugees to that of lawful permanent residents of the United States, and for other purposes;

H.R. 15251. An act for the relief of Walter W. Taylor;

H.R. 15297. An act for the relief of Leonard G. Duffy, lieutenant, U.S. Navy;

H.R. 15335. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to establish an Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations," approved September 24, 1959.

H.R. 15488. An act for the relief of Dr. Ali Haji-Morad;

H.R. 15727. An act to establish rates of compensation for certain positions within the Smithsonian Institution;

H.R. 15748. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize a special 30-day period of leave for a member of the uniformed services who voluntarily extends his tour of duty in a hostile fire area;

H.R. 16074. An act to cancel certain unpaid interest accrued after September 30, 1931, on loans made to World War I veterans upon the security of adjusted-service certificates;

H.R. 16114. An act to provide for the inclusion of premium pay under section 5545(c)(1) of title 5, United States Code, for the purpose of determining benefits under the civil service retirement, group life insurance, and injury compensation provisions of such title, and for other purposes;

H.R. 16394. An act for the relief of certain enlisted members of the military services who lost interest on amounts deposited under section 1035 of title 10, United States Code, or prior laws authorizing enlisted members' deposits, and for other purposes.

H.R. 16522. An act for the relief of Vicente Fernandez Marino;

H.R. 16610. An act for the relief of Dr. Antonio Rondon Delgado;

H.R. 16977. An act for the relief of Eugene G. Peterson, Harry E. Byers, and Russell W. Jordan;

H.R. 17260. An act for the relief of Robert A. Jellison;

H.R. 17261. An act for the relief of Augustus J. Theodore;

H.R. 17271. An act to amend section 112 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from $200 to $500 the monthly combat pay exclusion for commissioned officers serving in combat zones;

H.R. 17376. An act to authorize the disposal of nickel from the national stockpile;

H.R. 17451. An act to preserve the pay and retirement privileges for certain former chiefs of Navy bureaus and to preserve the pay privileges of certain former deputy chiefs of Navy bureaus;

H.R. 17588. An act to amend section 8(g) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act with respect to assignments;

H.R. 17636. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes;

H.R. 17637. An act making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes;

H.R. 17798. An act to provide that a judgment or decree of the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions shall not constitute a lien until filed and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H.R. 18019. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct an addition at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.;

H.R. 18033. An act for the relief of Dr. Fidel Rodriguez-Cubas;

H.R. 18217. An act to provide home leave for Federal seafaring personnel, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 18284. An act to authorize the Attorney General to adjust the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over lands within the Federal reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio.

On November 3, 1966:

H.R. 13161. An act to strengthen and improve programs of assistance for elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes;

H.R. 13196. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the opportunities for training of medical technologists and personnel in other allied health professions, to improve the educational quality of the schools training such allied health professions personnel and to strengthen and improve the existing student loan programs for medical, osteopathic, dental, podiatry, pharmacy, optometric, and nursing students, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 14644. An act to amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, the Higher Education Act of 1965, and the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

On November 5, 1966:

H.R. 2266. An act to provide for the settlement of claims resulting from an explosion at a U.S. ordnance plant in Bowie County, Tex., on July 8, 1963;

H.R. 8358. An act for the relief of the Milan Compress Co.;

H.R. 12237. An act for the relief of Tri-State Construction Co., Inc.;

H.R. 12360. An act to permit the sale of grain storage facilities to public and private nonprofit agencies and organizations;

H.R. 14990. An act for the relief of Herman Adams, doing business as the Adams Manufacturing Co.; and

H.R. 15024. An act to authorize the Administrator of General Services to select an available Government-owned site in the District of Columbia and to improve and lease such site for a temporary heliport.

On November 6, 1966:

H.R. 6103. An act for the relief of the city of Umatilla, Oreg.;

H.R. 9036. An act for the relief of J. M. Pendarvis, Jr.;

H.R. 9985. An act to provide for the mandatory reporting by physicians and hospitals or similar institutions in the District of Columbia of injuries caused by firearms or other dangerous weapons;

H.R. 10304. An act to provide for the mandatory reporting by physicians and institutions in the District of Columbia of certain physical abuse of children;

H.R. 10327. An act to require evidence of adequate financial responsibility to pay judgments for personal injury or death, or to repay fares in the event of nonperformance of voyages, to establish minimum standards for passenger vessels and to require disclosure of construction details on passenger vessels and for other purposes;

H.R. 14615. An act for the relief of certain members and former members of the Army on whose behalf erroneous payments were made for storage of household goods;

H.R. 14749. An act for the relief of Katherine M. Perakis;

H.R. 17658. An act to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the U.S. Naval Construction Battalions (Seabees) 25th anniversary and the U.S. Navy Civil Engineers Corps (CEC) 100th anniversary; and

H.R. 18021. An act to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes.

On November 7, 1966:

H.R. 11631. An act to amend title 38 of the United States Code to clarify, improve, and add additional programs relating to the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14604. An act to authorize a study of facilities and services to be furnished visitors and students coming to the Nation's Capital;

H.R. 14745. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes;

H.R. 16715. An act to amend the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962;

H.R. 16958. An act to authorize the establishment in the District of Columbia of a public college of arts and sciences and a vocational and technical institute; and

H.R. 18233. An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

On November 8, 1966:

H.R. 9167. An act to amend title 18 of the United States Code to enable the courts to deal more effectively with the problem of narcotic addiction, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11555. An act to provide a border highway along the U.S. bank of the Rio Grande in connection with the settlement of the Chamizal boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico;

H.R. 13551. An act to amend the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, and for other purposes;

H.R. 15111. An act to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty;

H.R. 15766. An act to establish a National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws;

H.R. 17607. An act to suspend the investment credit and the allowance of accelerated depreciation in the case of certain real property; and

H.R. 18119. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

On November 9, 1966:

H.R. 10151. An act for the relief of Dr. Luis Crespo.

On November 10, 1966:

H.R. 8436. An act to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the dutiable status of watches, clocks, and timing apparatus from insular possessions of the United States; and

H.R. 11216. An act relating to the tariff treatment of articles assembled abroad of products of the United States, and for other purposes.

On November 11, 1966:

H.R. 14929. An act to promote international trade in agricultural commodities, to combat hunger and malnutrition, to further economic development, and for other purposes.

On November 13, 1966:

H.R. 13103. An act to provide equitable tax treatment for foreign investment in the United States, to establish a Presidential Election Campaign Fund to assist in financing the costs of presidential election campaings, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 15357. An act to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 to increase salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department, to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' salary Act of 1955 to increase the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia; and for other purpooses.

HOUSE BILLS AND A SENATE BILL DISAPPROVED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The message further announced that the President had disapproved the following House bills and Senate bill, of the following titles:

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CRIME BILL

Crime in the Nation's Capital affects every man, woman, and child who lives or visits here. Wealthy and poor, Negro and white, slum and suburban dweller—all suffer when our streets are not safe. For the sake of the whole community, we must do everything in our power to protect innocent people from those who seek to harm them.

I am acutely conscious of my responsibility as President to do all in my power to prevent crime. I mean to take any and all actions, within my power, which will help relieve today's unsatisfactory conditions.

I have before me the District of Columbia crime bill, passed in the closing hours of the Congress. It deals exclusively with rules for police and the courts. It does not touch the quality or quantity of law enforcement resources: more, better trained, better equipped and better paid police and corrections workers.

In my opinion, the present bill would create problems instead of solving them.

If I thought that this bill would diminish crime in the District of Columbia, I would sign it. I believe, however, that this legislation would add endless complications and confusion to an already complex situation. It would provoke years of litigation. It would make the job of the policeman on the beat and of the public prosecutor much more difficult.

I cannot approve it.

This bill provides that a policeman may pick up a person and question him for 4 hours without making an arrest—6 hours, exclusive of interrogation, after an arrest—perhaps 10 hours of questioning—without taking him before a judicial officer. No one doubts the necessity of the police questioning persons on the street with respect to criminal activities. The law has always permitted this. The law properly provides, however, that after a person is deprived of his freedom—after he is arrested—the police must take him before a magistrate who will determine whether his arrest is arbitrary or based on probable cause. This must be done without unnecessary delay.

I am advised that the periods of questioning provided in this bill go far beyond the necessities of interrogation in practically all cases.

In the case of a material witness, the bill contains provisions even more extreme than those applicable to suspects themselves. Any citizen at the scene of a crime—including the victim—can be taken into custody as a material witness. It is not necessary either to obtain a subpena, or to take the witness before a magistrate, until 6 hours after he is picked up. In effect, the person can disappear from sight merely on an individual policeman's judgment that he is a material witness. And that there is a reasonable probability that he will not be available to testify at the trial.

When the citizen is finally taken before a magistrate, he can be released only by posting bond or collateral as security. He cannot be released on his own recognizance. If he were under arrest as a suspected criminal, however, the Bail Reform Act, passed by Congress this year, would permit his release on his own responsibility. These provisions are much more severe than existing law. The U.S. attorney informs me that he can recall no case in which inability to detain material witnesses has resulted from the inadequacy of existing law.

The bill contains a provision intended to stop the traffic in obscene pictures and literature. No one can have sympathy for those who pander to degraded instincts in man. But this provision is phrased so broadly that it clearly threatens freedom of the press. It authorizes an official in the District of Columbia—the U.S. attorney—to seek the prior restraint of publications. If he thinks that a newspaper, magazine, or book is indecent, he may go to court and obtain, without a full hearing on the merits, a preliminary injunction authorizing him to restrain its publication or sale.

This section also provides for a permanent injunction, prohibiting the future use of any real or personal property involved in the publications or sale of obscene material.

This language is imprecise and confusing but at the very least, it would empower a court, using its contempt authority, to imprison or fine a previously convicted publisher of a book, magazine, or newspaper, if the court concluded that one of his new publications was also offensive—even though it had never been judicially found obscene in a full trial on the merits.

The Acting Attorney General informs me that this sort of prior restraint has been condemned by the courts as unconstitutional—in violation of the first amendment upon which our freedom to spread, to publish, to read and to exchange ideas is dependent.

The bill also would establish mandatory minimum sentences on conviction of certain crimes. This is a step backward in judicial and correction policy. Indeed it is directly contrary to previous action taken by the Congress. Under the indeterminate sentencing laws, the Congress has recognized that the potential for rehabilitation is increased when courts and correction systems are given flexibility to determine sentences on case-by-case basis. Moreover, there is no need for such mandatory minimum sentences in the District of Columbia. Sentences now being imposed in the District are among the highest in the United States.

I have given long and careful thought to this legislation.

I recognize that its sponsors believed it would arm the police and the courts with more effective tools in combating crime. Yet all agencies of government asked to comment on the bill—as well as the two civilian District Commissioners who live in Washington and a majority of the District of Columbia Bar Association—have urged me to veto it.

They are convinced that it does not strengthen law enforcement in the District and does not meet the needs of the fight against crime, but rather introduces confusion and uncertainties into police and judicial practices.

The Acting Attorney General advises me that fundamental constitutional questions pervade the bill—four of its six titles raise the most serious doubts.

We are engaged in a great national effort to lift the blight of bad housing, poor education, and unemployment from our cities. This effort is attacking the conditions that nourish high crime rates. But, in addition, State and local officials, and the Federal Government in its limited sphere, must devise more effective ways of preventing crime and bringing criminals to account.

Better trained and better paid policemen are part of the answer to crime. Last year Congress enacted the Law Enforcement Assistance Act, to finance pilot projects in the most modern police techniques. Today, I am signing into law a substantial—and well deserved—pay increase for District policemen.

Better police organization is part of the answer. Last year I appointed a District of Columbia Crime Commission and asked its members to recommend better ways of reducing crime in Washington. Many of the Commission's recommendations are designed to make the organization of the District Police Department a model for the Nation. Most are already being carried out. And the District of Columbia Commissioners have informed me that they have signed and are putting into effect the reorganization plan for the Police Department recommended by the District of Columbia Crime Commission.

Better staffed courts are part of the answer. This year, five new judgeships were added to the court of general sessions. They will help eliminate the delays which have impeded swift and effective justice.

Each of these steps has the same goal: more effective prevention, detection, and punishment of crime in the District of Columbia.

The problem of crime outside of the District of Columbia must primarily be dealt with by local officials. I have promised them the complete cooperation of the Federal Government within its proper sphere. We have already begun that cooperation with the Law Enforcement Assistance Act. We are prepared to expand our cooperative efforts. I will act promptly on the recommendations of the National Crime Commission, which I appointed in July of 1965, when they are received.

We know that criminal behavior, and the conditions out of which it springs, will not yield easily to our efforts. But we have given the highest priority to an intelligent, relentless fight to make the streets of the District of Columbia safe for law-abiding people—and we shall make them so.

I renew my pledge to pursue every avenue, use every tool, support any law that holds promise of advancing us in our drive against crime. In doing so I will need the cooperation of every man and woman whose commitment—as is mine—is to a capital where civic order and social justice prevail.

GEOTHERMAL STEAM ACT OF 1966

I am withholding my approval from the Geothermal Steam Act of 1966.

I am taking this action because many of the principles embodied in the bill violate the public interest.

Geothermal steam is produced by the internal heat of the earth. It is well known to every schoolchild in America under other names. Old Faithful at Yellowstone is one example of a geothermal steam spring.

We know very little about how extensive or valuable our geothermal resources are. They may be an inexhaustible supply of energy. Today, for example, the steam from a single geothermal spring is generating enough electricity to serve a community of 50,000 people. Geothermal springs may also hold untapped mineral wealth—such as gold, lithium, and silver.

These circumstances dictate a policy of prudence and reason in the leasing of Federal lands to develop this resource.

S. 1674 does just the opposite.

It ignores the basic lessons we have learned much to our sorrow—that our natural resources are priceless treasures which must be developed with wisdom and foresight.

The bill is flawed by six major provisions which run counter to sound public policy:

First. It provides for unfair and unlimited "grandfather" rights. The holders of mineral or mining leases on Federal lands as of September 7, 1965, would be automatically entitled to convert them into geothermal leases. This amounts to a free gift of valuable public property rights to these developers, and gives them an undue advantage over other prospective developers.

Second. It provides for maximum leases of 51,200 acres—an area four times greater than our experts say is needed for economical development. This could result in a single developer monopolizing the geothermal resources of entire States.

Third. It provides that royalties are payable only on steam "sold or utilized." This could encourage the wanton waste of a precious natural asset.

Fourth. It fails to provide specific and clear authority for the Government to readjust the lease terms and conditions at suitable intervals. The public deserves this protection because we still know so little about our geothermal resources.

Fifth. It provides for perpetual leases to the developer if steam is produced in commercial quantities. As a result, future generations of Americans will have lost their stake in the formulation of policies for a natural resource which may be inexhaustible, and whose potential we are only beginning to appreciate.

Sixth. It gives the developer 20 years in which to begin production. Our scientists and engineers say that this is too long a period and will encourage speculation.

In short, I have withheld my approval because this bill does not sufficiently protect the interests of the American people.

If these were only technical flaws in a measure providing for the necessary development of geothermal energy, I would gladly sign the bill. For I believe we must move vigorously to make use of this promising national asset.

But they are more than technical flaws. They represent a serious failure to protect the people's interest.

When we consider landmark legislation of this sort, dealing with a vast and little-known natural resource, we must remember that we are acting—not just for today or 5 years from today—but for decades to come. Once we have given away the people's interest in the wealth of their land, we cannot easily retrieve what has been lost. We must understand that we are trustees for 200 million Americans. All that we do must protect their interest—and the interest of their children and grandchildren—in the rich legacy with which nature has endowed us.

This bill does not do that. And because it does not, I will not give it my approval.

This does not mean we should delay the development and use of these resources. Wise and prudent trustees do not lose opportunities to increase the value of the estate they manage. But we must assure ourselves that we have first protected the people's interest before we make our geothermal springs available for productive development.

I have directed the Secretary of the Interior and the Acting Attorney General to prepare a new proposal to accomplish our objectives—one that eliminates the pitfalls of the present bill.

Next year we will ask Congress for legislation to transform the potential of this national treasure into a reality. We will ask for legislation that will protect the public interest, encourage economic and efficient development with a fair and just return to the developer, and conserve the benefits of that development in coming generations. When that legislation comes before me, I shall sign it enthusiastically.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *November 14, 1966.*

ESTABLISHING THE PAST AND PRESENT LOCATION OF A CERTAIN PORTION OF THE COLORADO RIVER

I have withheld my approval from H.R. 13955, "Establishing the past and present location of a certain portion of the Colorado River for certain purposes."

This bill would have the effect of conveying 2,100 acres of public lands to a group of 19 individuals and corporations without payment of compensation. This bill comes at a time when the U.S. District Court in Arizona has, under active consideration, the complex and legal factual issues involving the ownership of these very lands. The bill comes after the Government's ownership has been established with respect to almost 1,000 other occupants of land in this area.

In the late 1950's investigation by the Department of the Interior disclosed that more than 1,000 persons were illegally occupying public lands along the lower Colorado River. Subsequently, the Department initiated actions under which most of these occupants either vacated the land or explicitly recognized Federal ownership. Other occupants were removed following successful legal action by the Government. Litigation in regard to others is still pending.

The courts are the traditional forum for determining legal questions relating to landowenrship and I see no reason for making a special exception here and interfering with the orderly judicial process. If the case is resolved in favor of the claimants, they will receive title to the land without the present bill. If the case is resolved against the claimants and the Congress believes that the equities were so compelling that relief should have been granted, the Congress can act after the factual issues have been fully litigated and a complete record has been assembled.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *November 14, 1966.*

H.R. 3901—ELISABETH VON OBERNDORFF

I must withhold approval from H.R. 3901, "For the relief of Miss Elisabeth von Oberndorff."

This bill would direct the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice to return to Miss von Oberndorff, a German citizen, approximately $185,000. This amount represents the proceeds from the disposition of certain property which she owned and which was vested in the Office of Alien Property during World War II.

Miss von Oberndorff resided during World War II in Luxembourg, a German-occupied country. Under these circumstances, the Trading With the Enemy Act required that the property covered by the present bill be vested in the Office of Alien Property.

When she came to this country in 1950, Miss von Oberndorff sought the return of her property. After a full hearing, her claim was denied by a hearing examiner of the Office of Alien Property because she failed to meet the strict conditions for relief for aliens established by the Congress. She was not a member of a political, racial, or religious group suffering deprivation of the rights of German citizenship by virtue of a law, decree, or regulation of the German Government. The examiner's denial was upheld on two separate occasions by the Director of the Office.

I am particularly concerned that this bill would encourage other claimants to seek similar relief. Such a result would be most unfortunate since the proceeds of vested property are, by law, deposited in the war claims fund primarily to compensate Americans for certain losses they sustained during World War II. That fund is not expected to be adequate to pay those claims in full.

The reports of the Judiciary Committees do not challenge the propriety of the denial of Miss von Oberndorff's claim on legal grounds. These reports, however, justify the award on equitable grounds because Miss von Oberndorff was not in sympathy with the Nazi regime and because she assisted a fugitive from that regime and members of the Luxembourg resistance movement.

Miss von Oberndorff's feelings and actions were clearly commendable. They do not, however, justify special relief from a limited fund available to pay Americans who hold valid claims and a carefully defined class of aliens.

For these reasons, I am compelled to disapprove this bill.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *November 14, 1966.*

REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

In compliance with Public Law 601, 79th Congress, title III, Regulation of Lobbying Act, section 308(b), which provides as follows:

(b) All information required to be filed under the provisions of this section with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall be compiled by said Clerk and Secretary, acting jointly, as soon as practicable after the close of the calendar quarter with respect to which such information is filed and shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate jointly submit their report of the compilation required by said law and have included all registrations and quarterly reports received.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following reports for the second calendar quarter of 1966 were received too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

A. Charles D. Ablard, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $45.51.

A. Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Association, Post Office Box 2169, South Portland, Me.
D. (6) $22. E. (9) $44.68.

A. Clarence G. Adamy, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $500.

A. Allen & Murden, Inc., 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of European Shipowners, 30–32 St. Mary Axe, London EC 3, England, and Norwegian Shipowners Association, Post Office Box 1452, Oslo, Norway.
D. (6) $4,000. E. (9) $471.65.

A. Allen & Murden, Inc., 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Informal Committee of 18 European and Other Foreign Cruise Ship Lines, care of Vincent Demo, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $8,750. E. (9) $1,855.74.

A. Nicholas E. Allen & Merrill Armour, 444 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Music Operators of America, Inc., 228 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $2,205. E. (9) $153.65.

A. The American Beekeeping Federation, Minco, Okla.
D. (6) $7,465.50. E. (9) $10,235.89.

A. American Carpet Institute, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $405. E. (9) $291.

A. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $4,830.42. E. (9) $4,830.42.

A. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $11,347.87. E. (9) $11,347.87.

A. American Humane Association, Post Office Box 1266, Denver, Colo.
E. (9) $1,687.37.

A. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,557.95. E. (9) $2,020.83.

A. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) $6,829.13. E. (9) $35,057.23.

A. American Library Association, 50 East Huron, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $511.75. E. (9) $16,616.94.

A. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $235.97.

A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $38,997.05. E. (9) $7,004.07.

A. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $11,821.10. E. (9) $11, 821.10.

A. American Paper Institute, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $1,500.

A. American Surveyors, 2000 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Taxpayers Association, 326 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $7,380.45. E. (9) $1,552.97.

A. American Thrift Assembly, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $450. E. (9) $70.41.

A. American Vocational Association, Inc., 1025 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $66,234. E. (9) $500.

A. Robert E. Ansheles, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Consolidated International Trading Corp., 180 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $350. E. (9) $50.20.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Floor Covering Committee Affiliated with the National Council of American Importers, 295 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $6.82.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Margaret Lee Weil, 33 West 67th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $806.53.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Record Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $8,333.32. E. (9) $292.75.

A. The Arthritis Foundation, 1212 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $1,308.60.

A. The Associated General Contractors, Inc., 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. A. V. Atkinson, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $3,280.02.

A. Atlanta Committee for Democratic Republican Independent Voter Education, 2540 Lakewood Avenue SW., Atlanta, Ga.
D. (6) $7,389.85. E. (9) $146.29.

A. Atlantic Richfield Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) $300.

A. Automatic Car Wash Association, 4422 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $115. E. (9) $2,863.

A. Charles B. Bailey, Sr., 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $3,250.02. E. (9) $766. 41.

A. Baker, McKenzie & Hightower, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Clark Equipment Co., Buchanan, Mich.
D. (6) $2,395. E. (9) $480.50.

A. William G. Barr, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Parking Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mrs. Dita David Beard, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,200. E. (9) $2,925.

A. Daniel S. Bedell, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Union, United Automobile Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $2,815.44. E. (9) $1,161.04.

A. Helen Berthelot, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communication Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $612.52.

A. Walter J. Bierwagen, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York, N.Y., and 839 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Institute of Marine Underwriters, 99 John Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Joel D. Blackmon, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Mailers Union, 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $200.

A. Robert W. Blair.
B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa.
E. (9) $327.72.

A. C. S. Blankenship, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $3,585.62.

A. William Blum, Jr., 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $3,480. E. (9) $672.02.

A. Melvin J. Boyle, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,328.52.

A. Joseph E. Brady, 122 Sheraton Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Wally Briscoe.
B. National Community Television Association, Inc., 535 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $202.50. E. (9) $23.50.

A. Florence I. Broadwell, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,942.34. E. (9) $1,286.14.

A. W. S. Bromley, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Carl Bronn, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $35.85.

A. Robert J. Brown, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $67.

A. James E. Bryan, 2000 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Blue Shield Plans, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $1,549.68.

A. Lyman L. Bryan, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $10. E. (9) $16.23.

A. Lowell A. Burkett, 1025 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Vocational Association, 1025 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George B. Burham, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $105. E. (9) $105.

A. Charles S. Burns, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $584.50. E. (9) $350.83.

A. George H. Buschmann, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $10,000. E. (9) $3,333.33.

A. The Camping Club of America, Inc., 996 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $10.

A. Canal Zone Central Labor Union-Metal Trades Council, Post Office Box 471, Balboa Heights, C.Z.
D. (6) $1,831.94. E. (9) $1,207.60.

A. Richard M. Carrigan, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,711.05. E. (9) $208.40.

A. Casey, Lane & Mittendorf, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. South African Sugar Association, Post Office Box 507, Durban, South Africa.
D. (6) $7,358.75. E. (9) $1,811.92.

A. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hal M. Christensen, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Dental Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,250.

A. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $12,536. E. (9) $11,605.20.

A. William F. Claire, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. James E. Clark, Jr., 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Oil Shale Corp., 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Collier, Shannon & Rill, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Footwear Manufacturers Association, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $95.

A. Collier Shannon & Rill, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Tool and Stainless Steel Industry Committee, care of the Carpenter Steel Co., Reading, Pa.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $275.

A. Nicholas S. Collins, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $278. E. (9) $15.71.

A. Paul G. Collins, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $125.

A. Colorado Open Space Coordinating Council, Inc., 2422 South Downing Street, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $3,252.34. E. (9) $2,817.85.

A. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

A. Committee for Time Uniformity, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Paul Conrad, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $282.38.

A. Bernard J. Conway, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,531.

A. Harry N. Cook, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Waterways Conference.

A. Joy Coombs, 137 D Street SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Colorado Open Space Coordinating Council, Inc., 2422 South Downing Street, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $400.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $974.03. E. (9) $974.03.

A. Leo J. Crowley, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.
B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

A. C. B. Culpepper, Post Office Box 1736, Atlanta, Ga.
B. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc.

A. Cuna International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
D. (6) $1,585.35. E. (9) $377.02.

A. Michael P. Daniels, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons & Gates, 320 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Edward G. Sparrow, 1 East 66th Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $37.45.

A. Ronald W. De Lucien, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $325. E. (9) $75.

A. Franklin W. Denius, Post Office Box 1148, Austin, Tex.
B. Texas Electric Service Co., Post Office Box 970, Fort Worth, Tex.; Dallas Power & Light Co., Dallas, Tex., and Texas Power & Light Co., Post Office Box 6331, Dallas, Tex.
E. (9) $862.36.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Department of Water Resources, State of California, Post Office Box 388, Sacramento, Calif.
D. (6) $2,175.26. E. (9) $250.26.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Engineering Co., Inc., 74 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $170.90. E. (9) $10.90.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Sacramento Municipal Utility District, 6201 S Street, Sacramento, Calif.
D. (6) $1,086.48. E. (9) $36.48.

A. R. Michael Duncan.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William E. Dunn, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Henry I. Dworshak, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $553.14.

A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $123.51. E. (9) $26.14.

A. Harold E. Edwards, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) $3,370. E. (9) $300.

A. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Jr., Post Office Box 1776, Raleigh, N.C.
B. Southern Railway System, Post Office Box 1808, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $5,250. E. (9) $1,696.31.

A. Elliott & Naftalin, 1330 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Audio Visual Association, 3150 Spring, Fairfax, Va.
D. (6) $500.

A. Warren G. Elliott, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $475. E. (9) $149.93.

A. John W. Emeigh, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $303. E. (9) $11.35.

A. Employee Relocation Real Estate Advisory Committee, Inc., 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $16,500. E. (9) $5,331.44.

A. Edward L. Felton, Holland, Va.
B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
D. (6) $34.94. E. (9) $34.94.

A. Joe G. Fender, 2033 Norfolk Street, Houston, Tex.
B. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc.
D. (6) $809.29.

A. Mello G. Fish, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) $2,835. E. (9) $300.

A. Floyd O. Flom, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Frederick W. Ford.
B. National Community Television Association, Inc., 535 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $695. E. (9) $48.50.

A. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Post Office Box 7278, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

A. Morley E. Fox, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Central Arizona Project Association, Arizona Title Building, Phoenix, Ariz.
D. (6) $204.42. E. (9) $199.11.

A. Milton Fricke, Papillion, Nebr.
B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
D. (6) $47.88. E. (9) $47.88.

A. David C. Fullarton, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $136.

A. William A. Geoghegan, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Soap & Detergent Association, 295 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Mary Condon Gereau, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,114.71. E. (9) $391.12.

A. Harry J. Gerrity, 907 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Building Owners & Managers, 134 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $49.94.

A. Ernest Giddings, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Retired Teachers Association and American Association of Retired Persons, Executive Office, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $1,252.59.

A. Robert Gladwin, Fruit Street, Boston, Mass.
B. Massachusetts General Hospital, Fruit Street, Boston, Mass.
E. (9) $131.

A. Glenn F. Glezen, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert Glicker, 1642 South 52d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
B. International Mailers Union, 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo.

A. John A. Gosnell, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,833.34.

A. Edward Gottlieb & Associates, Ltd., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Florists' Transworld Delivery Association, 900 West Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. George Gross, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,875. E. (9) $43.62.

A. Harlan V. Hadley, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Taxation Committee, Automobile Manufacturers Association, 320 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $1,250.

A. Harold F. Hammond, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Transportation Association of America.

A. Eugene B. Hayden, Jr., 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
B. Crop Quality Council, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) $4,125. E. (9) $508.66.

A. William H. Hedlund, 909 American Bank Building, Portland, Oreg.
B. Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco, Calif., et al.

A. Noel Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Maurice G. Herndon, 801 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Insurance Agents 96 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y., and 801 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $455.09.

A. Carey W. Hilliard, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $303. E. (9) $15.60.

A. Irvin A. Hoff, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $45.25.

A. Frank N. Hoffmann, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) $4,000. E. (9) $1,000.

A. Lawrence J. Hogan, 1022 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Apartment Association of America, Inc., 1022 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $252.

A. Lawrence J. Hogan, 1022 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Specialty Contractors' Associations, Inc., 1022 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Home Manufacturers Association, 1119 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $1,000.

A. Harold A. Hosier, 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo.
B. International Mailers Union, 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo.

A. David P. Houliham, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harold K. Howe, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Institute of Laundering, Joliet, Ill.
D. (6) $1,598.27.

A. Harold K. Howe, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Automatic Merchandising Association, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Harold K. Howe, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Outdoor Power Equipment Institute, Inc., 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Floyd E. Huffman, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $303. E. (9) $16.40.

A. Meryle V. Hutchinson, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $2,828.

A. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $8.10.

A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $20,330.34.

A. International Mailers Union, 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo.
E. (9) $207.81.

A. Ives, Whitehead & Co., Inc., 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Chas. E. Jackson, 715 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $1.50.

A. Walter K. Jaenicke, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ralph K. James, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $440. E. (9) $39.16.

A. Charlie W. Jones, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Carpet Institute, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $240. E. (9) $30.

A. Mrs. Fritz R. Kahn, 9202 Pence Place, Fairfax, Va.
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $9.75.

A. Karelsen, Karelsen, Lawrence & Nathan, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $391.32.

A. Charles C. Keeble, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co. (a Delaware corporation), Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) $112.15.

A. I. L. Kenen, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $450.

A. John A. Killick, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $12.50.

A. John A. Killick, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $270.83.

A. Kenneth L. Kimble, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $525. E. (9) $66.24.

A. James F. Kmetz, 1427 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,796.

A. Kominers & Fort, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $840. E. (9) $13.10.

A. Mrs. Thomas Kouzes, 3504 Barkley Drive, Fairfax, Va.
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $3.50.

A. Germaine Krettek, 200 O Street SE., Washington, D.C.
B. American Library Association, 50 North Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $5,471.19.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of ASCS County Office Employees, Jasper, Fla.
D. (6) $825. E. (9) $125.

A. Robert J. Leigh, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $32.

A. Donald Lerch & Co., Inc., 1522 K Street NW., Suite 808, Washington, D.C.
B. Shell Chemical Co., 110 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,525.92. E. (9) $4,525.92.

A. John J. Linnehan, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,208. E. (9) $666.17.

A. John M. Lumley, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,173.10. E. (9) $360.

A. J. L. McCaskill, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Education Association, State and Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $100.

A. Alfred R. McCauley, 720 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $192.11.

A. Joseph J. McDonald, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) $3,370. E. (9) $300.

A. Stanley J. McFarland, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,182.73. E. (9) $421.23.

A. Mrs. Barbara D. McGarry, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. and its subcommittee, Bipartisan Citizens Committee for Federal Aid for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 4107 Davenport Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William H. McLin, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,243.02. E. (9) $624.34.

A. C. W. McMillan, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $4,999.98. E. (9) $623.50.

A. Ralph J. McNair, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $361.93. E. (9) $65.14.

A. Shane MacCarthy, 20 Chevy Chase Circle NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Printing Industries of America, Inc., 20 Chevy Chase Circle NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $475. E. (9) $861.05.

A. Jos. R. MacLaren, 4 Linden Drive, Hudson Falls, N.Y.
B. Potlatch Forests, Inc., 320 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $430.81.

A. James Mark, Jr., 1427 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,796.

A. Edwin E. Marsh, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
B. National Wool Growers Association, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
D. (6) $3,255. E. (9) $300.02.

A. Michael Marsh, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $396.16.

A. J. M. Massey, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $502.84.

A. Albert E. May, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $382. E. (9) $43.

A. Anthony Mazzocchi, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $1,437.50. E. (9) $227.50.

A. Robert A. Means, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald Melvin, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
D. (6) $622.80. E. (9) $281.82.

A. Joseph L. Miller, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Northern Textile Association and National Parking Association.

A. Clarence Mitchell, 422 First Street SE., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Stephen A. Mitchell, Post Office Box 486, Taos, N. Mex.

A. Mrs. Jennelle Moorhead, Eugene Continuation Center, Eugene, Oreg.

A. Jo V. Morgan, Jr., 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Humane Association, Post Office Box 1266, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Curtis Morris, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Micah H. Naftalin, Elliott & Naftalin, 1330 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ethyl Corp., 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $750.

A. Micah H. Haftalin, Elliott & Naftalin, 1330 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. South Potomac Citizens' Crisis Committee, 8701 Riverview Road, Oxon Hill, Md.
D. (6) $467.

A. National Associated Businessmen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,717.80. E. (9) $1,600.67.

A. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. National Association of Blue Shield Plans, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $1,549.68.

A. National Association of Building Owners and Managers, 134 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $103.06.

A. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $350. E. (9) $350.

A. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $7,156.30. E. (9) $15,220.13.

A. National Association of Insurance Agents, Inc., 96 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $455.09.

A. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 155 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,450. E. (9) $35,648.32.

A. National Association of Social Workers, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,490. E. (9) $2,490.

A. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Central Scientific Co., 1700 Irving Park Road, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $900. E. (9) $226.06.

A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $177.80.

A. National Community Television Association, Inc., 535 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $969.50. E. (9) $969.50.

A. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $116,699.03. E. (9) $12,151.07.

A. National Federation of Independent Businesses, Inc., 920 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $23,069.06. E. (9) $23,069.06.

A. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,615.05. E. (9) $2,068.80.

A. National Parking Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $625.

A. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $15,767.60. E. (9) $8,155.62.

A. National Rehabilitation Association, Inc., 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,724. E. (9) $1,117.

A. National Retired Teachers Association, and American Association of Retired Persons, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $1,431.45.

A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $15,050. E. (9) $8,562.

A. National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $2,562.52.

A. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $235.

A. National Wool Growers Association, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
D. (6) $9,997. E. (9) $5,149.52.

A. Edward K. Nellor, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ivan A. Nestingen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $21.70.

A. Robert W. Nolan, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $100.

A. North Carolina Cotton Promotion Association, Inc., Post Office Box 5425, Raleigh, N.C.
E. (9) $68.

A. R. E. O'Connor, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Charles T. O'Neill, Jr., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $450. E. (9) $64.60.

A. J. Allen Overton, Jr., 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. Lew M. Paramore, Town House Hotel, Post Office Box 1310, Kansas City, Kans.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 225 South Meramec, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Geo. F. Parrish, Charleston, W. Va.
B. West Virginia Railroad Association, Post Office Box 7, Charleston, W. Va.
E. (9) $153.86.

A. Perry S. Patterson, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Automatic Phonograph Manufacturers.

A. A. Harold Peterson, 500 Minnesota Federal Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
B. National R.E.A. Telephone Association, 500 Minnesota Federal Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) $7,500. E. (9) $2,637.60.

A. Andrew A. Pettis, 100 Indiana Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. I.U.M.S.W.A.-G.E.B., 534 Cooper Street, Camden, N.J.
D. (6) $4,956. E. (9) $3,288.59.

A. Joseph D. Phelan, 465 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Colorado River Association, 417 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $3,100. E. (9) $855.

A. Pierson, Ball & Dowd, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Federal Cartridge Corp., 2700 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) $237.

A. Albert Pike, Jr., 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. J. Francis Pohlaus, 422 First Street SE., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. William I. Powell, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $12.70

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Bermuda Trade Development Board, Hamilton, Bermuda.
D. (6) $1,666. E. (9) $76.16.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Bulk Food Carriers, Inc., 311 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $900.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Sea-Land Service, Inc., Post Office Box 1050, Elizabeth, N.J.
D. (6) $900.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. South Atlantic & Caribbean Line, Inc., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $200.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Stimson Lumber Co., Post Office Box 68, Forest Grove, Oreg.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $422.60.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Elisabeth von Oberndorff, 200 East 66th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Stanley Rector, 720 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.
B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Robert E. Redding, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee for Time Uniformity, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert E. Redding, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Transportation Association of America, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. A. Reidelbach, Jr., 1119 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Home Manufacturers Association, 1119 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $200.

A. John J. Riley, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $55.

A. John Rippey, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
D. (6) $662.55. E. (9) $73.50.

A. Nathaniel H. Rogg, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,312.50. E. (9) $95.

A. John F. Rolph III, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $500.

A. Harland J. Rue.
B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa.
E. (9) $521.64.

A. Mrs. Edward F. Ryan, 110 Bridge Street, Manchester, Mass.

B. National Congress of Parents & Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) $166.92.

A. Francis J. Ryley, 519 Title and Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco, et al.

A. Stanley W. Schroeder, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $300.

A. Clayton A. Seeber, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $2,177.68. E. (9) $252.84.

A. Theodore A. Serrill, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) $93.14.

A. John J. Sheehan, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) $3,500. E. (9) $300.

A. Laurence P. Sherfy, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $575.

A. Robert L. Shortle, 306 International Trade Mart, New Orleans, La.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 225 South Meramec, St. Louis, Mo.

A. A. Z. Shows, 1800 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Wilmac Corp., 1800 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $4,500. E. (9) $797.95.

A. Jack C. Skerrett, 717 19th Street South, Arlington, Va.

B. The Camping Club of America, Inc., 996 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) $10.

A. W. A. Smallwood, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Gordon L. Smith, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Edward Gottlieb & Associates, 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) $15.35.

A. Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., 1709 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Va.

D. (6) $3,125.90. E. (9) $2,336.12.

A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, Post Office Box 3719, Georgetown Station, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $3,807.53. E. (9) $10,451.42.

A. Marvin J. Sonosky, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, Drawer 747, Durant, Okla.

E. (9) $161.

A. Lawrence Speiser, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Civil Liberties Union, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Chester S. Stackpole, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. State and Federal Relations, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) $18,025.05.

A. Mrs. Nell May Ferguson Stephens, Post Office Box 6234, Northwest Station, Washington, D.C.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Hamilton Watch Co. and Elgin National Watch Co.

D. (6) $500. E. (9) $90.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Texaco, Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Mrs. Alexander Stewart (Annalee), 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $37,126.67. E. (9) $8,455.82.

A. Nelson A. Stitt, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ad hoc group of publishers.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. New York Mercantile Exchange, 6 Harrison Street, New York, N.Y.

A. William A. Stringfellow, 6004 Roosevelt Street, Bethesda, Md.

B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 520 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) $34.50.

A. Philip W. Stroupe, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $450. E. (9) $112.35.

A. Richard L. Studley, 1400 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Machinery Dealers National Association, 1400 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Walter B. Stults, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $600.

A. Barry Sullivan, 536 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of River & Harbor Contractors, 3900 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

D. (6) $750. E. (9) $139.73.

A. Monroe Sweetland, 1705 Murchison Drive, Burlingame, Calif.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $335. E. (9) $50.

A. J. Woodrow Thomas, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Trans World Airlines, 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Julia C. Thompson, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) $3,320.94.

A. Eugene M. Thoré, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. John N. Thurman, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific American Steamship Association, 635 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) $1,125. E. (9) $884.59.

A. Dr. Frank A. Todd, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) $531.60.

A. Dwight D. Townsend, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cooperative League of USA, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $1,995.

A. Trade Relations Council of the United States, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Transportation Association of America, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) $267.86.

A. Richard S. Tribbe, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Trans World Airlines, 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Paul T. Truitt, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Plant Food Institute, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Trustees for Conservation, 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) $6,866.20. E. (9) $3,201.95.

A. United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc., 321 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

E: (9) $1,453.98.

A. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) $264.13.

A. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. F. Bourne Upham III, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $580.

A. Charles R. Van Horn, 17th and H Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. and Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., Charles and Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

A. Veterans of World War I, U.S.A., Inc., 40 G Street NE., Washington, D.C.

A. R. K. Vinson, 1400 20th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Machinery Dealers National Association, 1400 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Volume Footwear Retailers Association, Inc., 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) $18,527.17.

A. Harold S. Walker, Jr., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Paul H. Walker, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $475. E. (9) $38.07.

A. Franklin Wallick, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $3,570.35. E. (9) $1,092.34.

A. Water for the West, 485 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $6,244.43.

A. Weaver, Glassie & Molloy, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Atlantic-Richfield Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) $300.

A. Dr. Frank J. Welch, 3724 Manor Road, Chevy Chase, Md.
B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John C. White, 838 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,125. E. (9) $318.03.

A. John C. White, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Private Truck Council of America, Inc., 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Society of Travel Agents, Inc., 360 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $32.65.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Arapahoe Indian Tribe, Fort Washakie, Wyo.
E. (9) $1.30.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Quinaielt Indian Tribe, Tahola, Wash.

A. Robert P. Will, 487 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 1111 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $3,600. E. (9) $1,036.67.

A. Harding deC. Williams, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,916. E. (9) $79.55.

A. John C. Williamson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,250. E. (9) $538.06.

A. Kenneth Williamson, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,405.38. E. (9) $586.25.

A. Morton M. Winston.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edmund N. Wise, 729 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Home Builders, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $705.10.

A. Richard F. Witherall, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.
B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

A. Venlo Wolfsohn, 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $1.50.

A. Nathan T. Wolkomir, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,692.34. E. (9) $1,383.27.

A. Sidney Zagri, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,998.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the third calendar quarter 1966:

(NOTE.—The form used for reports is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

FILE ONE COPY WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19.......◀

REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

P	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

(i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)

(ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".

(b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:

(i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.

(ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (*a*) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (*b*) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(*a*) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(*b*) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(*c*) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, ☐ place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (*a*) Short titles of statutes and bills; (*b*) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (*c*) citations of statutes, where known; (*d*) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (*a*) Description, (*b*) quantity distributed; (*c*) date of distribution, (*d*) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.◀

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1◀

Note on Item "D."—(*a*) *In General.* The term "contribution" includes *anything of value.* When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—Section 302(a) of the Lobbying Act.

(*b*) **If This Report Is for an Employer.**—(i) *In General.* Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in accordance with legislative interests.

(ii) *Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals.*—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) *Receipts of Multipurpose Organizations.*—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of $500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(*c*) **If This Report Is for an Agent or Employee.**—(i) *In General.* In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D 5" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Employer as Contributor of $500 or More.*—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to $500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D 13" and "D 14," since the amount has already been reported under "D 5," and the name of the "employer" has been given under Item "B" on page 1 of this report.

D. Receipts (Including Contributions and Loans):

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the space following the number.

Receipts (other than loans)

1. $--------Dues and assessments
2. $--------Gifts of money or anything of value
3. $--------Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. $--------Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. $--------Received for services (e.g., salary, fee, etc.)

6. $--------Total for this Quarter (Add items "1" through "5")
7. $--------Received during previous Quarters of calendar year

8. $--------Total from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

Loans Received

"The term 'contribution' includes a . . . *loan* . . ."—Sec. 302(a).

9. $--------Total now owed to others on account of loans
10. $--------Borrowed from others during this Quarter
11. $--------Repaid to others during this Quarter

12. $--------"Expense money" and Reimbursements received this Quarter

Contributors of $500 or more
(from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)

13. Have there been such contributors?

Please answer "yes" or "no": --------

14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last days of this Quarter total $500 or more:

Attach hereto plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor"; and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	*Name and Address of Contributor*
	(*"Period"* from Jan. 1 through --------------------, 19----)
$1,500.00	John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N.Y.
$1,785.00	The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
$3,285.00	Total

Note on Item "E".—(*a*) *In General.* "The term 'expenditure' includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure"—Section 302(b) of the Lobbying Act.

(*b*) **If This Report Is for an Agent or Employee.** In the case of many employees, all expenditures will come under telephone and telegraph (Item "E 6") and travel, food, lodging, and entertainment (Item "E 7").

E. Expenditures (Including Loans) in connection with legislative interests:

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the spaces following the number.

Expenditures (other than loans)

1. $--------Public relations and advertising services
2. $--------Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than item "1")
3. $--------Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. $--------Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. $--------Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. $--------Telephone and telegraph
7. $--------Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. $--------All other expenditures

9. $--------Total for this Quarter (Add "1" through "8")
10. $--------Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year

11. $--------Total from January 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others

"The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . *loan* . . ."—Sec. 302(b).

12. $--------Total now owed to person filing
13. $--------Lent to others during this Quarter
14. $--------Repayment received during this Quarter

15. Recipients of Expenditures of $10 or More

In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following heading: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	*Date or Dates—Name and Address of Recipient—Purpose*
$1,750.00	7-11: Roe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshbanks Bill."
$2,400.00	7-15, 8-15, 9-15: Britten & Blaten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D.C.—Public relations service at $800.00 per month.
$4,150.00	Total

A. Charles D. Ablard, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $26.40.

A. Robert L. Ackerly, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, Inc., 50 East 41st Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $114.84.

A. Francis L. Adams.
B. Pacific Power & Light Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Oreg.
D. (6) $150. E. (9) $30.20.

A. Clarence G. Adamy, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $300.

A. Ad Hoc Committee of the Construction Industry Advancement Funds, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ad Hoc Committee of Electronic Component Manufacturers, Room 910, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $963.88. E. (9) $963.88.

A. Ad Hoc Committee on Paper Industries Machinery Tariffs, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,140. E. (9) $1,140.

A. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $5,349. S. (9) $5,349.

A. Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association, 4650 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md.
E. (9) $7,132.90.

A. Air Traffic Control Association, Inc., 525 School Street SW., Washington, D.C.

A. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,267.22. E. (9) $3,267.22.

A. Mrs. Donna Allen, 3306 Ross Place NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Committee to Abolish HUAC, 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $1,040. E. (9) $1,366.15.

A. Kenneth D. Allen, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $78. E. (9) $13.59.

A. Louis J. Allen, 1121 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.
B. Class I railroads in Tennessee.

A. Amalgamated Transit Union, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Aniline Products, Inc., 25 McLean Boulevard, Paterson, N.J.
E. (9) $1,525.14.

A. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street, Washington, D.C.

A. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway New York, N.Y.

A. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill., and 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $32,199. E. (9) $32,199.

A. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $40,353.02.

A. AFL–CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,170.20. E. (9) $3,966.61.

A. American Federation of Musicians, 641 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $331,861.71. E. (9) $6,415.35.

A. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. American Humane Association, Post Office Box 1266, Denver, Colo.
E. (9) $1,500.

A. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,425. E. (9) $1,425.

A. American Insurance Association, 110 William Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $6,062. E. (9) $6,062.

A. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $346.27. E. (9) $678.20.

A. American Justice Association, Inc., Defense Highway, Gambrills, Md.
D. (6) $25. E. (9) $25.

A. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $409.49. E. (9) $15.07.

A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $13,511.09.

A. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $82.09.

A. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $11,030.76. E. (9) $11,030.76.

A. American Optometric Association, Inc., in care of Dr. Melvin D. Wolfberg, 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.
E. (9) $6,254.77.

A. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $786.05. E. (9) $786.05.

A. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C., and the subcommittee Bipartisan Citizens Committee for Federal Aid for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 2107 Davenport Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $20,336.25. E. (9) $358.78.

A. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $6,012. E. (9) $6,920.

A. American Podiatry Association, 3301 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,378.04. E. (9) $2,378.04.

A. American Restaurant Institute, 1414 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $7,950. E. (9) $5,918.06.

A. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,249.18. E. (9) $1,249.18.

A. American Stock Yards Association, 1712 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,350. E. (9) $900.

A. American Surveys, 2000 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Certain cement companies.

A. American Taxpayers Association, 326 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,130. E. (9) $1,679.79.

A. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
D. (6) $11,894.65. E. (9) $11,894.65.

A. American Transit Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $26,450. E. (9) $21,533.06.

A. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $10,290.06. E. (9) $15,113.30.

A. American Warehousemen's Association, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,036.64. E. (9) $2,036.64.

A. Cyrus T. Anderson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Football League, 1 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Cyrus T. Anderson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Spiegel, Inc., 2511 West 23d Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Jerry L. Anderson, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $150.

A. Walter M. Anderson, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.
B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.
D. (6) $351. E. (9) $699.90.

A. Mrs. Erma Angevine, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George W. Apperson, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Division 689, Amalgamated Transit Union, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Carl F. Arnold, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $1,629.88.

A. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.

A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $525. E. (9) $525.

A. Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $23,960.16. E. (9) $23,960.16.

A. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $316.79. E. (9) $636.33.

A. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. A. V. Atkinson, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $3,833.65.

A. Atlantic Richfield Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) $300.

A. Robert L. Augenblick, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Richard W. Averill, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Michael H. Bader, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harry S. Baer, Jr., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National AeroSpace Services Association, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $80.50.

A. Douglas B. Bagnell, Post Office Box 486, Fairhope, Ala.
B. Maine Potato Council, Presque Isle, Maine.
D. (6) $300.

A. Charles B. Bailey, Sr., 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $3,250.02. E. (9) $1,907.19.

A. Donald Baldwin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Northern Pacific Railway Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Great Northern Railway Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $300.

A. Ernest L. Borcella, Washington, D.C.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Barnes, Richardson & Colburn, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Industrial Diamond Conservation Committee.

A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $50.60.

A. Irvin L. Barney, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
D. (6) $3,600.

A. A. Wesley Barthelmes, 2133 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Insurance Co. of North America and Life Insurance Co. of North America, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) $597.30. E. (9) $206.36.

A. James P. Bass, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Airlines, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Roy Battles, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Donald S. Beattie, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,050.

A. Lowell R. Beck, 1705 DeSales Street, Washington, D.C.
B. American Bar Association, 1705 DeSales Street, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $10.

A. Daniel S. Bedell, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $3,284.68. E. (9) $735.56.

A. John H. Beidler.
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,690. E. (9) $526.17.

A. James F. Bell, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $4.99.

A. Ernest H. Benson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $5,500.

A. Helen Berthelot, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $14.67.

A. Andrew J. Biemiller, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $5,265. E. (9) $663.05.

A. Robert J. Bird, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Paul Revere Life Insurance Co., Worcester, Mass.

A. John H. Bivins, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert W. Blair.
B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa.
E. (9) $927.91.

A. Wm. Rhea Blake, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $3,062.50. E. (9) $1,243.86.

A. C. B. Blankenship, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $3,638.84.

A. Blumberg, Singer, Ross & Gordon, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $6,250. E. (9) $211.41.

A. Eugene P. Boardman, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,309. E. (9) $36.

A. Maurice G. Boehl, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Eugene F. Bogan, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee for a Reasonable World Trade Center, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Eugene F. Bogan, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $44.85.

A. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $105.25. E. (9) $101.50.

A. Robert T. Borth, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $71.75.

A. G. Stewart Boswell, 620 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Agricultural Employers, 620 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $138.21.

A. Melvin J. Boyle, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,328.52.

A. Samuel E. Boyle, 428 South Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
B. The Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) $1,272.81. E. (9) $35.76.

A. Charles N. Brady, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Thomas C. Brickle, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Parke C. Brinkley, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

A. Wally Briscoe.
B. National Community Television Association, Inc., 535 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $202.50. E. (9) $27.

A. David A. Brody, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Anti-Defamation of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $200.

A. Carl Bronn, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,250.01.

A. Milton E. Brooding, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. California Packing Corp., 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $350.

A. Derek Brooks, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Retail Furniture Association, 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $860.

A. Joseph P. Brosnan, 406 West Market Street, San Antonio, Tex.
B. Air Force Sergeants Association, 130 North Carolina Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $100.

A. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employes, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $7,553.30. E. (9) $7,553.30.

A. J. Robert Brouse, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Animal Health Institute, 1030 15th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $85.

A. Robert J. Brown, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $424.

A. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American & Foreign Power Co., Inc., 100 Church Street NW., New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,624.99.

A. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $1,478.81.

A. Robert W. Bruce, 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $374. E. (9) $512.

A. Lyman L. Bryan, 2900 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $11.23. E. (9) $39.43.

A. George S. Buck, Jr., Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

A. George S. Bullen.
B. National Federation of Independent Business, 15th Street, and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Norman D. Burch, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $54.87.

A. C. P. Burks, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $562.50.

A. George J. Burger, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. George J. Burger, 921 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. John J. Burke, Finlen Hotel, Butte, Mont.
B. Pacific Northwest Power Co., Post Office Drawer 1445, Spokane, Wash.
E. (9) $475.

A. Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.
D. (6) $785.26. E. (9) $798.03.

A. David Burpee, Fordhook Farms, Doylestown, Pa.

A. Hollis W. Burt, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $62.50.

A. Herbert H. Butler, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Independent Telephone Association, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $75. E. (9) $108.

A. Monroe Butler, 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. The Superior Oil Co., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Robert B. Byrnes, 1514 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc., 2403 East 75th Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $50.52.

A. C. G. Caffrey, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
D. (6) $760.20. E. (9) $72.50.

A. Gordon L. Calvert, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $365.

A. Carl C. Campbell, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $37.50.

A. The Camping Club of America, Inc., 996 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $10.

A. Canal Zone Central Labor Union-Metal Trades Council, Post Office Box 471, Balboa Heights, C.Z.
D. (6) $988.53. E. (9) $586.30.

A. Marvin Caplan, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,799. E. (9) $92.36.

A. Ronald A. Capone, 505 The Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of European Shipowners, 30–32 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3, England.
D. (6) $3,750. E. (9) $238.23.

A. Michael H. Cardozo, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Law Schools, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James R. Carres, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. Braxton B. Carr, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $220.72.

A. Blue A. Carstenson.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,492.59. E. (9) $121.73.

A. Eugene C. Carusi, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $100.

A. E. Michael Cassady, 225 South Meramec, St. Louis, Mo.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 225 South Meramec, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Francis R. Cawley, 1015 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Label Manufacturers National Association, Inc., and Agricultural Publishers Association, 1015 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $52.69.

A. Central Arizona Project Association, 1124 Arizona Title Building, Phoenix, Ariz.
D. (6) $60,595. E. (9) $34,302.35.

A. Donald E. Channell, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Bar Association, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $25.50.

A. Alger B. Chapman, Jr., 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. James W. Chapman, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,708.50.

A. Chapman, DiSalle & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Alaska Pipeline Co., Post Office Box 6554, Houston, Tex.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $145.30.

A. Chapman, DiSalle & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., 139–141 Franklin Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $81.67.

A. Chapman, DiSalle & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Union Nácional de Productores de Azucar, S. A. de C. V., Balderas 36—Primer Piso, Mexico D. F., Mexico.
D. (6) $10,000. E. (9) $58.63.

A. Charitable Contributors Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.
E. (9) $905.26.

A. Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, Inc., 50 East 41st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. A. H. Chesser, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
E. (9) $200.

A. The Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) $4,389.17. E. (9) $4,900.50.

A. Edwin Christianson.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $37,964.01. E. (9) $47.84.

A. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $37,964.01. E. (9) $668.21.

A. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $7,798. E. (9) $10,192.25.

A. Citizens Foreign Aid Committee, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $7,352.77.

A. Citrus Industrial Council, Inc., Post Office Box 89, Lakeland, Fla.
D. (6) $6,781.15. E. (9) $1,593.14.

A. Allen C. K. Clark, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Earl W. Clark.
B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,294. E. (9) $54.40.

A. James B. Clark, Jr., 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert M. Clark, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

A. Roger A. Clark, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Wine Conference of America, 1100 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Clay Pipe Industry Depletion Committee, Post Office Box 13125, Kansas City, Mo.
E. (9) $882.20.

A. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Oil Shale Corp., 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $20.70.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Tobacco Co.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $175.08.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $175.08.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $175.08.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. P. Lorillard Co.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $175.08.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Philip Morris, Inc.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $175.08.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $175.08.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Tobacco Institute.

A. Clay L. Cochran, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,030.42. E. (9) 366.12.

A. Edwin S. Cohen, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. Committee for a Reasonable World Trade Center, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $37.50.

A. Edwin S. Cohen, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $35.

A. Joseph Cohen, National Press Building, Washington D.C.
B. The National Association of Retail Druggists, 1 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $750.

A. Richard G. Cohen 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. Universal Consolidated Industries, 1 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $150.

A. Cole & Croner, 1730 K. Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Task Force of Small American Shipbuilders, 1730 K. Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $625. E. (9) $2,000.

A. Cole E. Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of American Tanker Owners, Inc., 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. J. I. Collider, Jr., 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $212.50.

A. Collier Shannon & Rill, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $300.

A. Collier, Shannon & Rill, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Footwear Manufacturers Association, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $275.

A. Collier, Shannon & Rill, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Tool and Stainless Steel Industry Committee, in care of the Carpenter Steel Co., Reading, Pa.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $400.

A. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $584.07. E. (9) $584.07.

A. Committee for Automobile Excise Tax Repeal, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Committee for a Free Cotton Market, Inc., 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $200.

A. Committee for an Interstate Taxation Act, 1209 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $250.

A. R. T. Compton, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Paul B. Comstock, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Raymond F. Conkling, 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
B. Texaco, Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $240. E. (9) $115.50.

A. John D. Conner, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert J. Conner, Jr., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $192. E. (9) $45.

A. Harry N. Cook, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Waterways Conference.

A. Edward Cooper.
B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John Shepherd Cooper, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $1,600. E. (9) $2,274.11.

A. Joshua W. Cooper, 626 South Lee Street, Alexandria, Va.
B. Portsmouth-Kittery Armed Services Committee, Inc., Post Office Box 506, Portsmouth, N.H.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $1,649.20.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Council of Forest Industries, 1477 West Penden Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $1.50.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Footwear Division, Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $5,250. E. (9) $2.50.

A. Council for a Livable World, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $9,428.64. E. (9) $22,919.35.

A. Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Council of Mutual Savings Institutions, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $314.09.

A. Council of Profit Sharing Industries, 29 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Edsall Lee Couplin, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
B. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $1,650. E. (9) $21.50.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Machine Tool Distributors' Association, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Lightweight Aggregate Percentage Depletion Committee, care of John W. Roberts, Post Office Box 9138, Richmond, Va.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. A. P. Møller, 8 Kongens Nytorv, Copenhagen, Denmark.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Mortgage Insurance Companies, care of William A. Granberry, Post Office Box 2976, Raleigh, N.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Tool, Die & Precision Machining Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Wisconsin Corp., 500 Union Street, Seattle, Wash.

E. (9) $69.65.

A. Robert E. Cronin, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. H. C. Crotty, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. J. A. Crowder, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 386 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) $1,500.

A. Leo J. Crowley, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

A. J. Steele Culbertson, 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Fish Meal & Oil Association, 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $150. E. (9) $29.10.

A. Joseph F. Cunningham, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John T. Curran, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Laborers' International Union of North America, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $5,250. E. (9) $2,598.44.

A. John R. Dalton, 1506 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. Associated Railways of Indiana, 1506 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. Michael P. Daniels, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles A. Darnell, 2129 Brereton Court, Huntington, W. Va.

B. Sheet Metal Workers International Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. F. Gibson Darrison, Jr., 1010 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. New York Central Railroad Co., 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., 901 West 22d Street, Oak Brook, Ill.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Inland Steel Co., 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) $7.20.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) $51.58.

A. Lowell Davis, 601 Ross Avenue, Mart, Tex.

D. (6) $180. E. (9) 180.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. D.C. Transit System, Inc., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Guild of Prescription Opticians, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $750.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Oceanic Properties, Inc., Post Office Box 2780, Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Admiral Time, Inc., Belair Time Corp., Unitime Corp., St. Croix, V.I., and Multi-Jewell Corp., St. Thomas, V.I.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Air Transport Association, Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Nursing Home Association, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $65.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York N.Y.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Indian Sugar Mills Association, Export Agency Division, Calcutta, India.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Laundry-Dry Cleaning Association of D.C., 2401 Calvert Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Griffin Pickens & Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Restaurant Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $3,750.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Peoples Life Insurance Co., Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., and Equitable Life Insurance Co., Washington, D.C.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1518 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1518 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Responsive Environments Corp., 21 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons & Gates, 320 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Edward G. Sparrow, 1 East 66th Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) $19.13.

A. Tony T. Dechant.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $1,875. E. (9) $61.80.

A. L. E. Deilke, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. The Interstate Manufacturers Association, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) $1,500.

A. L. E. Deilke, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) $3,000.

A. Ronald W. De Lucian, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $326. E. (9) $75.

A. Milton C. Denbo, 1341 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Automatic Car Wash Association, 4432 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) $9.12.

A. Franklin W. Denius, Post Office Box 1148, Austin, Tex.

B. Texas Electric Service Co., Post Office Box 970, Fort Worth, Tex.; Dallas Power & Light Co., Dallas, Tex., and Texas Power & Light Co., Post Office Box 6331, Dallas, Tex.

E. (9) $52.06.

A. Max A. Denney, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $675.

A. John M. Dickerman, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Cecil B. Dickson, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) $1,762.50. E. (9) $180.81.

A. George S. Dietrich, 1741 DeSales Street, Washington, D.C.

B. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., Washington, D.C.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Department of Water Resources, State of California, Post Office Box 388, Sacramento, Calif.

D. (6) $2,236.12. E. (9) $211.12.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Engineering Co., Inc., 75 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sacramento Municipal Utility District, 6201 S Street, Sacramento, Calif.

D. (6) $1,096.24. E. (9) $46.24.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Yuba County Water Agency, Marysville, Calif.

D. (6) $1,252. E. (9) $52.

A. Disabled American Veterans, National Service Headquarters, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 1425 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) $10,875. E. (9) $959.51.

A. Robert H. Distelhorst, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $375. E. (9) $14.75.

A. District of Columbia Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 710 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $125. E. (9) $125.

A. District No. 44, IAM/AW, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $11,950.44.

A. Division 689, Amalgamated Transit Union.

A. James F. Doherty, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,562. E. (9) $659.13.

A. Paul R. M. Donelan, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $250.

A. J. Dewey Dorsett, 110 William Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $150.

A. Jasper N. Dorsey, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $207.60.

A. C. L. Dorson, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,514.69. E. (9) $151.

A. Leonard K. Dowiak, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $275.

A. P. Frederick Dryer, 3911 Madison Street, Hyattsville, Md.

A. Evelyn Dubrow, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $2,715.44. E. (9) $1,927.15.

A. R. Michael Duncan.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. D. Durand, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $305.

A. Walter A. Edwards, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $100.

A. George V. Egge, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James B. Ehrlich, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $516.25. E. (9) $285.05.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,950. E. (9) $301.62.

A. John M. Elliott, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Clyde T. Ellis, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $65.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,100.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Basic Management, Inc., Post Office Box 2065, Henderson, Nev.
D. (6) $1,525.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Coachella Valley County Water District, Coachella, Calif.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, 111 North Hope Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $2,400.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 2130 Adeline Street, Oakland, Calif.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.
D. (6) $2,100.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Las Vegas Valley Water District, 3700 Charleston Boulevard, Las Vegas, Nev.
D. (6) $900.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Signal Oil & Gas Co., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,550.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $7,087.50. E. (9) $124.84.

A. Myles W. English, 202 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Highway Users Conference, Inc., 202 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Grover W. Ensley, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $480. E. (9) $45.

A. Lawrence E. Ernst, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
B. National Star Route Mail Carriers Association, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $870.

A. John D. Fagan, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.A.
D. (6) $2,050. E. (9) $35.50.

A. Family Tax Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.
E. (9) $17.80.

A. William J. Fannin, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $80,377.25. E. (9) $23,586.48.

A. Joseph G. Feeney, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. REA Express, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $600.

A. Arthur S. Fefferman, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Bonner Fellers, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Maxwell Field, 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.
B. New England Shoe and Leather Association, 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.
D. (6) $400. E. (9) $78.39.

A. Herbert A. Fierst, 607 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia, 1477 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
D. (6) $6,000. E. (9) $155.

A. William J. Flaherty, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 1425 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $3,375.

A. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.
E. (9) $1,200.

A. Gordon Forbes, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.
B. Minnesota Railroads Association.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $769.74.

A. Frederick W. Ford.
B. National Community Television Association, Inc., 535 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $695. E. (9) $36.

A. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Post Office Box 7278, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.
D. (6) $2.92. E. (9) $2.92.

A. James W. Foristel, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,612.50. E. (9) $179.48.

A. Ronald J. Foulis, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $60.

A. Fowler, Leva, Hawes & Symington, 815 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Samson, Ltd., Christainsted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $23.40.

A. John G. Fox, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) $411.44.

A. Morley E. Fox, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Central Arizona Project Association, 1124 Arizona Title Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

D. (6) $361.55. E. (9) $179.45.

A. Charles A. Francik, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y.

D. (6) $420.

A. R. Frank Frazier, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $250.

A. James H. French, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) $100. E. (9) $51.50.

A. Joseph Freni, Jr., 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Philip P. Friedlander, Jr., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $300.

A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $22,375. E. (9) $12,202.

A. David C. Fullarton, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $1,064.

A. Garrett Fuller, 836 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Columbia Steamship Co., 1210 Standard Plaza, Portland, Oreg., and Columbia Plywood Corp., 1110 Standard Plaza, Portland, Oreg.

D. (6) $157.50. E. (9) $9.45.

A. John Baxter Funderburk, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The National Association of Retail Druggists, 1 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) $500.

A. Gadsby Maguire, Hannah & Merrigan, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Aris Gloves, Inc., 10 East 38th Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) $749.98.

A. Gadsby, Maguire, Hannah & Merrigan, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cranbar Corp., Ponce, P.R.

D. (6) $1,375. E. (9) $233.91.

A. Henry E. Gardiner, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Anaconda Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) $750. E. (9) $709.09.

A. William B. Gardiner, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 1425 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) $2,500.

A. Marion R. Garstang, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $50. E. (9) $2.40.

A. Gas Supply Committee, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $104,750.

A. Aubrey D. Gates, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) $170.

A. Arthur P. Gildea, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink & Distillery Workers of America, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. (9) $1,797.67.

A. Joseph S. Gill, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

E. (9) $421.01.

A. Neal P. Gillen, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ginsburg & Feldman, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Tobacco Distributors, 360 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) $45.68.

A. Robert Gladwin, Fruit Street, Boston, Mass.

B. Massachusetts General Hospital, Fruit Street, Boston, Mass.

A. Jay W. Glasmann, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Employee Relocation Real Estate Advisory Committee, Inc., 209 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $149.84.

A. Glenn F. Glezen, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Philip M. Glick, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. District of Columbia Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 710 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $125. E. (9) $40.

A. Don A. Goodall, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. W. S. Gookin, 112 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz.

A. Edward Gottlieb & Associates, Ltd., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Florists' Transworld Delivery Association, 900 West Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Lawrence L. Gourley, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) $500.

A. Government Employes' Council, AFL–CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $10,793.11. E. (9) $4,977.48.

A. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) $71.62.

A. Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, 15401 Detroit Avenue, Lakewood, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) $67,034.66. E. (9) $67,034.66.

A. George Grant, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $300. E. (9) $30.

A. Cornelius R. Gray, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James A. Gray, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mrs. Virginia M. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $101.25. E. (9) $153.45.

A. Samuel A. Grayson, 611 Idaho Building, Boise, Idaho.

B. Union Pacific Railroad Co., 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.

E. (9) $863.28.

A. Dale Greenwood, 302 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.

B. Washington Railroad Association, 302 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Mutual Benefit Health & Accident Association, Omaha, Nebr.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Oceanic Properties, Inc., Post Office Box 2780, Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. J. S. Grigsby, Jr., 1105 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Southern States Industrial Council, 1103–1111 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

D. (6) $2,400.

A. Ben H. Guill, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Automobile Dealers Association and American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co.

D. (6) $4,100. E. (9) $1,800.

A. Jerome R. Gulan.

B. National Federation of Independent Business, 15th Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert W. Haack, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. AFL–CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $600. E. (9) $103.40.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $1,294. E. (9) $140.48.

A. Hal H. Hale, 421 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Randolph M. Hale, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Andrew G. Haley (deceased), 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $321.54.

A. Harold T. Halfpenny, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. J. G. Hall, Detroit, Mich.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Wilfred H. Hall, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Oil Jobbers Council, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. E. C. Hallbeck, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $6,875.10.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chrysler Corp., Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $3,600. E. (9) $124.31.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Comision Nacional Para el Estudio, de la Caña y el Azucar, La Paz, Bolivia.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Lake Carriers' Association, Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Tejon Ranch Co., Post Office Box 1560, Bakersfield, Calif.
D. (6) $1,800.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Watkins Products, Inc., Winona, Minn.

A. William R. Hardman, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Tool, Die & Precision Machining Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Eugene J. Hardy, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Bryce N. Harlow, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 301 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. (9) $252.

A. Mildred B. Harman, 212 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
D. (6) $797.49. E. (9) $472.44.

A. William B. Harman, Jr., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $70.42.

A. L. James Harmenson, Jr., 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $6,000. E. (9) $330.75.

A. R. A. Harris, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Railway Progress Institute, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $3,750.

A. Burr P. Harrison, Graichen Building, Winchester, Va.
B. Savage Arms, Westfield, Mass., et al.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $75. E. (9) $12.07.

A. Eugene B. Hayden, Jr., 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
B. Crop Quality Council, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) $4,125. E. (9) $392.17.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hays & Hays, 920 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.
D. (6) $1,399.77.

A. John C. Hazen, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $103.95.

A. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $420.71. E. (9) $420.71.

A. Patrick B. Healy, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $49.30.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C., and the subcommittee Bipartisan Citizens' Committee for Federal Aid for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 2107 Davenport Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert B. Heiney, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $875. E. (9) $848.02.

A. Kenneth G. Heisler, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Noel Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edmund P. Hennelly, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,125. E. (9) $363.33.

A. John K. Herbert, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Magazine Publishers Association, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $191.57.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Football League, 1 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Savage Arms, Westfield, Mass., et al.

A. Hester & Stone, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Brewers Association, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $66.09.

A. M. F. Hicklin, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.
B. Iowa Railway Committee, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.
E. (9) $1,792.71.

A. John W. Hight, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $100.

A. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Norman Hill.
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $804.79.

A. Brig. Gen. James D. Hittle, USMC (retired), 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
D. (6) $1,166.67. E. (9) $85.85.

A. Ralph D. Hodges, Jr.
B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $61.10.

A. Irvin A. Hoff, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $91.20.

A. Hogan & Hartson, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Kaiser Industries Corp., Kaiser Center, Oakland, Calif.
D. (6) $2,050. E. (9) $46.15.

A. Hogan & Hartson, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Proprietary Association, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. Hogan & Hartson, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Society of Independent Gasoline Marketers of America, Clayton, Mo.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $93.59.

A. Hogan & Hartson, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Territory of Guam, Agana, Guam.

A. Fuller Holloway, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Toilet Goods Association, Inc., 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Lee B. Holmes, 829 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $6.90.

A. Edwin M. Hood, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald E. Horton, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. David P. Houlihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Thomas B. House.
B. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $100.

A. Charles L. Huber, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 1425 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $959.51.

A. W. T. Huff, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $352.50.

A. Everett Hutchinson, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Philip A. Hutchinson, Jr., 1735 New York Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $1,012.23.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $5.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.
B. Hugo W. Zugnoni, Rochester, N.Y.
E. (9) $436.

A. Frank N. Ikard, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Bernard J. Imming, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,227.50.

A. Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $10,593.86. E. (9) $10,593.86.

A. Inland Steel Co., 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $13,410.12.

A. Institute of Appliance Manufacturers, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $12.51.

A. International Armament Corp., 10 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.
E. (9) $1,500.

A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $41,143.80.

A. International Union of District 50, United Mine Workers of America, 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $3,265.

A. The Interstate Manufacturers Association, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) $2,975. E. (9) $3.75.

A. Iron Ore Lessors Association, Inc., 1000 First National Bank Building, St. Paul Minn.
D. (6) $15,425.88. E. (9) $7,950.50.

A. Robert C. Jackson, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
D. (6) $3,750. E. (9) $99.

A. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Daniel Jaspan, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,500.51. E. (9) $43.16.

A. Chas. B. Jennings, 1712 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Stock Yards Association, 1712 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $400.

A. Robert G. Jeter, Dresden, Tenn.
B. H. C. Spinks Clay Co., Paris, Tenn., et al.

A. Glendon E. Johnson, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $271.25. E. (9) $3.74.

A. Reuben L. Johnson.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,716.99. E. (9) $213.14.

A. Spencer A. Johnson, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ned Johnston, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $850.29.

A. Geo. Bliss Jones, Montgomery, Ala.
B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.
D. (6) $176. E. (9) $364.96.

A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $15.25.

A. Karelsen, Karelsen, Lawrence & Nathan, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $226.82.

A. Allan M. Kearney, 1001 Broad Street, Johnstown, Pa.
B. Pennsylvania Electric Co., 1001 Broad Street, Johnstown, Pa.
D. (6) $464.54. E. (9) $22.17.

A. William J. Keating, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $24.

A. Howard B. Keck, 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. The Superior Oil Co., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.
E. (9) $300.

A. W. M. Keck, Jr., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.
E. (9) $275.

A. Charles C. Keeble, Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

A. Thomas John Kehoe & Associates, 1904 Rookwood Road, Silver Spring, Md.
E. (9) $475.

A. Robert H. Kellen, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Mayonnaise & Salad Dressings Institute, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Robert H. Kellen, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. National Preservers Association, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. James C. Kelley, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Machine Tool Distributors' Association, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John T. Kelly, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

A. Thomas A. Kelly, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,112.50.

A. I. L. Kenen, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $630. E. (9) $350.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.
E. (9) $115.20.

A. James J. Kennedy, Jr., 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $635.

A. William F. Kenney, New York, N.Y.
B. Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. J. Don Kerlin, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Reuben H. Donnelley Corp., 235 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $100.

A. J. Don Kerlin, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $100.

A. J. Don Kerlin, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Time, Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $100.

A. William J. Kerwin, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,100.

A. Edward W. Kiley, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph T. King, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Associated Equipment Distributors & Sprinkler Irrigation Association.
E. (9) $732.20.

A. T. Bert King, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $750.

A. Clifton Kirkpatrick, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $690. E. (9) $57.69.

A. Ernest A. Kistler, 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.
B. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.
D. (6) $161.25. E. (9) $218.58.

A. Ralph W. Kittle.
B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $150. E. (9) $83.20.

A. Robert E. Kline, Jr., 430 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,800. E. (9) $177.08.

A. Robert E. Kline, Jr., 430 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Bowling Proprietors Association of America, Inc., West Higgins Road, Hoffman Estates, Ill.
D. (6) $1,250. E. (9) $98.88.

A. James F. Kmetz, 1427 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,802.

A. George J. Knaly, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,999.99.

A. John D. Knodell, Jr., 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) $1,126.23.

A. Robert M. Koch, 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $36.90.

A. William L. Kohler, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $254.33.

A. Kominers & Fort, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,540. E. (9) $136.51.

A. Kominers & Fort, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $139.21.

A. Kominers & Fort, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Pacific Far East Line, Inc., 141 Battery Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $2,499.99. E. (9) $171.50.

A. Germaine Krettek, 200 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.
B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $5,501.55.

A. Herman C. Kruse, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $3,607.50. E. (9) $3,911.04.

A. June Kysilko, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Laborers' International Union of North America, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $10,206.73.

A. Laborers' Political Action League, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $7,804.21. E. (9) $14,300.

A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $8,292. E. (9) $7,039.

A. Richard H. Lane, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing.

A. Reed E. Larson, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Right To Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Glenn T. Lashley, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. D. C. Division, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. L. Edward Lashman, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,562. E. (9) $459.20.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $525.

A. George H. Lawrence, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $312.50. E. (9) $91.18.

A. John V. Lawrence, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $24.35.

A. League of Americans Residing Abroad, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert F. Lederer, 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $36.25. E. (9) $108.

A. Leonard F. Lee, 402 Solar Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Tenneco, Inc., Post Office Box 2511, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) $83.60.

A. Ernest Leff, 9301 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Calif.

A. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $17. E. (9) $118.

A. Legislative Committee, International Economic Policy Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $2,480.27.

A. Robert J. Leigh, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $187.

A. G. E. Leighty, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. E. Leitz, Inc., 468 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $2,992.91.

A. Nils A. Lennartson, 35 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Railway Progress Institute, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $9,249.96. E. (9) $60.

A. Donald Lerch & Co., Inc., 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Shell Chemical Co., 110 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Roy T. Lester, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill
D. (6) $206.25. E. (9) $10.20.

A. Morris J. Levin, 1632 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Morris J. Levin, 1632 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Hal Leyshon, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
B. American Federation of Musicians, 641 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $4,999.98. E. (9) $1,928.78.

A. Lightweight Aggregate Percentage Depletion Committee, care of John W. Roberts, Post Office Box 9138, Richmond, Va.
D. (6) $5,226.62. E. (9) $2,552.08.

A. Donald O. Lincoln, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Ad Hoc Committee of Electronic Component Manufacturers, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $900. E. (9) $63.88.

A. Lester W. Lindow, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $55.25. E. (9) $20.

A. Charles B. Lipsen, 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Retail Clerks International Association, 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,826.87. E. (9) $1,425.01.

A. Zel E. Lipsen, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,575.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $825. E. (9) $37.31.

A. Basil R. Littin, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
B. Continental Oil Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. John J. Long, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, Pressmen's Home, Tenn.
D. (6) $1,950. E. (9) $80.

A. Paul H. Long, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) $156.80.

A. R. C. Longmire, Pauls Valley, Okla.

B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Harold O. Lovre, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $294.50.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.

B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $1,500.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.

B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., Roanoke, Va.

D. (6) $600.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. District of Columbia Bankers Association, 1708 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $2,000.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Robert W. Johnson, Jr., New Brunswick, N.J.

D. (6) $1,000.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) $1,000.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Western Medical Corp., 415–423 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) $1,000.

A. Milton F. Lunch, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $750.

A. John M. Lynham, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Charles and Katrushka J. Parsons, 310 Park Avenue, Pasay City, Manila, Philippines.

E. (9) $313.

A. LeRoy E. Lyon, Jr., Eleventh & L Building, Sacramento, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) $2,812.50. E. (9) $777.57.

A. Breck P. McAllister, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert C. McCandless.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) $198. E. (9) $121.83.

A. John A. McCart, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Government Employes' Council, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $2,019.22.

A. McCarty & Wheatley, 1200 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Evan Jones Coal Co., Jonesville, Alaska.

D. (6) $1,300.

A. McCarty & Wheatley, 1200 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Semitropic Water Storage District, 2714 L Street, Bakersfield, Calif.

D. (6) $1,100.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Coca-Cola Co., Post Office Drawer 1734, Atlanta, Ga.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mobile Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Richard J. McCooey, 1226 36th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Seventeen Eighty Nine, Inc., 1226 36th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) $25.

A. E. L. McCulloch, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Albert L. McDermott, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) $400.

A. Angus H. McDonald.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $3,646.14. E. (9) $127.32.

A. Joseph A. McElwain, 40 East Broadway, Butte, Mont.

B. The Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont.

E. (9) $426.39.

A. Mrs. Barbara D. McGarry, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C., and its subcommittee Bipartisan Citizens Committee for Federal Aid for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 4107 Davenport Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Paul J. McGowan, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Virgin Islands Legislature, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

D. (6) $3,750. E. (9) $295.38.

A. Marshall C. McGrath.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) $262.50. E. (9) $73.63.

A. Clarence M. McIntosh, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) $2,095.29. E. (9) $69.99.

A. W. F. McKenna, 427 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. California Savings and Loan League.

A. William F. McKenna, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $1,400. E. (9) $25.

A. William F. McManus, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) $700. E. (9) $212.25.

A. Charles R. McNeill, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $7,960.45.

A. Shane MacCarthy, 20 Chevy Chase Circle NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Printing Industries of America, Inc., 20 Chevy Chase Circle NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $475. E. (9) $970.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, Inc., care of Dr. Melvin D. Wolfberg, 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.

D. (6) $2,500.

A. John G. Macfarlan, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. REA Express, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) $1,290. E. (9) $315.50.

A. Jos. R. MacLare, 4 Linden Drive, Hudson Falls, N.Y.

B. Potlatch Forests Inc., 320 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) $950. E. (9) $420.65.

A. H. E. Mahlman, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, Inc., care of Dr. Melvin D. Wolfberg, 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.

D. (6) $812.50. E. (9) $119.13.

A. Don Mahon, 1127 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) $933.44.

A. Carter Manasco.

D. $5,400. E. $151.92.

A. Rufus W. Manderson, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $3,000.

A. Olya Margolin (Mrs.), 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., 1 West 47th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) $2,296.20. E. (9) $125.38.

A. James Mark, Jr., 1427 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $4,802.

A. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

D. (6) $525. E. (9) $898.

A. Raymond E. Marks, 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. David M. Marsh, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Insurance Association, 85 John Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $20.58.

A. Edwin E. Marsh, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. National Wool Growers Association, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

D. (6) $3,255. E. (9) $46.30.

A. Michael Marsh, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $396.16.

A. Winston W. Marsh, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $313.50. E. (9) $4.50.

A. J. Paull Marshall, 925 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $266.14. E. (9) $343.10.

A. Thomas A. Martin, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $120.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Japanese-American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Walter J. Mason, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Building and Construction Trades Dept., AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,999.93. E. (9) $1,059.45.

A. J. M. Massey, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $643.49.

A. Charles E. Mattingly, 1606 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) $2,664. E. (9) $102.41.

A. Charles D. Matthews, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $18.25.

A. C. V. & R. V. Maudlin, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Georgia Power Co., 270 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

A. Arnold Mayer, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America, 2800 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $3,625. E. (9) $735.

A. Mayonnaise & Salad Dressings Institute, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Robert A. Means, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John S. Mears, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) $3,240. E. (9) $64.95.

A. Carl J. Megel, 1343 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Teachers, 716 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $8,800.

A. Kenneth A. Meikeljohn, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,952. E. (9) $284.34.

A. Lawrence C. Merthan, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 235 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $155.

A. Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. M. Barry Meyer, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $798.15.

A. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
E. (9) $1,651.87.

A. Midland Cooperative Dairy Association, Shawano, Wis., and Box 128, Cazenovia, N.Y.

A. Clarence R. Miles, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Legislative Committee, International Economic Policy Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $1,560.67.

A. Capt. A. Stanley Miller, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $100.

A. Miller Associates, Inc., 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Associated Telephone Answering Exchange, Inc., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $937.50. E. (9) $90.

A. Miller Associates, Inc., 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Music Publishers' Association, Inc., 460 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $6,000. E. (9) $194.30.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
B. Dallas, Tex., Chamber of Commerce.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
B. Gulf Intracoastal Canal Association, 2211 South Coast Building, Houston, Tex.
D. (6) $2,625.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
B. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Newgulf, Tex., and New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $2,250.

A. Edwin Reid Miller, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.
B. Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.
D. (6) $3,750. E. (9) $1,676.32.

A. Lloyd S. Miller, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $476.18.

A. Luman G. Miller, 912 Failing Building, Portland, Oreg.
B. Oregon Railroad Association, 912 Failing Building, Portland, Oreg.
E. (9) $326.87.

A. Robert H. Miller, 402 Solar Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Tenneco, Inc., Post Office Box 2511, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) $78.40.

A. Jim M. Milligan, 402 Barclay Building, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.
B. National Water Company Conference, 402 Barclay Building, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.

A. Othmer J. Mischo, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Missouri Railroad Committee, care of W. W. Dalton, Law Department, Frisco Lines, 906 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
E. (9) $419.34.

A. Clarence Mitchell, 422 First Street SE., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Thomas F. Mitchell, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Georgia-Pacific Corp., Box 311, Portland, Oreg.

A. Mobilehome Dealers National Association, 39 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $1,812.57.

A. Willis C. Moffatt, 525 First Security Building, Boise, Idaho.
B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif., and others.
D. (6) $140.

A. G. Merrill Moody, 925 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $59.92. E. (9) $181.01.

A. Joseph E. Moody, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $625.

A. Carlos Moore, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,750.

A. Mrs. Jennelle Moorhead, 1250 Emerald, University Campus, Eugene, Oreg.

A. Henry J. Moreschi, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Laborers' International Union of North America, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $533.29.

A. J. V. Morgan, Jr., 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Humane Association, Post Office Box 1266, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Morison, Clapp, Abrams & Haddock, the Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Sperry & Hutchinson Co., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.
D. (6) $900. E. (9) $1,587.88.

A. John J. Murphy, Jr., 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Bricklayers, Masons & Plasterers International Union of America, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,925. E. (9) $618.90.

A. John J. Murphy, Wilelinor Estates, Route 2, Box 113–D, Edgewater, Md.
B. National Customs Service Association.

A. William E. Murray, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William E. Murtha, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., Post Office Box 7278, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.
B. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Post Office Box 7278, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

A. Kenneth D. Naden, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $7,500. E. (9) $286.84.

A. Augustus Nasmith, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.
B. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.

A. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Associated Businessmen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,295.70. E. (9) $1,252.22.

A. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) $15,000. E. (9) $7.75.

A. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $823.72. E. (9) $15,495.85.

A. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $200.

A. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $42,983.33. E. (9) $2,196.71.

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,639.24. E. (9) $1,639.24.

A. National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $808.66. E. (9) $806.66.

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $25,000. E. (9) $8,619.19.

A. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
D. (6) $441.58. E. (9) $562.50.

A. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $1,660.06.

A. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $11,836.81. E. (9) $11,836.81.

A. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $550. E. (9) $550.

A. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $609,229.80. E. (9) $8,420.94.

A. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $5,600.71.

A. National Committee To Abolish HUAC, 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $1.366.15. E. (9) $1,366.15.

A. National Community Television Association, Inc., 535 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $960.50. E. (9) $960.50.

A. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc., 26 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
D. (6) $2,775.

A. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Post Office Box 23, Memphis, Tenn.

A. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $12,901.97. E. (9) $12,901.97.

A. National Council of Agricultural Employers, 620 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,370.60. E. (9) $3,370.60.

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $5,123.75. E. (9) $5,281.69.

A. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) $150.

A. National Council of Naval Air Stations Employee Organizations, 239 Beach Road, Alameda, Calif.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $317.60.

A. National Council of Technical Service Industries, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $533.36. E. (9) $473.08.

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $40.39. E. (9) $40.39.

A. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., 920 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $22,771.49. E. (9) $22,771.49.

A. National Fisheries Institute, Inc., 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $136.34. E. (9) $118.16.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $11,944.09. E. (9) $21,896.53.

A. National Independent Dairies Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $206.96.

A. National League of Insured Savings As*sociations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington,* D.C.
D. (6) $4,753.45. E. (9) $8,643.92.

A. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,893.95. E. (9) $1,893.95.

A. National Livestock Feeders Association, 309 Livestock Exchange Building, Omaha, Nebr.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $3,000.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $7,417.54. E. (9) $7,417.54.

A. National Oil Jobbers Council, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $1,680.

A. National Parking Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $951.66.

A. National Preservers Association, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $22,469.80. E. (9) $11,993.95.

A. National Retail Furniture Association, 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $5,851.53.

A. National Right To Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $1,842.15.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $106,314. E. (9) $3,232.

A. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $1,675.

A. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $618. E. (9) $618.

A. National Utility Contractors Association, Inc., 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,100.

A. National Wool Growers Association, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
D. (6) $24,139. E. (9) $4,784.74.

A. Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $11,850. E. (9) $7,030.32.

A. Robert R. Neal, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Alan M. Nedry, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Southern California Edison Co., Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $2,635.65.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $3,750. E. (9) $3,611.

A. New England Shoe & Leather Associa*tion, 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.*
D. (6) $478.39. E. (9) $478.39.

A. Sarah H. Newman, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Consumers League, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,650.

A. Patrick J. Nilan, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Federation of Postal Clerks, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $4,999.98. E. (9) $723.22.

A. Stanley D. Noble, 29 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

B. Council of Profit Sharing Industries, 29 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Robert W. Nolan, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $100.

A. Charles M. Noone, 410 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $494.47.

A. Joseph A. Noone, 514 Madison Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. O. L. Norman, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $900. E. (9) $46.89.

A. North Carolina Cotton Promotion Association, Inc., Post Office Box 5425, Raleigh, N.C.

E. (9) $122.

A. North Carolina Railroad Association, Post Office Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C.

D. (6) $712.69. E. (9) $393.10.

A. Robert H. North, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers and Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) $107.32.

A. Harry E. Northam, 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Graham T. Northup, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) $5,350. E. (9) $5,355.

A. E. M. Norton, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $200. E. (9) $23.50.

A. Michael J. Norton, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $200. E. (9) $180.80.

A. Seward P. Nyman, 3301 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Podiatry Association, 3301 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $650. E. (9) $650.

A. Richard T. O'Connell, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $4,225.02. E. (9) $324.34.

A. William B. O'Connell, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, 2247 West Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) $600.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Transit Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $17,500. E. (9) $656.22.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.

B. El Paso Natural Gas Co., 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) $5,000.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Upper Mississippi Towing Corp., 7703 Normandale Road, Minneapolis, Minn.

D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $481.20.

A. John B. O'Day, 11 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 11 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) $10,962.79.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $1,200.

A. Jane O'Grady, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) $1,885. E. (9) $258.19.

A. Richard C. O'Hare and James H. Rowe, Jr., 1120 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Harness Tracks of America, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

E. (9) $927.25.

A. Alvin E. Oliver, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $21.62.

A. Samuel Omasta, 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) $14.30.

A. Order of Railway Conductors & Brakemen, O.R.C. & B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

E. (9) $6,518.07.

A. Morris E. Osburn, Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.

B. Missouri Railroad Committee.

A. Kermit Overby, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $185.

A. John A. Overholt, 10400 Connecticut Avenue, Kensington, Md. Branch office, 1106 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $2,207.56.

A. Raymond S. Page, Jr., Mill Creek Terrace, Gladwyne, Pa.

B. Campbell Soup Co., 375 Memorial Avenue, Camden, N.J.

A. Walter Page, Post Office Box 128, Cazenovia, N.Y.

A. Lew M. Paramore, Mississippi Valley Association, Post Office Box 1310, Kansas City, Kans.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 225 South Meramec, St. Louis, Mo.

A. J. D. Parel, 244 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $272.75. E. (9) $263.

A. James D. Parriott, Jr., 539 South Main Street, Findlay, Ohio.

B. Marathon Oil Co., 539 South Main Street, Findlay, Ohio.

A. Robert D. Partridge, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $295.

A. Michael Pasternak, 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union of District 50, United Mine Workers of America, 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $3,265.

A. Lynn C. Paulson, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Independent Dairies Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) $132.15

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.

B. Charitable Contributors Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.

D. (6) $700.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.

B. Family Tax Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.

B. The Pitcairn Co., 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del.

A. D. V. Pensabene, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, suite 1204, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $75. E. (9) $75.

A. J. Carter Perkins, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. A. Harold Peterson, 500 Minnesota Federal Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. National REA Telephone Association, 500 Minnesota Federal Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

D. (6) $7,500. E. (9) $2,691.54.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Post Office Drawer BS, Lakeland, Fla.

B. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.

D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $43.50.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Post Office Drawer BS, Lakeland, Fla.

B. Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, Post Office Box 20155, Orlando, Fla.

E. (9) $16.69.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Post Office Drawer BS, Lakeland, Fla.

B. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Court House, Bradenton, Fla.

D. (6) $600. E. (9) $21.

A. Kenneth T. Peterson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Hotel & Restaurant Employees & Bartenders International Union, 6 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $2,499.99.

A. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $18.65.

A. Joseph D. Pehlan, 485 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Colorado River Association, 417 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $3,300. E. (9) $850.

A. John P. Philbin, 510 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,125. E. (9) $247.75.

A. Richard N. Philleo, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,462.50. E. (9) $57.67.

A. Tom Pickett, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $10.68.

A. Bruce O. Pike, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $450.

A. James F. Pinkney, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $213.45.

A. T. E. Pinkston, 101 East High Street, Lexington, Ky.
E. (9) $278.68.

A. James H. Pipkin, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Texaco Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $700. E. (9) $1,460.

A. The Pitcarin Co., 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del.
E. (9) $56.48.

A. Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., 1720 Avenue M, Lubbock, Tex.
D. (6) $18,364.89. E. (9) $1,350.

A. J. Francis Pohlhaus, 422 First Street SE., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. James K. Polk, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., 4 Irving Place, New York, N.Y.

A. John W. Pompelli, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $336.50.

A. Robert R. Poston, 908 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $900. E. (9) $180.98.

A. Ramsay D. Potts, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
R. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,666. E. (9) $17.46.

A. William J. Potts, Jr., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William I. Powell, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $7.60.

A. Thomas W. Power, 1414 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Restaurant Institute, 1414 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Graydon R. Powers, Jr., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $10.

A. William C. Prather, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $400.

A. William H. Press, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $7,500.

A. Forrest J. Prettyman, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $187.50. E. (9) $5.

A. Earle W. Putnam, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William A. Quinlan, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,215.90. E. (9) $488.57.

A. Edward F. Ragland, 6917 Marbury Road, Bethesda, Md.
B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Railway Progress Institute, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $256.56. E. (9) $256.56.

A. Alan T. Rains, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $75.31.

A. Carl R. Ramsey, 239 Beach Road, Alameda, Calif.
B. National Council of Naval Air Stations Employee Organizations, 239 Beach Road, Alameda, Calif.

A. Donald J. Ramsey, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Silver Users Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $76.84.

A. James A. Ransford, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Tidewater Oil Co.

A. Edward M. Raymond, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,875.04. E. (9) $221.05.

A. Record Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $11,328.81.

A. Otie M. Reed, 1107 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,150. E. (9) $1,568.

A. W. O. Reed, 6254 Woodland Drive, Dallas, Tex.
D. (6) $595. E. (9) $259.

A. George L. Reid, Jr., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $799.98. E. (9) $168.43.

A. Robert E. Reiser, 6649 Holland Street, McLean, Va.
B. National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $92,566.54.

A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $15,503.17. E. (9) $8,965.34.

A. Theron J. Rice, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Continental Oil Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. James W. Richards, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,133.34. E. (9) $16.63.

A. Dorsey Richardson, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. James W. Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Air Transport Association, Washington, D.C.

A. James W. Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. R. J. Riddick, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Freight Forwarders Institute, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,750. E. (9) $364.80.

A. Siert F. Riepma, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

A. William Neale Roach, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. William Neele Roach, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Armament Corp., 10 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. A. Paul H. Robbins, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $250.

A. Austin L. Roberts, Jr., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $875.

A. Clyde F. Roberts, Jr., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Roberts & Holland, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Furman-Wolfson Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $850. E. (9) $166.39.

A. Kenneth A. Roberts, 423 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Optometric Association, care of Dr. Melvin D. Wolfberg, 100 West Pine St., Selinsgrove, Pa.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Kenneth A. Roberts, 423 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Podiatry Association, 3301 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. Kenneth A. Roberts, 423 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Animal Health Institute, care of Robert Brouse, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Charles A. Robinson, Jr., 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $185.

A. Donald L. Rogers, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $562.50.

A. Frank W. Rogers, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Western Oil and Gas Association, 609 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $526.

A. Royall, Koegel & Rogers, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ad Hoc Committee of Publishing Companies, 60–62 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $1.76.

A. Royall, Koegel & Rogers, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Pinkerton's Inc., 154 Nassau Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Royall, Koegel & Rogers, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Power Authority of the State of New York, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $12.76.

A. Rubenstein, Wolfson & Co., Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. National Independent Coal Operators Association, Pikeville, Ky.

A. John Forney Rudy, 902 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

A. Harland J. Rue.
B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa.
E. (9) $773.02.

A. Albert R. Russell, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis Tenn.
D. (6) $513. E. (9) $181.52.

A. J. T. Rutherford, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $542.35.

A. William H. Ryan, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. District No. 44, I.A. of M. & A.W., 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,749.98. E. (9) $422.60.

A. Francis J. Ryley, 519 Title and Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.
B. Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco Calif., et al.

A. Arthur A. Sandusky, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,750.

A. William H. Scheick, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $300.

A. Leslie J. Schmidt Associates, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Beer Wholesalers' Association of America, 6310 North Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $200.

A. C. Herschel Schooley, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Bankers Association of America, Sauk Centre, Minn.
D. (6) $4,000. E. (9) $2,518.63.

A. Hilliard Schulberg, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Washington, D.C., Retail Liquor Dealers Association, Inc., 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $120.34.

A. Scribner, Hall & Casey, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee for an Interstate Taxation Act, 1209 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $20.

A. Durward Seals, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hollis M. Seavey, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ashley Sellers, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Time Corp., 355 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $566.30.

A. Seventeen Eighty Nine, Inc., 1226 36th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $35.

A. Leo Seybold, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,125. E. (9) $443.80.

A. Alvin Shapiro, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,800. E. (9) $238.55.

A. David C. Sharman, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Optometric Association, Inc., care of Dr. Melvin D. Wolfberg, 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.
D. (6) $1,093.75. E. (9) $617.82.

A. A. Manning Shaw, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C., and National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $968.

A. Arnold F. Shaw, 503 D Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Comite de Productores De Azucar, Lima, Peru.

A. Kenneth D. Shaw, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $474.99.

A. Shaw, Pittman, Potts, Trowbridge & Madden, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. League of Americans Residing Abroad, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Roderick K. Shaw, Jr., Post Office Box 2111, Tampa, Fla.
B. Citrus Industrial Council, Post Office Box 89, Lakeland, Fla.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $509.28.

A. Ira Shesser, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $75.

A. Max Shine, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $992. E. (9) $20.

A. Alvin V. Shoemaker, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $288.60.

A. Robert L. Shortle, 1147 International Trade Mart Tower, New Orleans, La.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 225 South Meramec, St. Louis, Mo.

A. George Shuff, 1121 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.
B. Class I railroads in Tennessee.

A. Charles B. Shuman, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $800.

A. Sidley, Austin, Burgess & Smith, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Inland Steel Co., 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $12,800.

A. Silver Users Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,883. E. (9) $1,788.21.

A. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $36,000. E. (9) $7,087.50.

A. Jack C. Skerrett, 717 19th Street South, Arlington, Va.
B. The Camping Club of America, Inc., 996 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $10.80.

A. Harold S. Skinner, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
B. Continental Oil Co.

A. Carstens Slack, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

A. Harold Slater, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,462.50. E. (9) $15.30.

A. Stephen Slipher, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $3,125. E. (9) $34.75.

A. W. A. Smallwood, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, DC.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald E. Smiley, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) $283.27.

A. Frank Kingston Smith, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Aviation Trades Association.
D. (6) $937.50.

A. Gordon L. Smith, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Edward Gottlieb & Associates, Ltd., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $19.20.

A. Harold Arden Smith, 605 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. Standard Oil Co., of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $36.45.

A. Irvin A. Smith, 418 East Rosser Avenue, Post Office Box 938, Bismarck, N. Dak.
E. (9) $146.29.

A. Milan D. Smith, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert B. Smith, 121 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $150.

A. Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., 1709 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Va.
B. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 712 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,231.90. E. (9) $2,271.43.

A. Wallace M. Smith, 829 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $75.19.

A. Wayne H. Smithey, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
D. (6) $1,598. E. (9) $594.

A. Lyle O. Snader, 244 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transporation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $431.87. E. (9) $279.

A. Frank B. Snodgrass, 1726 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Inc., Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.
D. (6) $375. E. (9) $423.03.

A. Edward F. Snyder, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,432.

A. J. R. Snyder, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, Post Office Box 3719, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $5,864.50. E. (9) $9,021.60.

A. Carl A. Soderblom, 1 East First Street, Reno, Nev.
B. Nevada Railroad Association, 1 East First Street, Reno, Nev.

A. Stanley L. Sommer, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ad Hoc Committee on Paper Industries Machinery Tariffs, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $140.

A. Marvin J. Sonosky, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. W. Byron Sorrell, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mobilehome Dealers National Association, 39 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,725. E. (9) $87.57.

A. Southern States Industrial Council 1103–1111 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.
D. (6) $42,521.58. E. (9) $5,651.94.

A. William W. Spear, 214 Fremont National Bank Building, Fremont, Nebr.
B. Standard Oil Company (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $729.17. E. (9) $9.41.

A. John F. Speer, Jr., 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers and Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $258.72.

A. Melvin L. Stark, 1729 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Insurance Association, 85 John Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,750. E. (9) $75.

B. Mrs. Nell May Ferguson Stephens, Post Office Box 6234, Northwest Station, Washington, D.C.

A. Russell M. Stephens, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $240. E. (9) $20.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Hamilton Watch Co., and Elgin National Watch Co.
D. (6) $10,000. E. (9) $116.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Texaco, Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $33.09.

A. Mrs. Alexander Stewart, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $29,561.58. E. (9) $5,332.75.

A. Eugene L. Stewart, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. American Aniline Products, Inc., 25 McLean Boulevard, Paterson, N.J.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $25.14.

A. Stitt and Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association to Acquire Compensation for Damages Prior to Peace Treaty, Naha, Okinawa.

A. Stitt and Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Japan General Merchandise Exporters Association and Japan Rubber Footwear Manufacturers' Association of Tokyo, Japan.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $140.

A. Nelson A. Stitt, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States, Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Sterling F. Stoudenmire, Jr., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.
B. Waterman Steamship Corporation, 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

A. Francis W. Stover, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
D. (6) $3,750. E. (9) $277.47.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Allied Printing Trades Association, 10 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $625.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Hualapai Tribe of the Hualapai Reservation, Post Office Box 168, Peach Springs, Ariz.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Laguna Pueblo of New Mexico, Laguna, N. Mex.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Metlakatla Indian Community, Post Office Box 142, Metlakatla, Alaska.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. New York Merchantile Exchange, 6 Harrison Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Nez Perce Tribe, Lapwai, Idaho.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Salt River Pima-Maricopa Community, Box 907–X, Route 1, Scottsdale, Ariz.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The San Carlos Apache Tribe, San Carlos, Ariz.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Seneca Nation of Indians, Box 231, Salamanca, N.Y.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Tuscarora Nation of Indians, Tuscarora Reservation, Lewiston, N.Y.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Wards Co., Inc., 1705 Brook Road, Richmond, Va.

A. Ronnie J. Straw, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Herald E. Stringer, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) $4,624.98. E. (9) $219.25.

A. William A. Stringfellow, 6004 Roosevelt Street, Bethesda, Md.
B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 520 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $102.

A. Norman Strunk, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,875. E. (9) $297.39.

A. Barry Sullivan, 536 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of River and Harbor Contractors, 3900 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $55.93.

A. Frank L. Sundstrom, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. C. Austin Sutherland, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Gary Tabak, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $150.

A. Ralph L. Tabor, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles P. Taft, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Legislative Committee, Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Warren G. Taylor, 604–605 Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.
B. Missouri Railroad Committee, 604–605 Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.
E. (9) $214.05.

A. Julia C. Thompson, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $3,273.50.

A. Wm. B. Thompson, Jr., Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of America Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $359.83. E. (9) $289.

A. William H. Tinney, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. E. Linwood Tipton, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $94.26.

A. M. S. Tisdale, 2355 Alameda Street, Vallejo, Calif.
B. Armed Services Committee, Vallejo Chamber of Commerce.
D. (6) 147.50. E. (9) $115.76.

A. Tobacco Associates, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $1,412.

A. H. Willis Tobler, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,125. E. (9) $150.86.

A. Dr. Frank A. Todd, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $492.75.

A. John H. Todd, Post Office Box 23, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Box 23, Memphis, Tenn.

A. David R. Toll, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,125. E. (9) $66.39.

A. Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $7,356.04. E. (9) $2,251.62.

A. F. Gerald Toye, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $400. E. (9) $16.75.

A. Trade Relations Council of the United States, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,772. E. (9) $1,342.

A. Glenwood S. Troop, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $2,107.50. E. (9) $82.

A. Paul T. Truitt, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Plant Food Institute, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Galen Douglas Trussell, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dick Tullis, 307 Maple Terrace, Dallas, Tex.
B. Superior Oil Co., Houston, Tex., and Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $100.

A. William S. Tyson, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Western Range Association, 375 North Fulton Street, Fresno, Calif.
E. (9) $78.96.

A. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La., and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
E. (9) $833.70.

A. United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $395,388.80. E. (9) $64,812.78.

A. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $199.01.
A. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $28,252.99.

A. Theodore A. Vanderzyde, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. District No. 44, IAM/AW, AFL–CIO, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,250. E. (9) $444.02.

A. George C. Van Nostrand, 1010 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Eaton, Yale & Towne, Inc., 100 Erieview Plaza, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) $6,500. E. (9) $7,480.43.

A. Mrs. Lois W. Van Valkenburgh, 1673 Preston Road, Alexandria, Va.
B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $171.

A. Richard E. Vernor, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $67.82. E. (9) $11.33.

A. L. T. Vice, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $125.

A. Louis R. Vincenti, 315 East Colorado Boulevard, Pasadena, Calif.

A. E. R. Wagner, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Technical Service Industries, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $188.48. E. (9) $22.12.

A. Franklin Wallick, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $3,060.30. E. (9) $1,063.79.

A. Thomas G. Walters, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $2,464.83.

A. William A. Walton, 820 Quincy Street, Topeka, Kans.
B. Kansas Railroad Committee, 820 Quincy Street, Topeka, Kans.

A. Water for the West, 485 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $2,800.

A. Jeremiah C. Waterman, 205 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Southern Pacific Co., 205 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $200.

A. Jeremiah C. Waterman, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $43.75. E. (9) $22.23.

A. Waterways Bulk Transportation Council, Inc., 1750 Brentwood Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Weaver, Glassie & Molloy, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Atlantic-Richfield Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) $300.

A. Weaver Glassie & Molloy, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $5. E. (9) $1.03.

A. Weaver, Glassie & Molloy, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. E. Leitz, Inc., 468 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $2,332.37. E. (9) $367.63.

A. Weaver, Glassie & Molloy, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $225. E. (9) $1.12.

A. E. E. Webster, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $3,558.65.

A. E. Jerome Webster, Jr.
B. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $100.

A. Clarence M. Weiner, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $6,461.52. E. (9) $49.20.

A. Clarence M. Weiner, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $6,461.52. E. (9) $15.60.

A. Dr. Frank J. Welch, 3724 Manor Road, Chevy Chase, Md.
B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph E. Welch, 1630 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
B. Wellington Management Co., 1630 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Court House, Bradenton, Fla.
E. (9) $601.30.

A. Don White, 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.
B. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax Va.
D. (6) $881.25. E. (9) $296.10.

A. John C. White, 838 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,125. E. (9) $36.91.

A. Marc A. White, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Donald S. Whyte, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $450.

A. Louis E. Whyte, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Claude C. Wild, Jr., 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $250.

A. Harding deC. Williams, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,916. E. (9) $129.96.

A. John C. Williamson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,500. E. (9) $293.04.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Society of Travel Agents, Inc., 360 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $35.67.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Arapahoe Indian Tribe, Fort Washakie, Wyo.
E. (9) $1.40.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. KSL, Inc., 145 Social Hall Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.
E. (9) $1.96.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Quinaielt Indian Tribe, Taholah, Wash.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee for Automobile Excise Tax Repeal, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $0.57.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Safety Administrative Committee of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, 320 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $20,000. E. (9) $632.37.

A. Clark L. Wilson, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Lead-Zinc Producers Committee.
D. (6) $1,100. E. (9) $434.93.

A. E. Raymond Wilson, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,615.

A. Richard W. Wilson, 121 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $150.

A. W. E. Wilson, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
B. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La., and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $233.70.

A. Morton M. Winston.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Everett T. Winter, 225 South Meramec, St. Louis, Mo.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 225 South Meramec, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Robert N. Winter-Berger, 123 East 75th Street, New York, N.Y.
B. The World Calendar, Post Office Box 224, Lenox Hill Station, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $4,050.

A. John A. Wise, Jr., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Legislative Committee, International Economic Policy Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $919.60.

A. Richard F. Witherall, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.
B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $584.07. E. (9) $584.07.

A. Lawton B. Wolfe, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Venlo Wolfsohn, 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $1.50.

A. Russell J. Woodman, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Transportation-Communication Employees Union, 3860 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.
D. (6) $500.

A. Albert Young Woodward, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Flying Tiger Line, Inc., Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Albert Young Woodward, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Signal Oil and Gas Co., 1010 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Hal J. Wright, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. J. Banks Young, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $540.

A. Kenneth Young, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,692. E. (9) $528.71.

A. Sidney Zagri, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,998.

A. Gordon K. Zimmerman, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Zimring, Gromfine & Sternstein, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the third calendar quarter 1966:

(NOTE.—The form used for registration is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

FILE ONE COPY WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19______ ◀

REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

P	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

(i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)

(ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".

(b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:

(i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.

(ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names or agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, ☐ place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.◀

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1◀

A. Robert L. Ackerly, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, Inc., 50 East 41st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Ad Hoc Committee of Electronic Component Manufacturers, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. Ad Hoc Committee on Paper Industries Machinery Tariffs, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mrs. William C. Baisinger, 2870 Arizona Terrace NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Baker, McKenzie & Hightower, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Clark Equipment Co., Buchanan, Mich.

A. Richard B. Barker, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. J. P. Stevens & Co., 1460 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Mark H. Berens, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Oscar Mayer & Co. Inc., 1241 Sedgwick, Chicago, Ill., and 910 Mayer Avenue, Madison, Wis.

A. Carl Bronn, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph P. Brosnan, 406 West Market Street, San Antonio, Tex.
B. Air Force Sergeants Association, 5103 11th Street NE., Washington, D.C., and 406 West Market Street, San Antonio, Tex.

A. George H. Buschmann, World Center Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Washington Psychoanalytic Society, 4925 MacArthur Boulevard NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dan L. Butler, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Harold K. Howe for American Institute of Laundering, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Dan L. Butler, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Harold K. Howe for National Automatic Merchandising Association, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Dan L. Butler, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Harold K. Howe for Outdoor Power Equipment Institute, Inc., 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Philip Carlip, 303 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, N.Y.
B. Seafarers International Union of North America, 675 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

A. Francis R. Cawley, 15th & H Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Label Manufacturers National Association, Inc., 15th & H Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, Inc., 50 East 41st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Citrus Industrial Council, Inc., Post Office Box 89, Lakeland, Fla.

A. Richard Cohen, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. Universal Consolidated Industries, 1 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Colorado Open Space Coordinating Council, Inc., 2422 South Downing Street, Denver, Colo.

A. Joy Coombs, 137 D Street SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Colorado Open Space Coordinating Council, Inc., 2422 South Downing Street, Denver, Colo.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington. D.C,
B. Allentown Portland Cement Co. et al.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Union Tank Car Co., 111 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

A. John deLaittre, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Yuba County Water Agency, Marysville, Calif.

A. Elliott & Naftalin, 1330 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Audio Visual Association, 3150 Spring, Fairfax, Va.

A. Ely and Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Signal Oil and Gas Company, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Federation of American Hospitals, Inc., 1450 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Edward L. Felton, Holland, Va.
B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Fowler, Leva, Hawes & Symington, 815 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Samson, Limited, Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands.

A. Gadsby, Maguire, Hannah & Merrigan, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Federated Investors, Inc., 719 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Vance Sanders and Co., Inc., 111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

A. I. Leon Goodman, 1450 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. Federation of American Hospitals, Inc., 1450 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. W. S. Gookin, 112 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz.

A. George Grant, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Sheraton Time Corp., Agana, Guam.

A. Franklin Hardinge, Jr., 1444 Wentworth, Pasadena, Calif.
B. California Savings & Loan League, Post Office Box R, Pasadena, Calif.

A. John L. Harvey, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Drug and Allied Products Guild, Inc., 33 West 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. William Bentley Hitchcock II, 2413 Enfield Road, Austin, Tex.
B. International Public Relations, Inc., 315 First National Bank Building, Canton, Ohio.

A. Hogan & Hartson, 815 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. The Proprietary Association, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. Mrs. Fritz R. Kahn, 9202 Ponce Place, Fairfax, Va.
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Cornelius B. Kennedy, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Kirkland, Ellis, Hodson, Chaffetz & Masters, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. George J. Knaly, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George W. Koch, 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Kominers & Fort, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Kominers & Fort, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Pacific Far East Line, Inc., 141 Battery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Mrs. Thomas Kouzes, 3524 Barkley Drive, Fairfax, Va.
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. E. R. Krantz, 1410 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Stamford, Conn.

A. Ernest Leff, 9301 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Calif.

A. Donald O. Lincoln, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Ad Hoc Committee of Electronic Component Manufacturers, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. William R. Lucas, Post Office Box 2268, San Antonio, Tex.
B. Non-Commissioned Officer's Association of the U.S.A., Post Office Box 2268, San Antonio, Tex.

A. Joseph E. McAndrews, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. J. P. Stevens & Co., 1460 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Alfred R. McCauley, Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Magnavox Co., Bueter Road, Fort Wayne, Ind.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Packers, Ltd., 410 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. E. L. McCulloch, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, B. of L.E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. W. P. McKenna, 427 West Fifth, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Harry J. Maginnis, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Noel B. Dunbar, Prudential Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

A. Seymour S. Mintz and Arnold C. Johnson, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Republic Steel Corp., Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Nixon Mudge, Rose, Guthrie & Alexander, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Bulk Carriers, Inc., 201 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Non-Commissioned Officer's Association of the U.S.A., Post Office Box 2268, San Antonio, Tex.

A. Michael Pasternak, 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Union of District 50, 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. T. Rutherford & Associates, Inc., 1555 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Central Arizona Project Association, 111 West Monroe Street, Phoenix, Ariz.

A. Scribner, Hall & Casey, 1209 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Roderick K. Shaw, Jr., Post Office Box 2111, Tampa, Fla.
B. Citrus Industrial Council, Post Office Box 89, Lakeland, Fla.

A. Donald E. Smiley, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

A. Mr. Stanley L. Sommer, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ad Hoc Committee on Paper Industries Machinery Tariffs, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Gary Tabak, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. United Association of Journeymen & Apprentices of the Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States & Canada, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John M. Vansant, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Louis R. Vincenti, 315 East Colorado Boulevard, Pasadena, Calif.

A. Jeremiah C. Waterman, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Jeremiah C. Waterman, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. W. H. Wheeler, Jr., Stamford, Conn.
B. Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Stamford, Conn.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. KSL, Inc., 145 Social Hall Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. Norman L. Wolfson, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
B. Association of New York State Physicians and Dentists, 888 Old Country Road, Plainview, N.Y.

A. Robert C. Zimmer, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.